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FOR INQUIRING INTO
THE HISTORY, THE ANTIQUITIES, THE ARTS AND
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Results of an Enquiry respecting the Law of Mortality, for British India, deduced from the Reports and Appendices of the Committee appointed by the Bengal Government in 1834, to consider the expediency of a Government Life Assurance Institution. By Captain H. B. Henderson, Asst. Mily. Audr. Genl., Secretary to the Committee, 190



I.

TRANSLATION

OF

VARIOUS INSCRIPTIONS FOUND AMONG

THE

RUINS OF VIJAYANAGAR.

By E. C. RAVENSHAW, Esq.
Bengal Civil Service.

WITH PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS,

By H. H. WILSON, Esq.
Late Secretary of the Asiatic Society.

THE history of *Vijayanagar* is a subject of considerable interest in the annals of India, as the last barrier that was opposed to Muhammedan invasions, and that preserved the southern part of the Peninsula from foreign rule until a very modern period.

The history of this State enjoys, consequently, the advantage of receiving frequent illustration from Muhammedan authors, and some even from Christian writers, as it survived about half a century the arrival of the Portuguese in India. Reliques of its importance exist also in the Peninsula in great numbers, not only in the remains of the capital, and towns, and

temples, founded by its rulers, or their chief officers, but in innumerable inscriptions recording grants and endowments by the same, and specifying the names and dates of the ruling prince, with occasional genealogical details. It has a still further advantage in the existence of individuals descended from the royal family at the period of its subversion, and who preserve the memory of their ancestry, if not the hope of recovering the dignity which their predecessors enjoyed.

The documents now presented to the Society, by Mr. RAVENSHAW, relate to the *Vijayanagar* principality, and consist of copies and translations of fifteen inscriptions, and a pedigree of the kings of *Vijayanagar*, presented to him by the Gúrú of the family, whose duty it is to keep the Book of the Chronicles. I purpose to offer to the Society some observations on these papers.

The city of *Vijayanagar* was situated on the south side of the river *Tungabhadra*, (Toombuddra). On the north was the suburb of *Anagunda*, the Elephant city, which is still a town of some size, and gives its name to both the ancient and modern towns: they are also called *Alpattan*. Of the city of *Vijayanagar* the only remains are the ruins of innumerable temples interspersed with jungle, and tenanted by baboons. The principal temples are to the west of the road along the bank of the river. One of them dedicated to VITALA, a form of VISHNU, is said to be equal in its architectural details to any thing to be seen at *Ellora*. The roof is formed of immense slabs of granite, supported by columns of the same material richly carved, between 20 and 30 feet high, and of a single block. Another temple approached by a long, broad and colonnaded street is that of *Pampapati Virapáksha*, which is kept in repair by the British Government. Other remarkable buildings of this class are the temples of VIRABHADRA, and of GANESA; near the latter of which is a statue of NARASINHA, 30 feet high. There are also the remains of the Raja's palace and elephant stables, and the granite piles of a bridge over the *Tungabhadra*.

Vijayanagar was known to the first travellers in India as *Bisnagar*, and the kingdom of NARSINGA, the name of one of the sovereigns, (*Narasinha*), being erroneously given to the country. ODOARDO BARBESSA, who published an account of his travels and a summary description of India in 1516, calls the king of *Narsinha*, RASYSENA, mistaking titles for a name. He describes the city as of great extent, highly populous, and the seat of an active and valuable commerce, especially in the diamonds of the country*, pearls from the *Persian Gulf*, rubies from *Pegu*, silks and brocades from *China* and *Alexandria*, and broad cloths from the latter; Quicksilver and cinabar, opium, sandal, aloes, camphor from various quarters, musk and pepper from *Malabar*. The king, he adds, maintains about 900 elephants, 200 of which are always ready for war, as well as a force of 20,000 cavalry and an immense host of infantry; *Vijayanagar* being in constant hostility with the kings of *Dakhan*, the Muhammadan prince of *Bijapur* and the west, and the Hindu sovereign of *Orissa*. The palaces of the king and his courtiers, and the numerous temples are said to be stately buildings of stone, but the greater part of the population resided in hovels of mud and straw. The provinces forming the kingdom of NARSINGA are called by BARBESSA, *Tuliman* (*Tulura*), *Canarini* (*Canara*) *Cormandel*, and two others of which the name or names *Trentique* are evident errors of transcription: the provinces were probably *Telingana* and *Dravira*—so that in the commencement of the 16th century, the kingdom comprised the whole of the Peninsula south of the *Krishna*, inclusive of the Portuguese possessions and the petty principalities of *Malabar*.

There are various traditions current in the *Dakhan* respecting the foundation of the kingdom of *Vijayanagar*. According to one account, the celebrated scholar and statesman MĀDHAVA, surnamed VIDYARANYA, implying

* Probably of the *Rourconda* mines, situated about 30 miles east of *Vijayanagar*, or north of the *Kistna*:—See TAVERNIER's account of them. R.

his belonging to an order of Gosains, instituted by SANKARĀCHĀRYA, was directed by the goddess BHUVANESWARĪ to the discovery of a hidden treasure with which he built the city of *Vidyanagarā*, or city of Learning, afterwards changed to *Vijayanagarā*, or city of Victory. He reigned over it himself, and left the sovereignty to a family of the *Kurma* or *Kuruba*, or shepherd race. Another statement describes him as founding the city, and installing as king, BUKKA, a shepherd who had waited on him in his devotions. A third account states, that it was founded by BUKKA and HARIHARA, two fugitives from *Warangkul*, after that was captured by the Muhammedans, who encountered the Sage in the forest, and were elevated by him to the sovereignty of the city which he built for them:—and the fourth statement, whilst it confirms the latter part of the history, makes BUKKA and HARIHARA officers of ALA-UD-DIN, who were detached after the conquest of *Warangkul* against the *Belal* Raja of *Mysore*. They were defeated and fled into the woods where they met VIDYARANYA, who furnished them with money to raise a new force with which they gained a victory over the *Belal* prince, and by the advice and with the aid of the hermit established a new kingdom. These different traditions are so far consistent that they attribute the foundation of the kingdom to the same individuals BUKKA and HARIHARA, with the aid of VIDYARANYA, and there is no doubt that they were the main instruments in the elevation of the principality, and probably concerned in the foundation of the capital city, although we know from a less exceptionable source than tradition that the treasures of VIDYARANYA, the origin of BUKKA and HARIHARA, and their being the instructors of the kingdom, are embellishments originating in legendary fiction and popular credulity.

VIDYARANYA, or MĀDHAVA ACHĀRYA is a well known personage in Hindu literature. A number of laborious works, illustrative of the theological philosophy of the Hindus, of their law and of grammar, are ascribed to him; and voluminous comments on the *Vedas* and *Upanishads* are

attributed to his brother SAYANA ACHARYA. It is probable that MÁDHAVA was rather the patron than the author of many of the works that bear his name, a circumstance not uncommon in Hindu literature, but most of the works, of which he or his brother is the reputed writer, specify their names and characters, and describe MÁDHAVA as the minister of SANGAMA, the son of KAMPA, a prince whose power extended to the southern, eastern, and western seas, the limits in fact of *Vijaynagar*. The same passages shew that MÁDHAVA continued to be minister to the sons of SANGAMA, or BUKKA and HARIHARA, and this relation to their predecessor is confirmed by various inscriptions, as by one in the 9th volume of the *Researches*, and by the inscription No. 11 of the present collection. The power of SANGAMA may be exaggerated in the usual strain of Oriental flattery, but it is clear that he ruled over part of the territories of the south, perhaps as a feudatory, either of the *Kalyána* or *Belál* Rájās; and that upon the subversion of the former, and the decline of the latter, he, or perhaps his successors, acquired a degree of political power which may reasonably be regarded as the rudiment of the future kingdom of *Vijayanagar*.

The family pedigree furnished by Mr. RAVENSHAW, in a strain not peculiar to any age or country, deduce the royal dynasty from a lofty source—or from the moon through the family of PANDU, counting 86 descents from PANDU to NANDA, the son of the sovereign of *Bylemdis*, who was driven from his patrimonial possessions by foreign aggression, and settled in *Andhra* or *Telingána*, where he founded *Nandapurí* in the *Sáli-ráhana* year, 956 or A.D. 1034. According to the genealogy, he subdued the whole of the Peninsula from the *Godáverí* to *Rámeswara*, an assertion wholly incompatible with the history of the other dynasties of Princes, as derived from local accounts and inscriptions. NANDA was succeeded by CHALIK RAYA of *Kalyán*, who had three sons, BIJAE, BIJAY RAYA of *Bijayanagar*, and VISHNUVERDDHANA, who had no principality. The direct line of *Vijayanagar* continued for four descents to BHUP RAYA, who dying in

Sūlivāhana 1196, (A. D. 1274) and having no son, VIDYARANYA, the Gúrá of a neighbouring Raja named JAMBUK RAYA, placed that Raja's son BUKKA RAYA on the throne of *Vijayanagar*.

We have here consequently an account different from all the preceding; how far more trustworthy may be questioned; at any rate it is inaccurate with respect to the name of the father of BUKKA, and with regard to his date, which we know from inscriptions was about A. D. 1370, or two centuries more modern than that in the given pedigree. Tradition places also the foundation of *Vijayanagar* in A. D. 1336, a period not incompatible with the political events to which it possibly owed its elevation, the capture of *Dwárasamudrá* (the capital of the *Belál* kings of *Mysore*) by the Muhammedans, and consequent decline of their power occurring in 1310-11, and the destruction of *Warankul* and the subversion of the *Andhra* or *Telinga* monarchy by the same enemies taking place about 1323. The Muhammedans were prevented from following up their successes by the disturbances in Upper Hindustan, which followed the death of ALA-UD-DIN; and the origin of the *Bhāmini* and other dynasties of the *Dakhan*: the interval which ensued, and the absence of any paramount sovereignty in the Peninsula were prohibitions to the rise and development of a new power in that quarter.

I have in another place animadverted upon the incongruity between the chronological lists of the *Vijayanagar* princes commonly current in the south of India, and the series of names and dates derivable from inscriptions; the former specifying 27 princes from BUKKA to the 3rd SRIRANGA between A. D. 1327 and 1665; and a collection of a great number of the latter, distinguishing only 14 princes between A. D. 1370 and 1626. The pedigree gives 20 princes from BUKKA to the 3rd SRIRANGA between 1274 and the middle of the 17th century. A comparison of the three however will reconcile some of the seeming incongruities and afford a clue to others.

FOUND AT VIJAYANAGAR.

The three different lists are as follows :

<i>From Books.</i>	<i>Inscriptions.</i>	<i>Pedigree.</i>
1 Bukka, A.D. 1313 to 1327.	1 Bukka, 1370 1381.	1 Bukka, 1274 1336.
2 Harihara, ... to 1341.	2 Harihara, ... 1395 1429.	2 Harihara, 1367.
3 Vijaya, 1354.	3 Deva Rāja, 1426 1458.	3 Deva Rāja, 1361.
4 Visvadeva, 1362.	4 Mallikārjuna, 1451 1465.	4 Vijaya, 1419.
5 Rāmadeva, 1369.	5 Virūpaksha, 1473 1479.	5 Pundradeva, 1424.
6 Virūpaksha, 1374.	6 Narsinha, 1487 1508.	6 Rāmachandra, ... 1451.
7 Mallikarjuna, 1381.	7 Krishna, ... 1508 1530.	7 Narsinha, 1472.
8 Rāmachandra, ... 1390.	8 Achyuta, ... 1530 1542.	8 Virūnarsinha, 1490.
9 Sālavaganda, 1397.	9 Sadasiva, ... 1542 1570.	9 Achyut.
10 Devarāja, 1412.	10 Rāma Raja, 1547 1562.	10 Krishna, 1524.
11 Kumbhaya, 1417.	11 Trimala, ... 1560 1571.	11 Rāma, 1564.
12 Kumāra, 1421.	12 Sriranga, ... 1574 1684.	12 Sriranga, 1565.
13 Sāluvaganda, 2d, 1428.	13 Venkatapāti, 1587 1608.	13 Trimala.
14 Sālva Narsinha, 1477.	14 Virarāma, ... 1622 1626.	14 Venkatapati.
15 Immadi Deva, ... 1488.		15 Sriranga, 2d.
16 Viranarasinha, ... 1509.		16 Rāmadeva.
17 Krishnadeva, 1529.		17 Venkatapāti.
18 Achyuta, 1542.		18 Trimala.
19 Sadasiva, 1561.		19 Rāmadeva.
20 Trimala, 1572.		20 Sriranga, 3d.
21 Sriranga, 1586.		21 Venkatapati.
22 Venkatapati, 1615.		
23 Sriranga, 2d, 1628.		
24 Venkata, 1630.		
25 Rāmadeva, 1643.		
26 Anagundi Venka- tapati, 1655.		
27 Sriranga, 3d, 1665.		

The inscriptions serve to correct both the traditional and the family chronology, and shew that they place the commencement of the series with BUKKA about 40 or 50 years too soon. He could not have reigned long after 1381, as his successor's grants date in 1385, and a long reign would therefore place his accession no earlier than the middle of the 14th century, or about 1346, the traditional date of the foundation of Vijayanagar. The traditional chronology, however, gives him a reign of only 14 years,

in which case his grants commence almost with his reign. He could not therefore have founded *Vijayanagar*, if the date commonly assigned for that event is accurate; and, at any rate, we need not correct that date by the years of **BUKKA**'s reign, as on other grounds noticed above, it is little to be doubted that **BUKKA RĀYA** was not the first sovereign of *Vijayanagar*.

All the accounts agree in representing **BUKKA Rāja** as an enterprising and successful prince, and as having widely extended the limits of his authority. Circumstances were favorable to his arms; and, besides the propitious consequences of foreign invasion, it seems likely that the rise of **BUKKA RĀYA** was favoured by previous internal dissensions on the score of religion, and that his prosperity was founded upon a principle of toleration. His minister **VIDYARANYA** was a *Saiva*; one of his generals **IRUGUPU** appears from inscriptions, to have been a *Jain*; and in a proclamation, published in the *Researches*, by the princes **BUKKA** and **HARIHARA**, they appear as mediators between the *Jains* and *Vaishnavas*, declaring that there is no difference between the two forms of faith.

In one of Mr. **RAVENSHAW**'s inscriptions **BUKKA** is succeeded by his son **HARIHARA**, having, it is also stated, a brother of that name. This seems likely from the space through which the grants of **HARIHARA** extend, viz. to A. D. 1429. If this were the brother alluded to in other inscriptions, and by **MĀDHAVA**, a *Sarorya*, we should have to assign him a reign of about 60 years. Even as the son he reigned a longer time than common, or between 40 and 50 years.

The 3d sovereign, in two of the lists, is **DEVA RĀYA**, with this peculiarity in the inscriptions that his grants begin three years before those of his predecessors terminate. This circumstance recurs in the succeeding reign, making it probable that the practice prevailed, which was common in the remote periods of Hindu history, of a monarch's associating with him

towards the close of his reign, his son and successor as *Yuvarāja* or *Cesar*. The traditional chronology makes DEVA RAYA the 4th, placing before him VIJAYA, who is not named in the inscriptions, and who in the pedigree follows DEVA RAYA.

The 5th prince of the chronology is RĀMADEVA, who is followed by VIRŪPAKSHA, and he by MALLIKĀRJUNA. The first does not appear in the inscriptions, nor the two last in the pedigree. In the inscriptions also MALLIKĀRJUNA precedes VIRŪPAKSHA; there can be little doubt, therefore that the order of the chronology is incorrect. The pedigree has, for the 5th prince, a PUṆDAR DEVA, who is not found in either of the other authorities, and may be perhaps the same as MALLIKĀRJUNA or VIRŪPAKSHA. The name may possibly be intended for PRAURHA DEVA, a prince of whom many inscriptions are found from 1450 to 1466, and who is identified chronologically therefore with MALLIKĀRJUNA. There is nothing in the specification of dates that militates against the identity of MALLIKĀRJUNA, VIRŪPAKSHA, and PRAURHA DEVA, as the inscriptions of all three are confined between 1450 and 1479, in a period of 29 years.

The 8th prince of the chronology and 6th of the pedigree is RĀMACHANDRA, of whom no inscriptions have been yet found, and who is therefore of questionable existence. We have then a series of seven princes in the chronology; none, or at most but one of whom is traceable in the other authorities. Possibly the 14th or 15th, SĀLAVA, NARASINHA or IMMĀDI DEVA, may be the NARASA or NARASINHA of the pedigree, and of some of the inscriptions: the NARASINHA of which is no doubt the same as the VIRA NARASINHA of the pedigree and chronology, and who, as reigning about the end of the 15th and beginning of the 16th centuries, is the NARSINGA of the first European voyagers to India.

The exclusive occurrence of a series of princes in the traditional chronology may perhaps be accounted for by domestic dissensions, the

consequent decline of the power of the *Ras* of *Vijayanagar*, and change of dynasty which it is admitted took place. The reigns are in general very short, and in the inscriptions we have two intervals of which one, that between the 5th and 6th prince, of 8 years, might be filled up by some of the names of the chronology: at any rate it is certain that with *NARASINHA* a new family ascended the throne.

According to *FERISHTA*, *NARASA*, or *NARASINHA* was a Raja of *Telingana*, who had possessed himself of the greater part of the *Vijayanagar* principality. This is not incompatible with the account given in the pedigree, which states that *SRIRANGA RAYA*, Raja of *Kalyān*, made war upon *RAMCHANDRA* of *Vijayanagar*, deposed him and placed his own brother on the *masnad*. Other accounts give a different version of the matter:—*VIRUPAKSHA*, it is said, having no issue raised one of his slaves named *SINHAMA*, a *Telingu*, to the throne. *SINHAMA*, entitled *PRAURHA DEVA*, reigned but four years, he was succeeded by his son *VIRANARASINHA*, who reigned but two years, who being childless gave his signet to his falconer *NARASA* or *NARASINHA*. Different original statements again concurring with that of *FERISHTA* represent *NARASINHA* as the son of *ISWARA DEVA*, Raja of *Karnul* and *Orviri*, a tract of country on the *Tungabhadra*, to the east of it near its junction with the *Krishna*.

According to the pedigree it must have been *NARASINHA RAO*, the only *NARASINHA* of the inscriptions, who was the monarch that gave a fresh impulse to the prosperity of *Vijayanagar*, and maintaining a resolute opposition to the Muhammedan kings of the *Dakhan* extended his authority over the greater part of the Peninsula and along the Coromandel Coast towards *Orissa*. On his death he left two sons *VIRANARASINHA* and *KRISHNADEVA*, the latter of whom acted as Dewan to his brother. *VIRANARASINHA*, according to the pedigree, left three sons, *ACHYUTA*, *SADASIVA* and *TRIMALA*, who being infants, the country was managed by their uncle *KRISHNADEVA*.

The truth appears however to be that not only were their claims set aside by their uncle, but that even in the life time of their father VĪRANARASINHA, KRISHNADEVA usurped the supreme authority and hence the doubtful occurrence of the name of the former in public documents from 1508 to 1530, the period assigned for the reign of KRISHNADEVA.

According to the *Krishna Rāya Cheritra*, KRISHNADEVA was the son of NARASINHA by a concubine NAGAMBES. His stepmother, the queen TIPAMBA, dreading what came to pass, the supplanting of her own son VĪRASINHA, prevailed upon the king to order KRISHNADEVA to be put to death, but the prince was preserved and secreted by the minister. NARASINHA on his death-bed being informed of the preservation of his son, declared him his heir and successor, and the chief Poligars concurring in his nomination, the claims of VĪRANARASINHA were disregarded, and he died, it is said, of grief at his disappointment.

The dominion of *Vijayanagar* that had been partly recovered by NARASINHA was fully re-established by KRISHNADEVA. He defeated the *A'dil Shāhi* princes and extended his frontiers to the southern bank of the *Krishna*: he captured *Kondavir* and *Warankul* on the east, and marched as high as to *Cuttack*, where he wedded the daughter of the *Gajapati* sovereign. In the south, his officers governed *Srirangapatan* and *Kāmeswara*. On the west, his taking *Rachel* on *Salsette* is recorded by the Portuguese writers, and *Malabār* appears to have acknowledged his supremacy. At no period, probably, in the history of the south of India, did any of its political divisions equal in extent and power that of *Vijayanagar* under KRISHNARĀYA.

KRISHNARĀYA was also a patron of literature, and a number of learned men were received at his Court. Eight of these were known as the *Diggajas*, the elephants that support the regions of the atmosphere. They

were mostly celebrated as *Telugu* authors, but one of them, *Dikshita*, is a name of some note in Sanscrit composition.

From the general tenor of the inscriptions and from his coins, this prince was also a zealous patron of that form of the *Vaishnav* faith, which consists in the worship of KRISHNA and RĀMA. One of the inscriptions before the Society records his bringing an image of KRISHNA from *Udayagiri*, after the capture of that fortress, and erecting a temple for it at *Krishnapuran*, endowed with seven villages, and with other sources of revenue, the transit duties and profits of an adjoining reservoir.

After KRISHNARĀYA the pedigree observes, that RĀMA Raja his brother-in-law, or agreeably to other statements his son-in-law, contended for the *masnad*; but it is evident from the inscriptions that some interval must have elapsed before he gained his object, as ACHYUTARĀYA's grants date from 1530 to 1545, and those of RĀMA do not commence until 1547. It is also evident that he attained to supreme authority only as the minister of the second son of VĪRANARASINHA, SADĀSIVARĀYA, as the grants of the king and his minister run nearly parallel, those of the former extending from 1542 to 1570, whilst those of the latter are dated between 1547 and 1562. The prince was, in fact, a mere pageant, and in the important events of this period involving the dissolution of the State, the name of RĀMA appears in the writings of both Muhammedans and Hindus as the sovereign of *Vijayanagar*.

The contests for the supreme sway, so briefly alluded to in the pedigree, are very obscurely narrated by native writers, especially with regard to the persons of ACHYUTA and SADASIWA. So far, therefore, the genealogy is of value as it determines their characters. According to the Hindu annalists, KRISHNARĀYA having no children of his own, and the nearest heir ACHYUTA being absent, he appointed SADĀSIVA Raja under the protection of RĀMA.

Raja. **ACHYUTA**, however, returning resumed his right, and on his death **SADASIWA** ascended under the tutelage of **RAMA**. It is therefore probable that an attempt was made, in the first instance, to expel the elder brother and place the younger upon the throne, but that this was defeated and **ACHYUTA** retained, at least nominally, the possession of his dominions.

The transactions of the Court of *Vijayanagar* at this period afford a curious illustration of the difficulty of obtaining precise accounts of occurrences in the East. The compiler of the pedigree could perhaps furnish, if he chose, more satisfactory details, but it is not possible to gain a clear view of the circumstances of the case from other authorities, although, in addition to Hindu writers, we have the accounts of two persons who were cotemporaries and almost eye-witnesses of what they detail. These are **FERISHTA** and **CÆSAR FREDERICK**, the former residing at the Court of *Bejapur*, and the latter a resident at *Bisnagar* for six months, about a year after its having been plundered by the Muhammedans. The following are their accounts :

According to **FERISHTA**, **RAMARAYA**, the son-in-law of **KRISHNARAYA**, succeeded to the supreme ministerial authority. On the death of the infant Raja he placed another minor of the same family on the throne, and committed the charge of the Raja's person to the care of his maternal uncle **HOJI TRIMALAYA**, whilst he administered the affairs of the Government himself. The Raja's uncle after a time conspired against **RAMA**, and compelled him to resign his post and retire to his estates. **TRIMALARAYA** next murdered his nephew and made himself king, and with the aid of **IBRAHIM A'DIL SHAH** maintained himself in his usurped authority. As soon, however, as his Muhammedan allies withdrew, he was attacked by the hostile party, who defeated him and besieged him in his palace in *Vijayanagar*, where, finding his affairs desperate, he destroyed himself.

We will next hear what CÆSAR FREDERICK writes;—"About 50 years before the defeat and death of the king of *Vijayanagar*, three brother tyrants had usurped the throne, keeping the rightful king as a prisoner, shewing him once a year to the people, and themselves exercising the royal authority. They had been officers in the service of the father of the king, and had seized the government upon his death, leaving his son an infant. The eldest was named RĀMARĀJA, and he sat upon the throne and was called king; the second was named TEMMARĀYA, who discharged the function of governor; the third, VENKATARĀYA, was the commander of the forces. The first and last disappeared after the fatal battle, and were never heard of more either living or dead."

However these different accounts differ in detail, they agree in the essential features of the story, and shew that the usurpation which commenced with KRISHNARĀYA was continued by his kinsmen, and that the sons of VĪRANARASINHA were like himself, mere pagdants in the hands of their ministers and chiefs. Had not the European traveller asserted that TUMMU RAO returned to *Bisnagar* after the Muhammedan kings had pillaged and left it, and was actually the ruling sovereign at the time that CÆSAR FREDERICK remained there, we might have suspected that he was the HĀJI TUMUL of FERISHTA—who had veiled his own ambition by supporting ACHYUTA. This, however, could not have been the case, and we may be content with FERISHTA's account of the transaction.

The reign of RĀMARĀJA was, however, fatal to the principality of *Vijayanagar*. After being on alternating terms of friendship and enmity with the Muhammedan princes of the *Dakhan*, and given asylum and aid to ALI A'DIL SHĀH of *Bijapur*, who had been even adopted as a son by the mother of the Raja, the kings of *Golconda*, *Bijapur*, *Daylutābād*, and *Berār*, alarmed at his power and offended by his arrogance, combined against him. A sanguinary battle was fought at *Talikota*, on the banks of

the *Krishna*, in which, after a doubtful conflict, the Raja was taken and his troops defeated. The Hindu accounts assert that the divisions of KUTTEBHAT and NIZAM SHAH that had been defeated, and those of ALI A'DIL SHAH and AMPAT-UL-MULK covered the retreat when the Hindus, giving themselves up to festivity, were surprised by the rallied forces of the enemy, and thus overthrown. FERISHTA admits that the wings of the Muhammedan army were thrown into disorder, and that some of the leaders despaired of the day when it was retrieved by the efforts of the centre under NIZAM SHAH, and by the capture of RAMA Raja. CESAR FREDERICK states that the loss of the battle was owing to the treachery of two of the Raja's commanders who were Muhammedans, and who, in the heat of the action, turned upon the Hindu divisions. Both Muhammedan and Hindu accounts agree that RAMA Raja was put to death immediately after the battle, according to the one by A'DIL SHAH, according to the other by NIZAM SHAH.

After the action, the allied Sultans marched to *Vijayanagar* and laid it waste, and then withdrew. The families of RAMA and his brethren, with the captive King, made their escape, and after a whole year TEMONA RAYA, the surviving brother returned to his capital and attempted its reorganization. The country was, however, in so much disorder, and the roads so infested with robbers, that he found the attempt hopeless, and in 1567, retired to *Pennaconda*, eight days' journey from *Vijayanagar*. Endowments in the name of the pageant king SADASIVA continued to be made until 1570, and the pedigree carries on his family to the extinction of the direct line. SRIRANGA, who it may be supposed was the son of SADASIVA, succeeded to his father. The 9th in descent from him, VENKATAPATI, fled before the Moghul arms to *Chandragiri*, where a branch of the descendants of RAMA ruled. His successor, RAMA RAO, recovered a considerable extent of country apparently about *Anajundi* and *Vijayanagar*, and the line continued for seven generations more to 1756, when TRIMAL RAO was dispossessed

of his raj by the arms of TIPU. The history of the *Vijayanagar* kings, as given in the family pedigree, thus concludes. On the capture of *Srirangapatam*, the country was divided between the Nizam and the Company; 1,500 Rupees per mensem were allowed by the Company to the Raja of *Bijanagar*, but he continued thenceforth subject to the Nizam, holding the town and some lands around *Anagundi*, (*Bijanagar*) the ancient capital, as a Jágir from the Nizam. In 1829-30, the infant Raja died, and there being no heir, the Jágir has lapsed to the Nizam's Government, and the pension of 1,500 Rupees per mensem to the Company.

P E D I G R E E
OF THE
K I N G S O F V I J A Y A N A G A R,

TRANSLATED BY
MR. E. C. RAVENSHAW.

THE FOLLOWING PEDIGREE was given to me by the *Guru*, or Priest of the family, whose business it is to keep the Book of the Chronicles.

The early part of the genealogical tree is merely an extract from the *Chandravansa* line of the *Puránas*, with considerable misplacements and inaccuracies. It commences with PANDU, from whom the *Vijayanagar* princes consider themselves descended.

PANDU RAYA, King of *Hastinapur*, was cotemporary with KRISHNA, King of *Mathura*, at the end of *Dwápar Yuga*. The list contains 122 generations, or rather reigns; and, if we divide 4929 by this number, it does not give more than 40 years for each reign, which is moderate for an Eastern Chronicle*.

* Chronologists, however, allow about 20 years to a generation, hence $122 \times 20 = 2440 = 609$ B. C., which is probably a nearer approximation to the truth.

The descent of PANDU is traced in the list from BUDDHA, (MERCURY) the son of the Moon: he had a brother named DRITARASHTRA. I have omitted the names previous to PANDU, as well as the enumeration of his other three sons, (DHARMA RAJA BHIMSEN, NAKUL and SAHADEVA,) and confined myself to the line of ARJUN, and PARIKSHIT, to save space.

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. PANDU had five sons, called the Panch Pandava. | 28. Vihinukar. | 57. Punamá. |
| 2. ARJUNA, son of Indra, regent of the east. | 29. Dhandpání. | 58. Lambodara. |
| 3. Abhimanyu. | 30. Nimi. | 59. Bállikar. |
| 4. Parikshita, 3100 B. C. | 31. Chuma, 2100 B. C. | 60. Méda. |
| 5. Janamejaya. | 32. Vrihadratha, 2d. | 61. Sovati. |
| 6. Shatánika. | 33. Puranjaya. | 62. Dhundhumara. |
| 7. Sahasranika. | 34. Shisunága. | 63. Aríshthakarma. |
| 8. Aswimedhaja. | 35. Shurunga. | 64. Baléya. |
| 9. Avíshana Krishna. | 36. Kainvarma. | 65. Trinama. |
| 10. Chakri Rája. | 37. Nematdharma. | 66. Rushutoru. |
| 11. Chittra Ratha. | 38. Sutchayitra. | 67. Sunanda. |
| 12. Bahu Ratha. | 39. Vidisára. | 68. Vrinka. |
| 13. Vishnumána. | 40. Bayika. | 69. Checbakára. |
| 14. Shushayana. | 41. Wajineya. (Ajaya ?) | 70. Viváshiti. |
| 15. Sunichi. | 42. Nandavardhana. | 71. Aridamna. |
| 16. Ruchita. | 43. Mahánandí. | 72. Gomati. |
| 17. Nalla. | 44. Shisunága. | 73. Purina. |
| 18. Pariplava. | 45. Shujaya. | 74. Swéta. |
| 19. Mádhavi. | 46. Vasu. | 75. Utashéthá. |
| 20. Sunichi, 2d. | 47. Bhadrúka. | 76. Kanva. |
| 21. Ripunjaya. | 48. Pulinda. | 77. Yagashét. |
| 22. Durbi. | 49. Gosha. | 78. Vijaya. |
| 23. Ninuga Rája. | 50. Panchamitra. | 79. Chandrabíja. |
| 24. Vrihadratha. | 51. Angawána. | 80. Marru. |
| 25. Sorasi. | 52. Devabhúmi. | 81. Nandá. |
| 26. Satanika Rája. | 53. Bhumimitra. | 82. Bhutanandí. |
| 27. Durdamana. | 54. Naráyana. | 83. Nandili, two sons. |
| | 55. Krishna. | |
| | 56. Shantanu. | 85. Yeshunandi. } |

The last prince had fourteen sons who ruled over *Bylemdrsh* (?) Two chiefs AMITRA and DURMITRA invaded them. The war was of considerable duration, and terminated in favor of the Invaders, who took possession of the country—seven of the fourteen sons fled to *Andhradrésha* (or *Telingána*).

86. NANDA MAHARAJA,

the eldest of the seven, built the village of *Nandapura**, and gave it as an *Agrahaj* (an endowment) to 500 Brahmans. His dominions extended from *Rameshvaram* to the *Godavery*—NANDA MAHARAJA after a reign of 42 years died in 908, *Salivahana Saca*, in the year *Anala*, of the *Vrihaspati* cycle, (A. D. 1076.) he was succeeded by his son.

† 87. CHALUK RAJA,

who reigned 41 years - i. e. to *Saca*, 1039-40. He had three sons,

VIJALA RAYA

Reigned at *Kalyan Dharja*
Patana 1041 *Saca*.

(after two generations had passed, SRI RANGA RAJA being king of *Kalyanputan*, made war upon RAMCHANDRA, and deposing him placed his own brother, NARSINHA RAJA, on the *masnad* of *Vijayanagar*. (see below, no. 99.)

having no sons, VIDYARANYA, the *Guru* of a neighbouring Raja, named JAMBUK RAYA, placed BUKKA RAYA, son of the latter on the *masnad*, in accordance with the Law of *Kula, madhavi, grantha*. His sovereignty extended over the whole of the *Dakhan*.

88. VIJAYA RAYA

and
at *Kiskindhanagar*
or

VISHNUWARDHAN

had no kingdom.

Vijayanagar, an. *Saca*. 1039-40 A. D. 1118

89. VIMALA RAO, his son, 1080 1158

90. NARSINHA DEVA, 1104 1182

91. RAMA DEVA, 1171 1249

92. BHUP RAYA, 1196 1271

93. BUKKA RAYA, 1256 1334

94. HARIHARA RAO, 1289 1367

95. DEVA RAO, 1313 1391

96. VIJAYA RAO, 1336 1414

97. PUNDARA DEVA RAO, 1346 1424

98. RAMCHANDRA RAO, 1372 1450

99. NARSINHA RAJA, 1395 1473

100. VIRA NARSINHA RAJA, ... 1412 1490

had three sons—ACHITA RAO, SADASHIB RAO, and TRIMALA RAO; but these being children at the time of the death of their father, the country was managed by KRISHNA RAO, their uncle, who had been the *dewan* of their father.

101. ACHITA RAO.

102. KRISHNA DEVA MAHA RAYA, 1446 1524

Extended his dominions over *Anandashien*, or *Mahanad* (near *Ramnad*), *Manchy* (eight *koss* from *Arcot*), *Pandu Desh* (about *Madura*), *Choldesh* (*Tanjore*) and *Sri-Ranga* (near *Trichinopoly*), *Dudur Desh* (not recognized), *Arcot*, *Nellore*, *Srirangpatan* and *Mysore*, *Ahmednagar*, *Sonda* (*Bindunoor*), *Chittledrug*, *Harpanhally*, *Jarriwakrattan*, *Girpaingora*, (*Pugkur*), *Karpah* (*Cuddapah*) *Yadogiri*, *Raechore*—*Mudgal*—*Godwall*—*Karnul*—*Shorapur*—*Saggar*—*Pupdeymal*—*Kaliandrug*, *Kalburga*—*Golconda*—*Andanagar* (*Guzerat*), *Yankatgiri*—*Purinda*

* Perhaps, also *Warangol*, the ancient capital of *Telingana*, whence the *Vijayanagar* family are said by GRANT DUFF to derive their origin.

† Here the numbers cease in the original MS.

‡ *Kalien Drug*.

and *Ráingerk*—(then follows a list of *jágirs* granted by KRISHNA DEVA to the members of the royal family and others.)

103. RAMA RAJA,

KISHEN RAO's brother-in-law, contended for the *masnad*; after which the Musulmans under NIZAM SHAH invaded the country: after him again IMAD UL MULK, opposed and killed RÁMARAJA in *Saca*, 1486, 974 *Fasli* A. D. 1504.

KARMA RAJA,	} his sons.
TRIMALA RAJA,	
KISHEN BHUPATI, A.....	
CHUKTAN RAJA,	

104. SRI RANGA RAJA, 4th *Saca*, 1487 A. D. 1505

his brother TIMA RAJA was *dewan*—his sons were YANGATPATI and CHINGANKATAPATI.

105. TRIMALA RAJA, son of CHINGANKATAPATI. •

106. VIRA YANGATPATI.

107. SRI RANGA RAJA.

108. RÁMADEVA RAO.

109. VENKATAPATI RAO.

110. TRIMALA RAO.

111. RÁMADEVA RAO.

112. SRI RANGA RAO.

113. VENKATAPATI

invaded by the Moghuls and fled to *Chandragerhi*.

114. RÁJA RAO

dispossessed the Moghuls of an extent of country yielding 5 lakhs per annum.

115. HARI DÁS,	1615	1603
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116. CHAK DÁS, (his brother).....	1626	1704
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117. CHIMA DÁS,	1643	1721
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118. RÁMA RAYA,	1656	1734
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119. GOPÁL RAO, son of CHAK DÁS.		
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120. YANKATAPATI,	1663	1741
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121. TRIMALA RAO,	1678	1756
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SULTÁN KHÁN—possessed himself of the country in the name of TIPU. It was afterwards retaken by TRIMALA RAO. On the capture of *Siringapatam*, the country was divided between the Nizam and the Company—1500 Rs. per mensem were allowed by the Company to the Rája of *Vijayanagar*,

122. VIRA VENKATAPATI RÁMA RAYA, a minor; but he continued thenceforth subject to the Nizam, holding the town and some lands around *Anagundy*, (*Vijayanagar*) the ancient capital, as a *jágir* from the Nizam. On the 31st May, 1829, the infant Rája died, and there being no heir, the *jágir*, I understand, has lapsed to the Nizam's Government, and the pension of 1500 Rs. per mensem to the Company.

TRANSLATIONS OF THE INSCRIPTIONS.

FIRST INSCRIPTION

On the Flag Staff, called Dhajastambha, which is on the East side of the Temple of Jaina-guri, in the Road of Anagundli.

SALUTATION to the dust of the feet of the sand of JINA DEVA, which gives knowledge to the ignorant, and dispels the darkness of our hearts. May JINA DEVA be favorable !

The emblem (or flag-staff) of JINA DEVA, who is the lord of the three worlds, who is the happiest, the most graceful in form and splendid in appearance.

In the place called *Nandisangam*, near a large and beautiful *Tamary* (lotus) pond, called *Saraswati* (or goddess of learning) was born PADMANANDI, as the lotus springs from the tank. He had five names called CUNDAPADA, BAKRA DEVA, MAHÁ MATI, ILACHARYA and GANDHAPINCHHA. In his race some of the noblest of the *Munis*, or priests, were born like gems from the ocean.

Of the same race a priest called RATNAKARY GURU, the beautiful and good, was distinguished by the name of DHARMABHUSHANA YOGENDRA BHATTARAKA, which signifies the ornament of charity. The sky inhaled the fragrance of the fame of this priest DHARMA BHATTARAKA, as the black beetle when he runs over the flowers. The sky was smaller than his fame: if you ask an explanation of this enigma, the answer is, as the elephant beholds the whole of his body in a small looking glass.

To the devout DHARMA BHATTARAKA was born a son called AMĀRAKIRTI.

Adoration be to the *Muneswara* or priest AMARAKIRTI, who enlightens our darkness with the light of *Vidyá* or instruction. Of what use were men of learning when AMARAKIRTI existed ? From him was born SIMĀNANDI. From the priest SIMĀNANDI descended the charitable and fortunate DHARMABHUSHANA, a pillar of the temple of charity, who was called *Dharmabhattachāra*, and whose fame was resplendent as the full moon in her glory.

From DHARMABHUSHANA, a *Muneswara* called DUNDAMANNA was born, who was as the black beetle to the lotus-feet of SIMMANUNDI.

From the priest DANDAMĀNA was born BHATTARAKA, *Muni*, who was fortunate and famous like DHARMABHUSHANA. Worship be unto the feet of DHARMABHUSHANA, in whose presence all the kings of earth bow down !

Of the race of BHATTARAKA* Muni was born Yānti Rāja a great and happy king. BUKKA.† From him descended HARIHARĒSVARA,‡ who illuminated the world with all the arts and sciences, as the beams of the moon illuminated the milky sea. While ruling his kingdom, conquering many kings, and extending his dominions, he was called *Rajanvati*, because he was the greatest legislator the world ever beheld. While ruling the earth, whose girdle is the four seas, the glory of his ancestors was dimmed by his superior light. He had a minister named CHAICHADANDA the naik, who was skilled in the transaction of private and public affairs, was warlike as CUMĀRESWAMI in battle, and devoted to the king; who was styled *Bhubhat*, or husband of the earth.

To CHAICHADANDA the naik, was born a son called IRUGADANDA, who was blessed, celebrated, saluted, and adored in the world.

IRUGADANDA, who was a black beetle to the lotus-petaled feet of the priest SIMĀNANDI (the image of VISHNU, SIVA, and HIRANYAGARBHA§), in the year of the fortunate *Sālivāhana* 1307, corresponding to the year *Crodhana*, in the month of *Phalguna* *Crishna* *paksha*, *duitīa* *Sukravāra*, or, Friday the 18th of the moon in the month of March, (A. D. 1385,) built and erected the flag staff with black stone in the street, where the girls played in the water like a stream poured forth by *Kuntala*, and the mound on which the flag staff stands, was prepared with pearl-like sand in the extensive city of *Vijayanagar*, which abounds with nine sorts of precious stones, and which is situated in the country called *Carnatic*.

SECOND INSCRIPTION.

A Bond of Donation, written in Sanscrita verse on a Temple in the Village of Krishnapuram.

ADORATION to PARAMESWARA on whose brows rest the *Chāmaras* and the moon, and who existed before the three worlds!

Homage to the fortunate KRISHNASWĀMI, who is exalted as the clouds, who alleviates the sorrows and pardons the sins of his servants, who is a friend to the earth,

* Perhaps VIDYARANYA.

† According to the Pedigree, the father of BUKKA RAYA was a neighbouring Raja named JANBUK RAYA.

‡ HARIHAR RAE.

§ BRAHMA.

and who stole the butter of the charmed ocean. There was a man who was given as a gift to the *Bráhmans*, who bestowed on them his weight in gold that they might travel to all principal pagodas and bathe in the holy waters of *Cánchi*, *Srisailla*, *Sonákhala*, *Kanakasabha* and *Venkataparnbat*, who punished kings for their transgressions, who was the ablest warrior in the fight, the greatest amongst the kings of the earth, who was called *Paramésvara*, or a governor of governors, who was supreme lord over the three kings*. He slew HINDU RÁYA, named the tiger. He was called *Gānda Bhérunda*† or the elephant. All the kings blessed him, and prayed that he might live long to be the first among those who dwell in the dominions of *Anga*, *Vanga*, *Calinga*, &c. He was benovolent, bestowing alms to the poor. He was a man formed to sit on the precious throne, and to govern the earth, he was called the fortunate KRISHNA RÁYA of many titles, who dwelled at *Vijayanagar*, and the light of whose fame for charity and beneficence shone resplendent from the mountain called *Udaya*, to the mountain called *Astamána Parbata*, or in other words, from the rising to the setting sun, and from the north to the south, or from the beginning of the mountain *Merú* to the south sea. The said KRISHNADEVIA MAHÁ RÁYA sitting on the precious throne, after conquering the king of *Udayagiri*, and bringing away (the image of) KRISHNASWÁMI, returned to his city and installed it in the *Mantápam*, a building inlaid with emeralds, in the 1436th year of *Sáliváhana*, in the month *Phálguna*, *Sukla Pacsha*, *Tritiya*, *Sukravára*, or on Friday the third day of the moon in the month of March, A. D. 1514.

THIRD INSCRIPTION.

SÁLUTATION to the dust of the sand of the feet of JINA, which removes the ignorance and the darkness of our hearts!

The bond of inscription of JINA, who is the Lord of the three worlds, who is the happiest, the most beautiful, the most splendid!

There was a country called *Carnáta*, beautiful as heaven, which resembled the dwelling of the deities, who feasted on the substance called *Ambrosia*, and quaffed the drink called *Nectar*.*

In this same *Carnáta*, there was a city called *Vijayanagar*, which was the chief amongst the cities, and which was beautiful to behold, being adorned with magnificent

* See the 9th Inscription.

† See the 7th Inscription.

palaces, and lofty houses which appeared overlayed with gold, like the mountains of *Merú* and *Kailás* lifting their golden heads to the sky. / As the earth encompassed by the girdle of the four seas is illuminated by the flaming fire called *Bádabánala* (or *Aurora Boreális*), so the city, arising from the water of the moat, is resplendent with gold and silver, and radiant with surpassing brightness. At this time reigned the king called *BUKKA*, who was the lord of the city, and had immense riches. He was a gem of the race of *YADU*, a shining precious stone in a crown of jewels. His beauty resembled that of *KRISHNA*; he was equal to *RĀMA* in symmetry of form, in wit, in courage, and in beauty. He conquered by his valour all the quarters of the world, and was to the kings who were his enemies what the moon is to the lotus.*

From him descended a king called *HARIHARAXUMAPATI*,† who shone in the world as the sun in the sky, who was the best pilot to the vessel in the sea of poverty, who was liberal as *PARASURĀMA* in presenting lands; who was as *CARNA*‡ in giving away gold; who planted the flag-staff of victory on the shores of the four seas, and whose fame was spread as far as the rays of the full moon.

From him a king called the fortunate *DEVARAJESWARA*§ was born, whose feet were like the lotus petals, and when the kings who were his enemies prostrated themselves before him, the jewels in their crown reflected the radiance of his feet. He was to the learned as the moon to the lily flowers. Among the brave he was the bravest. Among the happy the most happy.

From him a king called *VIJAYA*|| *NARAPATI* arose, the benefactor of mankind, and beneficent in charitable gifts, who extinguished the light of the glory of brave kings with the wind of his victorious banners.

VIJAYA NARAPATI had a son named *VIRADEVA RAYA*¶ to whom he was attached like the full moon to the sea, or as *INDRA* to his son *JAYANTA*. He was skilled in depriving hostile kings of the five elements called life, with the sword called the poisonous serpent. The fortunate *DEVA RAYA* was a friend to pardon, and consoled the kings who submitted to him, but broke the clouds of hostile princes in pieces, with the wind of the ears of the elephants in the day of battle.

* The lotus hangs its head and closes its leaves at night, whence the moon is said to subdue it.

† Quere *HARIHARA RAO*, 94 of Pedigree.

‡ The son of *KUNTI*, the wife of *PANDU*, king of *Hastinapur*.

§ *DEVA RAO*, Pedigree 95 ? || *VIJAYA RAO*, Pedigree 96. ¶ *PUNDARA DEVA RAYA*, Pedigree 97.

In the army of the fortunate DEVA RAYA, the dust of the sand of the earth which arose from the feet of the horses resembled the smoke of the fire of the bravery of DEVA RAYA, who appeared as the luminous sun dispelling the darkness of the anger of the troops of the opposing kings, the tears of whose wives allayed the dust of the conflict.

The mouth of the lotus of the fame of DEVA RAYA was opened by the genial warmth of the sun of his valour. The sides of the world were the petals of the flower compared with which the golden mountains of *Himachala* appeared like *Karnicá* (seats) and the *Diggajas* (or eight elephants) like beetles. The waters of the ocean formed the honey of the flower, and in its cup abode VIJAYA LAXMI, the goddess of victory.

While this fortunate king ruled the world the *Chintya Mani*, or wishing precious stone, was unsought for, and the *Calpa Vrixa*, or wishing tree, was unthought of by any one.

DEVA RAYA ruled over his kingdom with KIRTI, SARASWATI and BHU LAXMI, that is, the goddess of fame, the goddess of learning, and the goddess of the earth, which was created in form of an egg by the four headed god BRAHMÁ.

VAMANA, the fifth incarnation of VISHNU, would not have begged alms of BALI, had DEVA RAYA been living. The full moon would lose the brightness of her countenance when he gazed on her. From his touch the sinner became purified, and ceased to sin; and INDRA would not dare to cut the wings of the mountains in his presence for fear of his wrath.

The king DEVA RAYA, whose handsome face and person were like *Madanamanohara*, the Magnet which irresistibly attracts the hearts of women, was king of kings, a supreme governor, whose titles illuminated the world.

The happy DEVA RAYA resembled the king BUKKA in wisdom, HARIHARESVARA in benevolence, and VIJAYA BHUPATI in valour. He was well skilled in the arts and sciences, and was like an emerald from the mountain of *Rohanachal*. His throne shed happiness on the earth: (repetition) king of kings, governor of governors, &c.

The king *Abhinava* (or new) DEVA RAYA, while he was reigning in the centre of the Carnatic country in the city called *Vijayanagar*, in the year *Parabhava*, 1348 *Saka* on the full moon of *Cartica* or December, A. D. 1526, erected in the betlenut-market, a temple glittering with gold and diamonds like the starry heavens, and therein he established the god PARSVANATHI, who was worshipped, praised, and celebrated by INDRA, who was the moon to the lotus of falsehood, and who was the lion to the elephant of the eighteen principal sins. His fame and charity will endure until the sun and moon shall disappear from the firmament.

FOURTH INSCRIPTION.

On a Stone Pillar opposite to the Tower, called Ranga Mandapam, which is contiguous to Virupaksha.

MAY prosperity and fortune prevail! Glory be to SAMBHU, who is the lord and chief pillar of the foundation of the three worlds, called the three *Nagaras*, whose head is circled with *Chāndras* and adorned with the full moon!

May the glory, brightness, and splendour of RUDRA set us free from the bondage of ignorance!

CHANDRA RĀYA was born to enlighten the world as the moon arises in the sky to illumine the darkness of night, and as the butter came out from the milky ocean at the time of its churning.

He had a son called BUDDHA, who was as wise as Mercury, who had a son called PURURĀVA *Chakravarti*, who had a son ARJUN, whose son was NAHUSHA, who had a son YAYATI, who had a son TURVASU. In the same line descended the king called BUKKA, who was conspicuous among sovereigns as the precious stone on the brow of kings. KRISHNA, the son of DEVAKI in his 5th incarnation *Vāmana*, or the Dwarf, sought alms from BALI, but king BUKKA far surpassed BALI in dominion, glory, and charity. His fame extended from the rising of the sun to the going down thereof, and from the mountain called *Himāchal* to the sea. From him a king was born, called NARASA AVANIPĀL,* as PRADUMNA was born from KRISHNA, the son of DEVAKI. He planted a flag staff at *Strirangam* in the middle of the river *Cavéri*, and slew the king of the country. He conquered the kings named CHOLA RAJA, PURĀNDAR RAJA† and GAJAPATI‡ who were all great warriors. He obtained a great name from the river *Ganga* to the city of *Lancas*. He protected all the kings, who were at peace with him from the sun rising mountain called *Udaya Pārvata* to the setting place called *Astāgiri*.

In all the holy places named *Rāmeswara*, &c. he distributed charities. He had a son called VIRANARASINHA KRISHNA DEVA MAHĀ RĀYA, born from the princess named NAGALĀ as RĀMA and LAXMANA sprung from CAUSALLĪĀ, and SUMITRĀ by DASARATHA: VĪRA NARASINHA KRISHNA DEVA RĀYA, sitting on the throne embellished with nine sorts of precious stones, reigned over the world from the south sea to the

* NARSINHA RAYA, (P. 99). † The Rājah of Madura? ‡ The Rājah of Orissa. § Ceylon.

north mountain *Mera*, his name extended over the earth far wider than that of the sort reigns *NAIGA*, *NALA*, *NAHUNIA*. He distributed all kinds of charities in many holy places, viz. *Virupaksha*, *Calohartri*, *Vencatashelam*, *Oarchi*, *Srisailam* in the mountains called *Sonasailam* and at *Pryāga*, where the river *Ganga* and *Yamuna* (*Jambhā*) join in one stream, *Srirangam*, *Cumbha Conam*, and in the holy water *Gocarnam* and *Rama Seta*, &c. When *NARASINHA DEVA RĀYA* having ruled the world with justice departed this life, *KRISHNA DEVA MAHĀ RĀYA* succeeded him. He was taken under the special protection of *SIVA*, who opened his third eye, which is situated in the middle of his forehead, to watch over him; also, of *VISHNU* the four handed, who holds the circle called *Chākram* in one hand, and the shell called *Punchajanyam* in another; of *BRAHMĀ*, the four-headed, of *PĀRVATĪ*, the spouse of *SIVA* who holds a dagger in her hand; of *LAKSHMI* distinguished by the lotus, and of *SARASWATĪ*, whose harp denotes her to be the wife of *BRAHMĀ*. *KRISHNA DEVA RĀYA* also performed the sixteen kinds of principal charities, named *Shadasa Mahādān*, in all holy places, waters, &c. Here follow a dozen lines enumerating his virtues, learning, and accomplishments, which are said to have equalled those of the *Rājas NRUGA*, *NALA*, *NAHUSHA*, *NABHAGA*, *DHUNDUMARA*, *MANDHATA*, *BHAGIRATHA*, *RĀMA*, &c. The said *KRISHNA DEVA RĀYA*, who was the son of *NAGANBĀ*, and *NARA BHUPAL*, and who reigned over the world, sitting on the throne embellished with nine sorts of precious stones, at *Vijayanagar*, presented the village of *Singanahalli* (the boundaries of which are marked on four sides with black stones) for the purpose of furnishing the holy offerings, &c., to the Divine *VRUPAKSHA*, whose temple is exalted as the mountains.

Be it known unto all persons by this inscription of *KRISHNA DEVA MAHA RĀYA*.

FIFTH AND FIFTEENTH INSCRIPTIONS

A Bond of Donation to RAGUNĀTHA DEVA at the Panugonda Gate, on the West side of the Tēple of Sunnapah, (in the Canarese language.)

MAY prosperity and fortune endure!

In the year of *Sālivāhana* 1463, corresponding to the year *Sarvari*, in the month of *Kārtika Sudipanchami*, *Guruvār*, (or Thursday the 5th day of the moon, is the month of December, in the year of our Lord 1545,) the fortunate, the great king of kings,

Panchaswara, the heroic, and brave, and glorious and valiant *ACHYUTA* DEVA MAHA RAYA was reigning in the city of *Vijayanagar*, and sitting on the precious throne, when TIMMARAGU, the son of UREGAE PEDDA AMBARAGU of the tribe of CASYAPA, and in the rule of APASTAMBA, built a city called *Devaranjanam Putnam* on the east side of the *Panugonda Gháti*, and established RAGUNATH DEVA, as the tutelary deity thereof, bestowing the undermentioned lands to the god as an holy offering.

In the village called *Nalala Hunesu*, as *Sarvemánya Aggrahar* (or a gift of donation) we bought two *Varti*, or two pieces of "limited" lands, from MUMIDI DILCHAT; who procured them by making the burning sacrifice, &c.

The particulars of the two lands are as follows:—

One place called *Pánchacu Stallam* of *Cottomwar* (below the canal) is of an extent sufficient for six *túms* of seeds. One place called *Congallu*, sufficient for four tooms of seeds. One place called *Chákala Vári Kúnda*, or washerman's pond, named *Mula Maddy*, equivalent to four *túms* of seeds. One place is called *Virama Pánchaka Stallam*, equal to seven *túms* of seeds. These four places we presented to the god RAGUNTHA DEVA for an offering.

Besides these, the *Mániems* given to the god RAGUNATHA DEVA for providing the daily offerings, were as follows:—

Calasapuram Máganny or in the village *Dévatápuram* below the old canal, a place called *Joghini*, which was cultivated by SANABHOGA VERUPARSA, equal to six *túms* of seeds. In *Campelly*, *Arisi Tola* or a plantain garden of SATTA SERUMIAN, equal to three *túms* of seeds. A place attached to *Singana Godu*, which is below the lake in *Dharmaságaram*, equal to three *túms* of seeds. In the village *Vadla Besavapuram*, a place called *Higgadiah*, which is near to the *Maniem* of *Sanabhoga Hinmarasiah*, which is equal to three *túms* of seeds. A place called *Elleguntah*, which also is equal to three *túms* of seeds. In the last two lands there are six *túms* of seeds. A place called *Ambelega Hindunnah*, which is near the bazar of *Cummarsa Naidu* in the village *Crishnapuram*, the land contains two half *túms* of seeds. A piece of land of *Pula Siddiah*, which is below the lake in the village *Cumalápuram*, in which are three *túms* of seeds. A piece of land *Myan Hamiah Mallia*,† which is within the lake called *Vutacova* in the village of *Madellapuram*, equal to half a *túm* of seeds. A piece of land called *Tumbená* belonging to GUDU MALLIAH, which is below the lake in the village *A'nantapuram*, in which are three *túms* of seeds. A piece of land called *Jaghena*,

* ACHITA Rao of the Pedigree.

† Perhaps a part of the dry bed of the artificial lake.

which is cultivated by ~~KENA~~ ^{KENA} MALIAH, in which are four *tums* of seeds. In these two villages there is land equal to seven *tums* of seeds.

These eight villages were presented by us as *Maniem*, or as a gift. The seeds thereof were two *candies* and one half *tum*, and the two *vartis*, with the coconut trees in the village. *Natala*, *Hunesa*, which we purchased, are in addition; the seeds of which were two *candies*. Those who unite together in continuing this charity will be rewarded a thousand fold. He who withholds or diminishes the charity will fall into the principal hell, and be guilty of a sin of the same magnitude as if he had murdered his mother and father at *Cási* (*Benares*), near the shore of the Ganges.

SEVENTH INSCRIPTION.

*A Bond of Donation written on the Wall, in the Temple of Hazúr
Rámaswámi.*

MAY virtue, fortune and victory prevail !

In the year of *Sáliváhana* 1442, corresponding to the *Vrihaspati* year *Vikrama*, in *Mágha Sudi Saptami*, TIMMARÁZU, the son of CHAKKA* DEVA MAHÁ RÁYA, of the tribe of *Casyupa*, the noblest of men, strong as the *Garuda Bharunda†*, and whose dwelling was in the heart of SARASWATI, (the goddess of learning) repaired the lake granted by KRISHNA MAHÁ RÁYA, and also presented the adjoining lands, on *Rádhá-saptami* the 7th of the moon, (in the month of March, 1520,) to RÁMASWÁMI for offerings at the festivals, &c. in order to obtain salvation for his father and mother, &c.

EIGHTH INSCRIPTION.

A Bond of Donation on a Stone called Vori, in the Temple of Vithala Déva,

FORTUNE and victory !

In the year of *Sáliváhana* 1483, corresponding to the year *Durmatí*, in *Chaitra Sudi Panchami*, *Sanivár*, or on the 5th of the moon (in the month of April, 1561,) while the king

* Quere CHAK DAS, 116 of Pedigree, TIMMARÁZU is not mentioned in the Pedigree.

† A fabulous bird with two heads, supposed to be able to lift up elephants in its talons.

of kings, *Parameswara*, the fortunate, famous and heroic *SADASHIVA** *MAHÁ RÁYA* was reigning at *Vijayanagar*, *CONATI CONDIA RÁJA*† *DEVA MAHÁ RÁYA*, the son of *COTIA DEVA MAHÁ RÁYA* of the tribe of *Casyapa* presented his village, lands, &c., as an offering to *VITHALA DEVA* in the season of *Makara, Suncranti Puniakal*, i. e. when the sun entered the eleventh sign of the Zodiac.

NINTH INSCRIPTION,

On the Statue of the God NARASINHA DEVA in the Village Krishnapuram.

IN the reign of *Sálináhana* 451,† corresponding to the year *Virodhi*, in *Vaisákha Sudi Purnimá*, (or on the 15th of the moon in the month of May, 1539.)

The fortunate, the great king of kings, *Parameswara*, the famous and heroic *KRISHNA RÁYA MAHÁ RÁYA* the sage, the poet, the hero, the chief of three *RÁMAS* named *NARAPATI*, (Raja of *Vijyanagar*), *GAJAPATI*‡, and *ANWAPATI*§ established the god *NARASINHA DEVA* by the hands of a great man, named *KRISHNA BHAKTI*, in the village called *Krishnapuram*, which with other villages were presented as an offering to the deity.

Detail of Villages.

One village called *Turavavonda Tosadram Kitachinta*, near the country called *Udi*. One village called *Vanganur*, which is in the same country. These two villages have been given by my hand with my own free will with the gold and water to *NARA SINHA DEVA* for the daily offerings, &c., while I am ruling the world, sitting on the precious throne, at the time of the moon's eclipse, on the 15th of the moon, in the month of *Vaisákha* or May, in the year *Virodhi*. Whatever rare thing, water, stones or gold may be found within the boundaries of the above two villages, together with the duties on imports and exports have likewise been presented by me to *NARASINHA DEVA* as a donation with my free will. Let the grant be continued until the sun and moon shall cease to shine.

(Three Sanscrit Stanzas follow, see the Twelfth Inscription.)

* This must be *SADASHIVA*, the brother of *ACHUTA RAO* (*ACHYUTA*). He is not mentioned in the Pedigree as having sat on the throne.

† Probably 1451.

‡ Raja of *Orissa*.

§ Raja of *Satara*.

TENTH INSCRIPTION.

A Bond of Donation inscribed at Krishnapuram.

FEALTY to SAMBHU on whose head the moon shines, and the *Chámaras* glisten, who is the chief pillar and foundation of the three worlds !

Fortune and victory !

In the reign of *Sálicáhana* 1435, corresponding to the year *Bhává*, in *Phálguna Sudi Tritiya*, *Sakravár*, or Friday the 3d of the moon (in the month of March, 1513.)

The fortunate king of kings, *Parameswara*, the brave and famous, happy and heroic **KRISHNA MAHÁ RÁYA** returning to *Krishnapuram* from *Vidyagerki* after conquering the king of that city, brought the god or image named **KRISHNA DEVA**, and established it at *Krishnapuram*; and at the same time presented a great many jewels set with nine sorts of precious stones, and furniture of gold and silver, &c., together with the undermentioned villages, for the divine expences, such as lights, flowers, fruits, incense, &c., and daily and extra offerings, (*Pancha Parvams*) -on the first day of the month, the 11th of the moon, the full moon, the 27th of the moon, and also for the new moon, monthly and yearly festivals, and for the distributions among the *Brahmans*, and for the pomp and splendour of worship.

1 Village called *Atteratti*.

1 Village called *Maddalapuram*, which is added to *Hosuru Magani*.

1 Village named *Devatápuram*, adjoining to *Compili Magani*.

1 Village called *Haryá Samudram*, near *Cailáspuram*.

1 Village styled *Togalakulla*.

1 Village by the name of *Badanahati*.

1 Village named *Badrapadam*, which is added to *Toralá Cotuca Chella*.

He also gave the transit duties at *Krishnapuram* as well as in the above villages, together with the lake, as a *Sarramanyam* to the *Brahmans*. He also determined that the following *Brahmans* should act as the priests, &c., of the said deity, and that they should each enjoy a certain portion of land; viz.

1 Candy of land to **RÁMÁNÚJA ACHÁRYA**, son of **TIMANA ACHÁRYA**, who was of the tribe of **GAT TAMA**, in the rule of *Vikhanas* and of the *Yajusík* or *Yajurveda*.

1 Candy of land to **TIMMANACHÁRYA**, the son of the daughter of **RANGAMMÁ**.

ELEVENTH INSCRIPTION;

Written in the old Canarese Language.

ADORATION be unto SAMBHU (*Siva*) who is the lord of *Cailās*, the chief pillar to the foundation of the three worlds called "the three *Nagaras*," (heaven, earth, and the lower world of *Pātāla*), whose head is encircled with white *Chámaras*, equalling the splendour and magnificence of the full moon.

The deity called VIGHNESWARA (*Ganesh*), the son of SAMBHU was supposed to have lost his head in battle. His mother PARVATI alarmed at the report, induced her husband to search after him. The body was discovered, but every endeavour to find the head proved unsuccessful; SAMBHU in his search happening to meet with the head of an elephant placed it as a substitute on the shoulders of his son. VIGHNESWARA is on this account represented with the body of a man bearing the head and proboscis of an elephant. He was supposed to have been a proficient in all languages and sciences. He was distinguished by a symbol of the moon on his head. His body was painted over with a composition of oil and red lead, which made him appear like the red clouds of the evening.

He drank up the water of the tanks with his trunk and sprinkled it like a shower on the earth. The dignity and splendour of his body equalled the brilliancy and radiance of the red sky occasioned by the dust of the earth when stirred up by the hoofs of the cattle returning from pasturage in the evening. He protected the good, and his disposition was uniformly happy. He watched over LAXMAN MANTRI, the minister of State, who possessed every good and perfect gift, and who was accomplished in all the arts and sciences.

The dust of the feet of LAXMIVARAGI RAO, the priest of LAXMAN MANTRI, has the property of removing the sins of the multitude as the water of the Ganges, which springs from the toe of the Almighty VISHNU in his habitation of *Vaicantha*, and purifies the sins of men.

The minister, LAXMAN MANTRI, was the lord of the earth, and the ruler of many kings. He resembled VISHNU, whose shape is revealed in the *Védas*, and who sprang from the lower world (*Pātāla*) in the form of the boar *Adivarāham*, whose tusk having mount *Mérú* for a socket, sustained the whole world.

May the bud of the lotus, which is in the hand of LAXMI, the wife of VISHNU, containing boundless wealth, be given to LAXMAN MANTRI. The shape of that

had is like the shell which was used to pour milk into the mouth of the infant BRAHMĀ, who was born from the navel of VISHNĪ when reclining on *Adishesha*, the thousand mouthed serpent, floating on the milky sea. BRAHMĀ, the son of VISHNĪ, had a son named ATRI, who is the father of CHANDRA, or the moon, who begat BUDHA. PURURAVA, the son of BUDHA; had a son called AYU, who begat NAHUSHA. NAHUSHA, had a son named YAYATI, who begat YADU, &c.

The descendants of *Chandra*, or the moon, were all kings of great fame and renown. In the line of YADU was born SRI SANGAMATBHUMIPATI, who had a son called BUKKA RĀYA, who reigned in the circular or oval world. He was valiant in battle, and remarkable for his military acquirements. His younger brother HARI HĀRA DANDINARENDRA, however, excelled him in every accomplishment, and was extolled by the kings of the earth for his generous and forgiving disposition, which extended not only to them but to the seven parts of the earth called *Saptadwīpa*. HARIHARA BHUPĀLA, the son of BUKKA RĀYA, was valiant as VISHNĪ, who modelled the earth. His charity and benevolence exceeded that of NĀLA, NAHUSHA, NRIGA, BHAGHIRATHA, &c., and in consequence his reputation equalled in brilliancy the splendour of the full moon.

He had a son named DEVARĀJA NARENDRA, who planted the ensigns of victory on every side, and who was entitled to use the white umbrella over his head. He banished the poverty of the people by his munificence, and by the water of his bounty extinguished the heat of their miseries. He was king of kings, and had all the monarchs of the earth under his subjection. He was the source of all riches as he was the chief amongst the kings. He possessed a sword like the *Vajrayuda* in the hand of INDRA, to conquer the mountains of his enemies. He was also distinguished for his charitable virtues, which shone as bright as a meteor in the sky. This king afforded protection to all his allies by giving them assistance in the hour of need against their enemies.

DEVA RĀYA BHUPĀLA, the fortunate, had two ministers named DHARMADARSA and SAVENA, who erected a great number of temples, &c. for charitable purposes, and endowed them with villages. The fame of their king was by these means spread abroad throughout the earth.

These two ministers had a sister called SINGHAMBU, who was celebrated for her virtue as well as beauty. She was an ornament to her sex, and her husband named RĀMARĀSU, of the tribe of *Muniswara*, or penitents, was loved by the world for his excellent qualities.

RĀMARĀSU had five sons named LAXMAN MANTRI, CHĀNA MANTRI, BAKANA, ABUNA and MADANA, who were esteemed and celebrated in the world, as much as the five wishing trees, called *Santāna*, *Calpaurixa*, *Mandāra*, *Harichandana* and *Parijāta*, which grew in the garden of INDRA, the Lord of Paradise.

Of these five brothers LAXMAN MANTRI was most distinguished for his strength and symmetry, which equalled that of BHĪMA. He was valiant and courageous, and his fame rose like that of ARJUNA, the third brother of DHARMARĀJA or the son of PĀNDU, and like that of DASARĀTHA, RĀMA, whose glory was as the moon of the nectarine sea called the womb of *Sangamāmbu*. He was loved by the people and his name increased daily. LAXMAN MANTRI afforded protection to all his friends as well as to strangers, and he constructed a great many lakes and wells. His hand was open and generous as the wishing tree *Calpauricsham*, and so numerous were his charities and liberal donations that CARNA, a king famous for these qualities, was entirely forgotten.

LAXMAN MANTRI was minister to the king DEVA RĀYA BHUPĀLA, and was loved by the nobles for his extensive acquirements in literature and the sciences.

In public or in private he was equally esteemed for his virtues, wealth, greatness, generosity, and personal bravery, &c.

The women who saw LAXMAN MANTRI, while sitting in the light of the full moon in summer, were dazzled by his beauty, and intoxicated with love.

A great many authors and learned men composed verses, &c., in his praise.

In the dominions of DEVA RĀYA, LAXMAN MANTRI was the chief of men and excelled the minister of PRĀTĀPA RUDRA, called VANAKA, and YOGENDRA in firmness, wisdom, wit and resources.

One night LAXMAN MANTRI being asleep, dreamt that a deity called VINAKA appeared before him, having his feet adorned with *Andal* and *Cadam*, and his waist with a gold band. He had a crown on his head set with nine sorts of precious stones, and the symbol of full moon was placed above the crown. He had four hands, each of which held an instrument. The deity addressed LAXMAN MANTRI saying, "There is a place called *Virupaksha*, where lasciviousness, revenge, lust, &c. are unknown, which would be a pleasant spot for the three principal deities called HARI, (or VISHNU) HARA (or SIVA) and HIRANYAGARBHA, or the four-headed god BRAHMA. It is situated in the south side of the mountain called *Meru*, in the middle of the island called *Jambudwipa*, and encompassed by the salt sea called *Savana Samudram*. In the same place there is a river called *Pendkeni*, whose waters are like *Amritam* (nectar), and abound with fish, turtles, alligators, &c. On the banks of the river there are many groves composed of mangoc,

citron, plantain, limes and other sorts of fruit trees, intermixed with all sorts of flowers and plants named *Malli, Malla, Janji, &c.*, the abode of nightingales and other beautiful birds. This is the holiest spot in the world, where the axe of penance and devotion is laid to the root of the vine of sin. In it there is a place called *Pūmpātir*, to the east of which there is a mountain called *Malayāvanta*, to the south side of which again there is a cave where I recommend you to build my temple."

LAXMAN MANTRI in accordance with the injunction of the deity erected a temple in which he placed the auspicious VIRUPÁKSHA DEVA with PÁRVATI, his wife, and their son GANESHA or PINÁKA on the bank of the river *Pampa*, to the south side of the mountain *Malayāvanta*, whose glory shall last until the sun and moon pass away.

TWELFTH INSCRIPTION.

A Bond of Donation written on the stone near Ranga Mantapam before the Temple of the Holy VIRUPÁKSHA.

MAY fortune and victory endure!

In the year of *Sáliváhana* 1430, corresponding to the year *Sukla*, in *Mágha Bahula Chatardasi*, or on the 29th of the moon (in the month of March, 1508.)

The fortunate, the great king of kings, *Parameswara*, brave and valiant, happy and heroic, KRISHNA MAHA RÁYA, while sitting on the throne, presented a village, *Singhalli*, for the supply of the daily offerings, together with a newly built edifice called *Ranga Mantapam*, and a tower opposite to it, and also a large old tower lately repaired, which is at the first gate. He presented to VIRUPÁKSHA a *Camalam* and a *Nágánbharanam* set with nine sorts of precious stones: the shape of the former was that of the petals of the *Túmari* (lotus) flowers, and of the latter that of a serpent. He also presented a large gold plate for the purpose of holding the daily offerings of food, and two small plates of the same metal for holding small lights, together with seventy-four other plates made with silver. He, who shall not continue the charity, will commit as great a sin as if he had slain a cow or *Brahman*.

STANZAS.

I.—The king sitting on the precious throne, dwelling in the city of *Vijayanagar*, his name is extended over the earth. In administering justice he excels the sovereigns NRIGU, NALA, and NAHUSHA.

II.—The virtue of giving is greater than that of continuing a charity. Giving obtains heaven, and continuing paradise.

III.—If a person continue all the gifts of others it is twice better than one of his own, should he resume those of others his own will be in vain.

IV.—If a person resume his own gifts or those of others he will be born as a mite or worm, and live sixty thousand years in dung.

V.—RÁMACHANDRA wishes all kings now and hereafter to continue to give in charity, because it is a duty appointed to man as the shore is to the sea.

FOURTEENTH INSCRIPTION.

*A Bond of Donation written on a stone called Vay in the Temple of
Mudávasuámi.*

OBEISANCE to GANÁDĪ PATI (or GANAPATĪ*), the general of the army of the deities.

Fortune and victory!

In the year of *Sáliváhana* 1467, corresponding to the year *Viswávasú*, in *Krishna Sudi Tritiya, Guruváram*, or on Thursday the 3d of the moon (in the month of April 1545.)

The fortunate, the great king of kings, *Parameswara*, happy, famous, and heroic, *SADÁSIVA MAHĀ RĀYA* was ruling the world, sitting on the precious stone, holding an umbrella over his head when *TIMMA RANGA*, son of *VRITTABHA RANGA* presented a building called *Ranga Mantapam* or “public resting place,” with twenty-five partitions to the God *MĀDHAVA DEVA*, (whose temple is in the city of *Vijayanagar*, at the great bázár, west of the *Mctananta*). The proceeds thereof are to be appropriated to the expence of the daily festivals, drums, flutes, &c., which may be necessary for the pomp and splendour of the temple.

This gift is given by him in the name of his father *VALLABHA RANGA* and mother *VENGALOMĀ*, that they may obtain salvation. Let the gift be inviolable until the sun and moon shall cease to shine in the world.

* This is apparently a mistake for the younger brother of *GANPATI* named *KARTIK* is called “*DEVA SHENAPATĪ*,” (general of the army of the deities).

Transcript of the First Inscription from the Tailanga into the Devanāgarī character.

आनेगुंदिक्लिपोद्येदोवजोपूर्वमंदु उखे जैनगुहि यदबध्जस्तंभमीद उखे शासनं

यत्पादपंकजरजोरजोहरति मानसं । सजिनद्वयसे भूयाद्भूयसे कश्चाणयः । १ । श्रीमत्परमगम्भोर
स्यादादामोघणाङ्गनं । जीयात्रैलोक्यनाथस्य शासनं जिनशासनं । २ । श्रीमूलसंघेऽजनि नंदिसंघस्तस्मिन्
वनातारगजेतिरन्धः । तत्रापि सारस्वतिनामि कश्चित् स्वप्नाशयोभूदिह पद्मनंदी । ३ । आचार्यः कुण्डपा
दाख्योवक्रदेवोमहामतिः । राजाचार्योऽगंधपिङ्ग इतितन्नामपंचधा । ४ । केषितदन्वये चारुमुनयः खनयो
गिरा । जलदादिवरत्नानि बभूवुर्दिव्यतेजसः । ५ । तचासीच्चारुचारित्र रत्नरत्नाकरोगुहः । धर्मभूषणयो
गीन्नेभट्टारकपदांचितः । ६ । भातिभट्टारकोधर्मभूषणो गुणभूषणः । यद्यश्चकुसुमामोदेगगनंभररा
यते । ७ । प्रिथ्वस्तस्य मुनेरासीदनगंशतपोनिधेः । श्रीमानमरकीर्त्यार्थेदेष्टकाये सरशूमी । ८ । निजपक्ष
घटेकपाटं घटयित्वांनिजनिरोधिताट्टावे । अतिचणितबोधदीपंतममरकीर्त्तिं भजे तमोहरणं । ९ ॥ श्री ॥
सावित्राव्ययपूरयाः परिष्ठाताविद्याविहीनांतरा योग्या वा भुवि संभवंतु बहवः किंतैरनैरिह । १० ।
धीरद्वज्जितदुर्जयातनुमखसंगीगुणैरुजितैराचार्योमरकीर्त्तितस्मभभवश्चीसिंदनंदी कृती । ११ । श्रीधम्म
भूषोऽजनि तस्य पदे श्रीसिंहनंदार्यगुरोः सधर्मः । भट्टारक श्रीजिनधर्मद्वयस्तंभायमानः कुमुदेदुकीर्त्तिः
। १२ । पदे तस्य मुनेरासीद्दमानमुनीश्वरः । श्रीसिंहनंदियोगीश्वरचरणभोज घटपदः । १३ । ददमान
गुरोरासीद्भम्मभूषणकीर्त्तिकः । भट्टारकमुनिः श्रीमान्प्रत्ययविर्वाजंतः । १४ । भट्टारकमुनेः पादाव
पूज्यकमजे क्षुमः । यदये मुकुलीभावं याति राजकाराः परं । १५ । पदरेमखपरंपरायामदीचेदेनवर्त्तमा
नाया । आसीदसीममहिमावंशे यादवभूभृता । १६ । अखंडितगुणोदारः श्रीमान्नुक्तामहीपतिः । उद
भूद्भूभृतास्तस्माद्राजाहरिहरेश्वरः । कलाकलापनिषयो विष्णुः क्षीरोदधेरिव । यस्मिन् भक्तदिभूपाणे
विक्रमाक्रांतविद्ये । विराद्राजव्यतीहंतभवतोषा वसुंधरा । तस्मिन्शासति राज्ञे चतुरांनुधिमखलां ।
घरामधरिताश्वेवपुरातनमहीपतौ । आसीत्तस्य महीजानेऽशक्तित्रयसमन्वितः । कुलकमागतोमंजी चैच
दंडादिनाथकः ॥

द्वितीयमंतः करणं रहस्य स नाजलेयस्मरांगणेषु । श्रीमान्महान्चैचदंडनाथो जागर्ति कार्ये हरि
भूमिभर्तुः ।

तस्य श्रीचैचदंडादिनाथकस्थार्जितश्रियः । आसीदिरगदंडेशोवंदनोलोकानंदनः ।

न मूर्ता नामूर्ता निखिलभुवनाभोगिकतथा शरद्राजद्राकाविटनिटिननेत्रं धृतितया । प्रभृताकीर्त्तिं
आधिरमिरगदंडेशकथय त्वदेकातात्मातात्परमिह न किंचिन्मतमिति । तदंशजोपि गुणवानपि मार्ग
जानामाधारतामुपगता पिचयस्य चापः ॥ नन्वपरा तस्यज्जिनायखलुश्रद्धयतीवनीतिं ।

हरिहरधरशीशः प्राण्यसाम्नाज्यलक्ष्मीः कुवलयहिमधामा शैथ्यं गांभीर्यसीमा । इरगपदरथोता
सिंहनंदार्यवर्थं प्रपदननिभट्टंगः स प्रतापैकभूमिः ॥

खलिशाकवर्षे १३०७ प्रवर्त्तमाने क्रोधनवत्सरे फाल्गुणमासे कृष्णपक्षे द्वितीयायां तिथौ शुक्रवारे ।
अस्ति विल्लीगैकनाटधरामंडलमध्यगः । विषयः कुन्तलोनाम्ना भूकांताकुन्तलोपमः । विचित्ररत्नरुचिरं
तत्रास्तिजिदयाभिधं । नगरंसारसंदोहवर्जिताकांडचंद्रिका । मखिसज्जमवीथीषु मुक्ताधिकतसेतुभिः ।
दासा भोभिनिबंधाना यत्र क्रीडति बाजिका । तस्मिन्निरगदंडेशो हरिचारुसिखामयं । श्रीकुंदुजिन
नाथस्य चैत्यालयमचीकरत् ॥

Second Inscription, Original in Tailanga Character.

श्रीगणेशायनमः ॥

श्रीकृष्णापुरलोवुंडेवालयमुलोवुंडेशासनाभिप्रायम् ।

नमस्तुंगशिरश्चुविचन्द्रचामरज्जारवे । त्रैलोक्यनगरारंभमूलस्तंभाय शंभवे । १ । नवनीरदनीलाय जव
नीतनतातये । अवनीकमनीयाय नवनीतमुषे नमः । २ । कांचीश्रीशैलशोभाचलकनकसभा वेकटाद्रिप्रमु
ख्येष्वावल्यावत्यंसर्वेष्वतनुतविधिवज्रेयसे भूयसे यः । ३ । देवस्थानेषु तीर्थेष्वपि कनकतुलापूरुषादीनि
नानादानान्येवोपदानैः सममखमखिलैरागमोक्तानि तानि । ४ । दोषहृतप्रतिपार्थिवदण्डः श्रेष्ठभुजः क्षिति
रक्षणशौखः । भक्षिगेतप्युवरायरगण्डः तोषहृदार्धमयोरगण्डः । ५ । राजाधिराज इत्युक्तो यो राजा
परमेश्वरः । मुरारायरगण्डश्च पररायभयंकरः । ६ । हिंदुरायसुरत्राणदुष्टशार्ङ्गलमर्दनः । गजौघगंड
भेरुंड इत्यादिविरुदान्वितः । ७ । आलोक्य महाराज जयजीवेतिवादिभिः । अंगवंगकलिंगाद्यैराज
भिस्त्रेयते च यः । ८ । कृत्यादायस्सुधीभिस्त्र विजयनगरे रत्नसिंहासनस्थः आपालः कृष्णरायः क्षिति
पतिरधरीकृत्य नित्यं नृगादीन् । आपूर्वाङ्गेरथास्तुक्षितिधरकटकादाचहेमाचलांतादासेतोर्ध्वसार्थ
श्रियमिह बज्जलीकृत्य कीर्त्यासमिन्दे । ९ । सोयं श्रीपदकृष्णरायनृपतिर्जित्वेदयात्रिं ततः कृष्णं देवमुपा
यितस्यनगरीं नीत्वा मणीमगटपे । शालीयाब्दरसाधिवेदविधवे जाते तपस्ये सिते तार्तीये दिवसे वृषेऽपि
विधिवत्कृष्णप्रतिष्ठां व्यधात् ॥

खन्ति श्रीविजयाज्जदयाशालीवाहनशकाब्दाः ॥ १४३६ ॥ नेयपोथितवातनुबावनामसंवत्सर फाल्गुण
शुद्ध ३ शुक्रवारमंदुश्रीमन्महाराजाधिराज परमेश्वर श्रीवीर कृष्णदेवमहाराय लुवारहदक्षगिरिं
चिविजयचेस्कुनिवचिश्रीवालकृष्णसामिप्रतिष्ठाचेऽपि आप्रतिष्ठाकालमंदु आकृष्णदेवुन्किनवरत्न
खचित नानाविधाभरणलुंगमुवर्णरजितोद्युपकरणलुंगसमर्पणं चेष्टिदेवुन्निश्रीकार्या न कुगानुदोपारा
धन फलपुष्पादिनित्यनैवेद्यमुल्लुकी नैमित्तिकपंचपर्वरथमहोत्सव ब्राह्मणविनियोग अंगरंगवैभोग
मोदलैनविनियोगालकुगानुतत्कालमंदुसर्वमान्यंगानुजाडिविराडसाम्यं नाडतलारिकंसुंकरणीकलंसा
न्यालवरिमंसकलमुवर्णदायमु सकलदान्यादायमुमोदलैन विसर्वमान्यंगानु समर्पिष्यामालुङ्गलिगे
मागगिलोपलवुंडेअस्तिवेष्टिदानकिचेस्तेमेद्रवर्त्तनलोगाचले विक्रलोनायर्कित्तियनेवर्त्तनचिंतमा कुलपद्म
वर्त्तनतिम्भनायर्कित्तिवर्त्तन येति आवलसुंकरकुटुलोउडेहरिगोलु आडेवांडुलुयिनिवर्त्त नोकूडा अस्ति
वट्टअनेग्रामं वखटि कंपिलीमागागिलोपलिचेर्निर्देवलापुश्मनेग्रामं १ होसूरमागानिचेरि न मुद्रत्का
पुरग्रामं १ यीसीमकुचेरिनवादन हट्टिग्रामं १ यीसीमकुचेरिनतोगलुकल्ल १ कलसापुरंमागागि
चेरिनहरियसबुद्रग्रामं १ तेंकलकोट सीमकुचेरिनरुद्र पादमनेग्रामं १ ईश्वरसंवत्सरमार्गशिरवंडुल
५ लतिरुपंडिसमर्पिचिनाम् ॥

Third Inscription, transcribed in the Devanagari Character.

• श्रीमत्सुमरगम्भीरसेष्टदामोदलाङ्कनं । जीयात्रैलोक्यनाथस्य शासनं जिनशासनं । चू । श्रीमद्यादवा
 न्वयार्णवपूर्णचन्द्रस्य श्रीवृक्षमहीपतेःपरिणतमूर्तेस्सत्कीर्तिहरिहरमहाराजस्य पथ्यायावतारादीरादेव
 राजनरेश्वरादेवराजादिव विजयश्रीवीरविजयनृपतिस्त्रिंजातस्तस्माद्भोहर्षाद्विरव महामाणिक्यकांडोन्न
 तिप्रतापस्थिरीकृतसाम्राज्यसिंहासनः राजाधिराजपरमेश्वरादिविजयदविख्यातोऽगुणनिधिरभिनवदेव
 राजमहाराजो निजाज्ञाप्रतिपालितकर्नाटदेशमध्यवर्त्तिनः स्वावासभूतविजयनगरस्य क्रमुकपर्णपण्यवी
 थ्यामाचन्द्रतारमात्मकीर्त्तिधर्मप्रवृत्तये सकलज्ञानसाम्राज्यादिविराजमानस्य सद्वादविद्याप्रकटनपटी
 यसः पार्श्वनाथस्य श्रीपतेः शिलामयं चैत्यागारमचीकरत् ॥ श्लो ॥ देशः कर्नाटनामाभूदावासस्सर्वसंपदां ।
 विडंबयति वस्त्रगं पुरोडाशासनाश्रयं ॥ विजयनगरीति तस्मिन्नगरीतिरम्यहर्मास्ते । नगरीषु गरीय
 सीयं नगरीस्थैरेव गुरुभिरेश्वर्यैः ॥ कनकोज्वलसाररश्मिजालैः परिखाम्बुप्रतिनिवितैरलं या । वसुधेव
 विभाति वाडवाचिर्वृतिरत्नाकरमेखलापरीता ॥ श्रीमानुदामधामा यदकुलतिलकस्फारसौंदर्यसीमा धो
 मानामाभिरामाकृतिरवनितले भातिभग्यात्तभूमा । विक्रांत्याक्रान्तदिक्कोविमतधरणिभृत्यकजश्रेणि
 दिक्कः क्षौण्यां जागर्त्ति वृक्कः क्षितिपतिरिभृभृन्नरस्यत्ययत्कः ॥ तत्प्राप्तात्मावतारः स्फुरति हरिहरप्या
 पतिज्ञातसारो दारिद्र्यस्फारवाराकरतरणविधौ विस्फुरत्कर्णधारः । भूदानस्वर्णदानानुकृतपरशुभृत्य
 द्विनीबंधसूनुः स्फाराकूपारतीरावलिनिक्षितजयस्त्रंभविन्यस्तकीर्त्तिः ॥ तेनाजन्यरिराजतन्नतशिरस्तोम
 स्फुरच्छेखरप्रत्युत्पन्नदीपिकापरिकल्पितादाक्षनीराजनः । विदलैरवमंडलीहिमकरोविख्यातवीर्याकरः
 श्रेयान्वीररमाख्यं वृत्तवरः श्रीदेवराजेश्वरः ॥ तज्ज्योऽस्मिन्वदान्योजगति विजयते पुण्यचारित्रमान्यो
 दानध्वस्तार्त्तिदैन्योविजयनरपतिः खण्डितारार्तसैन्यः । प्रत्युद्यज्जैत्रयात्रासमसमयसमुद्धृतकेतुप्रसूत
 क्छायावात्योपहृत्याप्रतिहतविमतौघप्रतापप्रदीपः ॥ तस्मादस्माज्जितात्माजनि जगति यथाजंभजेतुर्जयं
 तो राजा श्रीदेवराजोविजयनृपतिवाराशिराकाशशंकः । कोपाटोपप्रवृत्तप्रबलरश्मिलक्षिप्रतीपक्ष
 मापप्राणश्रेणीनभस्त्रिवह्निकबलसंयग्रखड्गेरगेंद्रः ॥ वीरश्रीदेवराजोविजयनरपतेस्सारसंजातमूर्त्तिं
 भर्त्ताभूमेर्विभाति प्रणतरिपुततेरार्त्तिजातस्य हर्त्ता । क्रूरक्रोधात्ययुद्धोद्धरकरटिघटाकणैर्ग्रस्यप्रसंदा
 तत्रातोपघातप्रतिहतविमतादभद्रपांश्वसंघः ॥ यद्वाटीघोरघोटीखुरदक्षितधरांरेणुभिर्वप्रवेष्टैर्धूमस्ते
 मायमानैः प्रतिनृपतिगणस्त्रैष्टशस्त्राश्रुधाराः । प्रोञ्चन्दर्पभूतप्रतिभटसुभटस्याटनाटोपजायद्रोघो
 क्तोत्ताधकारद्युमगिरुदधते देवराजेश्वरोयं ॥ विश्वस्मिन्विजयक्षितीशजनघः श्रीदेवराजेशितुलंक्ष्योः कीर्त्तिं
 सितांबुजं कलयते श्लोथ्याग्यसूथ्यादयात् । आशा यत्रपलाशतामुपगताः स्वर्णाचलः कर्णिका भृंगादिक्षु
 मतंगजाजलध्रयोमारदंविदृक्षराः ॥ विख्याते विजयात्मजे वितरति श्रीदेवराजेश्वरे कर्णस्याजनिवर्गना
 विगणितावाच्यादधीच्यादयः । दोषाणामपि मोघतापरिणता चिंता न चिंतोमणेस्खल्यः कल्पमहीरुहः
 प्रथयते स्वर्णचिकी नीचता ॥ सोमं कीर्त्तिसरस्वतोवसुमतीवाणीवधूभिः समं भयो दीव्यति देवराजनृप
 तिर्भूदेवदिव्यद्रुमः । यश्रौरिर्बलियाचनाविरहितस्त्रन्दः कलंकोऽज्जितशूक्रस्त्रयमगोत्रभिद्दिनकरश्चास
 त्यदोक्षिङ्गनः ॥ मदनमनोहरमूर्त्तिर्भङ्गिलाजनमानसारहरणः । राजाधिराजराजपरमेश्वरादिनिजविरु
 दः । शक्तौ बुक्कमहीपालो दानं हरिहरेश्वरः । श्रेष्ठे श्रीदेवराजेशो ज्ञाने विजयभूपतिः । सोय श्रीदेव
 राजेशो विद्याविनयविश्रुतः । प्रागुक्तपुरवीथ्यंतपण्यपूगफलापणे ॥ शकाब्दे प्रमिते यति वसुसिंधुगुणै
 दुभिः । पराभवाब्देकार्त्तिक्यां धर्मकीर्त्तिप्रवृत्तये ॥ स्याद्वातमत्तसमर्थनखर्वितदुर्वादिसर्ववाग्वितते
 अष्टादशदोष महामदगजनिकुरम्बमहितमृगराजः । मिथ्याम्भोरुह भानोरिद्रादिमुरेन्द्रवयंवद्यस्य मुक्ति
 वधूप्रियप्रिय भर्त्ताः श्रीपार्श्वजनेश्वरस्य करुणाब्धेः । भयपरितापघेतुं शिलामयं सेतुमखिलधर्मस्य
 चैत्यागारमचीकरदाधरणिद्युमगिहिमकरं स्थेयं ॥

Fourth Inscription.

श्रीविरूपाक्षेश्वरगुडिरंगमटपंथेदुर्गगानिनिपिउडेशासनं॥

श्रीकृष्णदेवरायण ॥

• शुभमस्तु ॥ नमस्तुंगशिरस्त्रिचन्द्रचामरचारवे । त्रैलोक्यनगरारंभमूलस्तंभाय शम्भवे ॥ कल्याणायान्तु
तद्धामप्रत्यूहतिमिरापहं । यद्गुणोप्यगजोद्भूतं हरिणापि च पूज्यते ॥ अस्ति क्षीरमयादेवैर्मथ्यमानान्महा
म्बुधः । नवनीतमिवोद्भूतमपनीततमोपहः ॥ तस्यासीत्तनयस्तपोभिरतुलैरन्वर्थनामाबुधः पुण्यैरस्य पुरु
रवोभुजबलैरायुर्द्धिवा निप्लतः । तस्यायुर्गुणोऽस्य तस्य पुरुषोयुजे ययातिः क्षितौ ख्यातस्तस्य तु तुवंसु
वंसुनिभः श्रीदेवयानीपतेः ॥ तदंशे देवकीजानिर्दिदीपे तिम्रभूपतिः । यशस्वी नृपतीन्द्रेय यदोःकृष्ण इवा
न्वये ॥ ततोऽभुदुक्कुंभजानिरीश्वरक्षितिपालकः । अत्रासमगुणभ्रंशं मौलिरत्नं महीभुजां ॥ पद्माक्षोबल
वान्निजैस्त्रिभुवनक्रांतिक्षमैर्विक्रमैः शंखं चक्रमपि अयन्निजकरे श्रीदेवकीनंदनः । भूवाप्यद्भुतमीश्वरोय
मिति धोभूयस्तरां पप्रथे भूतिं चराखिलपूज्यतामतिभ्रंशं भूभृत्सतामाश्रितः ॥ भूवासंकापरोपरोरविरिव
प्राप्नोदयोहर्निशं योऽयं देहरिपूनहन् कविवुधोपेतो नपेतोरणात् । आपूर्व्यां परवारिराशिनितरामासेतु
हेमाचलं विख्याताऽवहसंश्च योवितरथैर्यद्योतत द्योतरून् ॥ सरसादुदभूतस्मान्नरसावनिपालकः । देव
कीनंदनात्कामो देवकीनंदनादिव ॥ कावेरीमाशु बध्ना बज्जलजलरयां तां विनंध्येव शत्रून् जीवयन् हं गृही
त्वा समितिभुजवलात्तं च राज्यं तदीयं । कृत्वा श्रीरंगपूर्वं तदपि निजवशे पट्टनं योवभासे कीर्त्तितं भं
निखाय त्रिभुवनभवनस्तूयमानापदानः ॥ चेरं चोलं च पांड्यं तमपि चमधरावल्लभं मानभूषं बीर्योदयं
तुरुष्कं गजपतिवृत्तिं चापि जित्वा तदन्यान् । आगंगातीरलंकाप्रथमचरमभूभृत्तटांतां नितान्तं ख्यातः
क्षौणीपतीनां खजमिव शिरसां श्रामनं योयत्नानीत् ॥ विविधमुक्तताद्रामे रामेश्वरप्रमुखे मुकुमुदितहृ
दयस्थाने व्यधत्त यदा विधिः । बुधपरिवृतानानादानानि यो भुवि षोडशत्रिभुवनजनेद्रीतं रपीतं यशः ।
तिप्याजीनागलादेश्योः कौशल्याश्रीमुमित्रयोः । देव्योरिव नृसिंहेद्राक्षसात्म्यं क्षिरयादिव । बीरो च
नियतौ रामलक्ष्मणाविव नन्दनौ । जातो बीरनृसिंहेन्द्रकृष्णरायमहीपती ॥

बीरश्रीनारसिंहस्व विजयनगरे रत्नसिंहासनस्थः कीर्त्या नित्यं निरस्यन् नृगणनजघानव्यवस्थान् वदा
न्यान् । आसेतोरासुमेरोरवनिसुरनुतः स्वेरमाजोदयाद्रेराहर्त्याभूवलां तूदखिलहृदयमादृत्य राज्यं श
शास ॥ नानादानान्यकार्षीत्कनकसदसि यः श्रीविरूपाक्षदेवस्थाने श्रीकालहस्तीशितुरपि नगरे वेङ्कटाद्रौ
च कांच्यां । श्रीशेले शाणशैले महति हरिहरेऽहोवने स्तंगमे च श्रीरंगे कुंभकोणे हरतममि महानेदि
तीर्थे नृवृत्तौ । गोक्षेत्रे रामसेतौ जगति तदितरेष्वप्यशेषेषु मुख्यस्थानेष्वारध्नानाविधवज्जलनहृदान
वारिप्रवाहः । यस्यादंचत्तुरंगप्रकरखुररजःशुष्यदंभोधिमध्यध्याभृत्यक्षिदोद्यत्खरकुलिश धरोत्कं
डिता कुंठिताभूत् । ब्रह्माण्डं विश्वचक्रं घटमुदितमहाभूतकालांतदेन सप्ताभ्योर्धींश्च कल्पक्षितिबहल
तिकाकांचनं कामधेनुं ॥ खण्ड्यापो हिरण्याश्वरथमपि तुलापूरुषं गोक्षेत्रं हेमाश्वं हेमगर्भं कनककरि
रथं पंचलांगल्यतानीत् ॥ प्राज्यं प्रशास्यं निर्विघ्नं राज्यं द्यामिव शासितुं । तस्मिन् गुणेन विख्याते क्षिति
रिन्द्रे द्विवं गते ॥ ततोऽप्यवार्थबीर्यं श्रीकृष्णरायमहीपतिः । विभर्ति मणिकेयूरनिर्विशेषं महाम्बुजे ॥
कीर्त्या यस्य समंततः प्रहृतया विश्वं रचैक्यं ब्रजदित्याशंक्य पुरा पुरारिरभवद्भाल्लेखः प्रायशः । पद्मा
क्षोऽपि चतुर्भुजोजनि चतुर्वर्त्तोऽभवत्पद्मः कालीखड्गमदाद्रमा च कमलं दीणां च वाणी करे ॥ शत्रूणां
वासमेते दधतइति रुषा किंनु सप्तावुराश्रीत् नानासेनातुरंगचुटितवमुमतीधूलिकापालिकाभिः । संशो
द्यत्स्फीतमेतत् प्रतिनिधिजलधिअग्निकाषो विधत्ते । ब्रह्माण्डस्य मेरुप्रमुखनिजमहादानतोयैरमेयैर्मह
त्तामर्थिसार्थश्रियमिह रुचिरं भुंजतामित्युदीयन् । प्रायः प्रत्यूहहेतोः ॥

कांचीश्रीशैलकोणाचलकनकसभावेकटाद्रिप्रमुख्यस्वावर्थावत्यसर्व्वेभ्यस्तनुतविधिवद्भूयसे श्रेयसे यः ।
 देवस्थानेषु तीर्थेष्वपि कनकतुलापृथुवादीनि नानादानान्धेवापदागैरपि सममखिलैरागमोक्तानि तानि ।
 दोषज्ञातं प्रति पार्थिवदंडः श्रेयभुजक्षितिरक्षणाशौडः । भासिगेतप्यत्रायरगंडस्तोषकदर्थिमयोरण
 चकः । राजाधिराजइत्युक्तोयोराजपरमेश्वरः । भूरायरगण्डस्वपररायभूयंकरः । हिंदुरायसुरत्राणा
 दुष्टशार्दूल मर्दनः । गजौधगंडभेरुड इत्यादिविस्तृताम्बितः । आलोकायमहाराजजयजीवितवादिभिः ।
 अंगनंगकलिंगाद्यैराजभिः सेव्यते च यः । स्तुत्यौदार्यं सुधीभिस्त्र विजयनगरे रत्नसिंहासनस्थः क्षापालः
 क्षाण्डरायः क्षितिपतिरधरीकृत्य नित्यं नृगादीन् । आपूर्व्वान्नेरथास्तक्षितिधरकटकादाचहेमाचलान्ता
 दासेतोरधिसाधश्चियमिह वज्रलीकृत्य कात्यां समिधे ॥ च ॥ इहकिलजगतीनिखिलकविकुलाभिनन्द्य
 मानौदार्यधैर्यश्रेयांदिजनितयशःपूरकपूर्णपूरितब्रह्माखकरखेनअवहसितनृगनऊधनाभागधनुमारमा
 न्वाढभरतभगीरथदशरथरामादिचरितेन सङ्गद्वसुरत्राणेन परिभूतमुरत्राणेन गजपतिगजकूटपात्र
 लेन विदितनानाकलेन वदनवसितांभोजेन भोजेनावरेण काव्यनाटकालंकारमर्मज्ञेन धर्मज्ञेन
 प्रतिवर्षप्रतिवर्द्धितकनकवसंतमहोत्सवेन सवेन कृतार्थितविप्रसार्थेन सार्थेन निखिलनृपतिमूर्द्धन्येन
 धन्येन तामांविमानरसनृपनंदनेन निखिलहृदयानंदनेन समरमुखविजयेन विजयेन दिशां विजय-
 नगरे सिंहासनमारुह्य शासत सकलांबुवंजुजविजितसांपरायणक्षेत्रदेवमहारायेण भुवनभरणसावधा
 नाय श्रीविरूपाक्षाभिधानाय वितोर्गंविनतजनहेमकूटाय हेमकूटायतनशालिने शूलिने मधुरफलपूपा
 दिप्राच्याय नैवेद्याय शिंगनायकनहक्षितिविरच्यतनामचतुःसीमाभिरामोग्रामदत्तोवित्तोपकारिणे रवि
 तनयानकारिणे रंगमंठपोपिविरचितस्तस्यैव देवस्य तेनैव प्रकटितनरजनुषा प्रसूनजनुषा तदिदमवनि
 मवनिपूकविनुतधरायस्य क्षाण्डरायस्य शासनमिति विज्ञासन तदुक्तददानस्य सावदानस्य श्रीं ॥

लक्ष्मीतुंगकुचानुसंगसुखतोलाब्धोदशोमीलनां साभीतामरसेन मीलनजुषानाथे गिरोनिन्दुते । हेमावे
 शतयाविशंकमनया प्रत्योपगूढोदृढं पायानाडनृपालतिथ्यधरणीपालं मुदा माधवः ॥

(The rest of the Inscriptions, being in the Tailanga and Canarese language and characters, for which type are not readily procurable in Calcutta, are omitted ; the translations being thought sufficient to explain their purport.)

II.

ANALYSIS OF THE DULVA, A PORTION OF THE TIBETAN WORK ENTITLED THE KAH-GYUR.

BY MR. ALEXANDER CSOMA KÖRÖSI,
SIGULO-HUNGARIAN OF TRANSYLVANIA.

- THE great compilation of the Tibetan Sacred Books, in one hundred volumes, is styled *Kā-gyur* or vulgarly *Kān-gyur* (བཀའ་རྒྱུད, *bkah-lgyur*) i. e. “translation of commandment;” on account of their being translated from the Sanscrit, or from the ancient *Indian language*, (རྟམ་སྐད་སྐད, *rgyagar skad*), by which may be understood the *Pracrita* or dialect of *Magadha*, the principal seat of the Buddhist faith in India at the period.

These Books contain the doctrine of SHĀKYA, a *Buddha*, who is supposed by the generality of Tibetan authors to have lived about one thousand years before the beginning of the Christian era. They were compiled at three different times, in three different places, in ancient India. First, immediately after the death of SHĀKYA; afterwards, in the time of ĀSHOKA a celebrated king, whose residence was at *Pataliputra*, one hundred and ten years after the decease of SHĀKYA. And, lastly, in the time of KANISKA, a king in the north of India, upwards of four hundred years from SHĀKYA; when his followers had separated themselves into eighteen sects, under four principal divisions, of which the names both Sanscrit and Tibetan, are recorded.*

* See p. 25 in the *Life of SHĀKYA*, in the *Kā-gyur* collection.

The first compilers were three individuals of his (ŚAŚKYA's) principal disciples. "UPĀLI" (in Tib. "NYE'-VĀR-KKHOR") compiled the "*Vinaya Sūtram*" (Tib. *Dul-vé-do*); ANANDA (Tib. "KUN-dGÁVO") the *Sūtrantaḥ* (Tib. the *Do* class); And "KĀSHYAPA" (Tib. "HON-SRUNG") the *Prajnyā-pāramitā* (Tib. *Sher-ch'hin*). These several works were imported into Tibet, and translated there between the seventh and thirteenth centuries of our era, but mostly in the ninth. The edition of the *Kā-gyur* in the Asiatic Society's possession appears to have been printed with the very wooden types that are mentioned as having been prepared in 1731 of the last century; and which are still in continual use, at *Snár-t'hang*, a large building or monastery, not far from *Teshi-lhun-po*, (བསྐྱེས་ལུང་པོ་, *bkra-shis lhun-po*.)

The *Kā-gyur* collection comprises the seven following great divisions, which are in fact distinct works.

- I. *Dul-vá*, འདམ་པ་, (Sans. *Vinaya*) or, "Discipline," in 13 volumes.
- II. *Sher-ch'hin*, ཤེར་ཅིན་, (Sans. *Prajnyāpāramitā*) or, "Transcendental Wisdom," in 21 volumes.
- III. *P'hal-ch'hen*, ཕམ་ཆེན་, (Sans. *Buddha-vata sangha*) or, "Bauddha Community," in 6 volumes.
- IV. *D, kon-séks*, དཀོན་པ་རྩེ་གསུམ་, (Sans. *Ratnakūta*) or, "Gems heaped up," in 6 volumes.
- V. *Do-dé*, མདོ་དེ་, (Sans. *Sūtranta*) "Aphorisms" or Tracts, in 30 volumes.
- VI. *Nyang-dás*, རྒྱལ་པོ་, (Sans. *Nirvāna*) "Deliverance from pain," in 2 volumes.
- VII. *Gyut*, རྒྱུ་, (Sans. *Tantra*) "Mystical Doctrine, Charms," in 22 volumes, forming altogether exactly one hundred volumes.

The whole *Kā-gyur* collection is very frequently alluded to under the name, *Dé-not-sum*, ཐེ་མོ་སྟ་བུ་གསུམ་, in Sanscrit *Tripitakāh*, the "free vessels or repositories", comprehending under this appellation—1st. The *Dulva*.—2ndly. The *Do*, with the *P'hal-ch'hen*, *Kon-séks*, *Nyangdas* and the *Gyut*,

—3rdly. The *Sher-ch, hin*, with all its divisions or abridgments. This triple division is expressed by these names: 1. *Dulvá*, (Sans. *Vinaya*). 2. *Do*, (Sans. *Sútra*). 3. *Ch'hos-non-pa*, མཆོག་མཛོད་ཀྱི་པ།, (San. *Abhidharmáh.*) This last is expressed in Tibetan also by *Non-pa-dsot*, མཛོད་ཀྱི་པ་མཛོད་, by *Yum*, ཡུམ་, and by *Ma-mo*. མ་མོ་, It is the common or vulgar opinion that the *Dulva* is a cure against cupidity or lust; the *Do*, against iracundity or passion; and the *Ch'hos-non-pa*, against ignorance.

The *DULVÁ*, འདུལ་བ་, Sans. *Vinaya*, which will form the subject of the present analysis, treats generally on the religious Discipline or Education of religious persons. The following are the subdivisions of this Work:

1. *Dul-rá-zhi*,* (འདུལ་བ་རྩི་མཛོད་,) Sans. *Vinaya-Vastu*. Eng. "The basis of discipline or education," in 4 volumes.

2. *So-sor-t'har-pé-do*, (སོ་སོར་ཐར་པའི་མཛོད་,) Sans. *Pratimoksha Sútra*. Eng. "A Sútra on emancipation," in 30 leaves.

3. *Dul-rá-nám-pár-jét-pá*, (འདུལ་བ་རྣམ་པར་འཇེད་པ།,) Sans. *Vinaya vibhága*. Eng. "Explanation of education," in 4 volumes.

4. *Gé-long-mé-so-sor-t'har-pá-do*, (དགེ་ལོང་མེ་སོ་སོར་ཐར་པའི་མཛོད་,) Sans. *Bhikshuni pratimoksha Sútra*. Eng. "A Sútra on emancipation for the Priestesses or Nuns," in 30 leaves.

5. *Gé-long-mé-dul-rá-nam-par-jét-pa*, (དགེ་ལོང་མེ་འདུལ་བ་རྣམ་པར་འཇེད་པ།,) Sans. *Bhikshuni Vinaya vibhága*. Eng. "Explanation of the discipline or education of the Priestesses or Nuns," in 1 volume with the preceding tract.

6. *Dul-rá-p'hrán-ts'hégs-kyi-zhi*, (འདུལ་བ་ཤར་བའི་ཆེན་མོ་གྱི་མཛོད་,) Sans. *Vinaya kshudraka Vastu*. Eng. "Miscellaneous minutiae concerning religious discipline," in 2 volumes.

7. *Dul-rá-zhung-lámá*, (འདུལ་བ་མཉུན་ལྗེ་མཛོད་,) Sans. *Vinaya Uttara grantha*. Eng. "The chief text book (or the last work of the *Dulva* class) on education," in 2 volumes.

* In these names the *mute* letters of the Tibetan are omitted for facility of pronunciation; those who can consult the original names will readily supply them where the exact orthography is required. In other places, where a roman letter precedes a syllable in italics, or vice versa, such initial will be understood to be mute.

Some make only four divisions of the whole *Dulvá*, thus, in Sanscrit—

1. *Vinaya Vastu*. 2. *Pratimoksha Sūtra* and *Vinaya vibhāga*. 3. *Vinaya kshudraka Vastu*, and 4. *Vinaya Uttara grantha*. And this division is called *Lung-dé-zhi*, (ལུང་དེ་ཟི,) the four classes of precepts. But in the collection with the Society the subdivision is as exhibited above.

Under this title “*Dulva*” (འདུལ་བ་), there are thirteen volumes marked with the thirteen first letters of the Tib.* Alphabet (from ཀ—ཏ,) On each leaf, on the margin of the left side, whence the lines begin, this title is expressed; then follows the letter, under which the volume is registered, accompanied by the number of that leaf in words, thus—འདུལ་བ་, ཀ, བཅཱིམ, i. e. the *Dulvá* class, the *Ká* or first volume, first leaf.

On the first page are seen three images representing SHÁKYA with his son on his left, and one of his principal disciples on his right, with these sentences or inscriptions below them—“*t’hup-dráng-la namo*,” salutation to the prince of *Munis*—“*Shúrihi-pula-namo*,” salutation to the son of SHÁRIKÁ, *sgru-gchen-hdsin-la-námo*,” salutation to GRACHEN DSFN (or LÁHULA, in Sanscrit.)

The titles of the great divisions of the *Káh-gyur*, and of some particular works, are frequently entitled both in Sanscrit and Tibetan, as in the example just given རྒྱལ་གར་སྐད་ཏུ་, *rgya-gar-skad-du*, (in the Indian or *Magadha* language, or Sanscrit *Vinaya vastu*.)—*Bod-skaddu*, and lastly in the Tibetan language *hdul-wa-gzhi*, འདུལ་བ་གཟི, “the basis of religious discipline.”

After the title of the work, follows the “salutation to the three holy ones,” in Tibetan, thus—*Dkon-Mch’hog-Qsum-la-p’hyag-Hts’hal-lo*, which in Sanscrit is expressed elsewhere thus—*Namo Ratna Trayáya*, and means exactly what is above expressed. Then follows a special salutation to SHÁKYA, in one *slóka*, of which the meaning is this—“He that has cut off entirely all bonds (of human affection), has overcome the determinists (Sans. *Tirthika*, Tib. *Mu-stegs-chan*), and has really subdued the devil with all his hosts, he has found the supreme perfection (*Bodhisatwa*), I adore him.”

I proceed now to take a view of the contents of the several divisions of the *Dulva* class.

The first, Tib. *Hul-va-gzhi* (Sans. *Vinaya vastu*), "basis of education," consists of several treatises on the disciplining of those religious persons who became followers of SHÁKYA, and entered into the religious order of that *Buddha* or Sage. Besides many others, seventeen such treatises are contained in the first four volumes of the *Dulva* class. The contents may be conveniently arranged with reference to the volume of the class, and the leaf of that volume, in which they are found.

• १, or *first volume of the Dulva class*.

On the second leaf the subjects of the Essays in this class are expressed in two *slókas*, the meaning of which is this—1. The entering into the religious order. 2. Confession or general supplication. 3. Prohibition or censure of immoral actions. 4. The passing of the summer at a certain place. 5. Leather, hide or skin. 6. Medicament, garments or clothes. 8. Mat. 9. *Kaushámbi*, (a city). 10. Works. 11. *Dmarser-chan*. 12. The inward man. 13. Alteration. 14. The omission or leaving off of the celebration of the feast of confession. 15. Bedding and furniture. 16. Disputing. 17. The causing of divisions amongst the priests.

The contents of the first article are thus specified—" *Shárihi-bu*," or the son of SHÁRIKÁ. *Mustegs-chan*, or *Tirthika* (a determinist ?) Two young priests or monks. The murder of an *Arhan*. One with a maimed hand, &c. or all these contents are reduced thus—the son of SHÁRIKÁ (Sans. *Sháriputra*) ; holy order ; ordination, or consecration of priests.

NYE-S,DE (Sans. UPASE'NA) and other bands of religious persons adopt the doctrine of SHÁKYA, become his disciples, and follow him whithersoever he goes.

From leaf 2 to 10 is related how the kings of *Anga* (or *Angadha*) and *Magadha*, made incursions into the territories of each other with troops composed of such as fought from elephants, horses, chariots, and on foot, when SHÁKYA was not yet descended from the paradise of the gods.

The king of *Anga* (whose capital was *Champa*) conquers PADMA CH'HEN-PO, the king of *Magadha* (whose capital was *Rājagriha*) and makes him his tributary;—haughty expressions of the king of *Anga* in his letter to PADMA CH'HEN-PO;—the officers of this monarch advise him to surrender to the king of *Anga*, and repeat before him a *śloka*, to this meaning—“When one's kingdom and life are both in danger, one should have most care for one's life—for on consideration it will be evident that one may find another kingdom but not another life.” The king of *Anga* keeps afterwards *Magadha*, for several years, in subjection, and his publicans, or tax-gatherers, make great exactions there.

An earthquake and a great light are stated to occur at the descent of SHĀKYA, when he enters the womb of his mother, (*leaf 4*.) and again at his birth;—names of the four kings in the four capitals of central India, and of their sons, that were born at the same time with SHĀKYA;—why such names were given to those young princes, (*leaf 5*.)

In *Magadha* the young prince born to “PADMA CH'HEN-PO” is called in Tib. “*Qzugs-chan-snying-po*” (Sans. *Vimbashra*);—why so called;—his eight nurses (Sans. *Dhātṛī*), two for holding him in their laps, two for suckling him, two for cleansing him, and two for playing with him. There were born in *Magadha* at the same time with this prince the sons of five hundred officers.

VIMBASĀRA, when grown up is well practised in all arts, whence his surname (*leaf 5-6*) in Tib. “*Bzo-sbyangs*,” (Sans. *Shrenika* or *Shrenya*).—He takes notice of the tax-gatherers of the king of *Anga*, prohibits them from collecting any further tribute in *Magadha*.—They have recourse to the father of the young prince, who permits to continue gathering the tribute or tax in the same manner as before. Afterwards the young prince, finding them again collecting the taxes, menaces them, and orders them to cease absolutely from all tax-gathering. They go to the king of *Anga*, tell him how they have been treated by the young prince of *Magadha*, and repeat before him a *śloka* of this meaning, “As long as a tree is young it

can be cut off with the nails of the fingers ; when it has grown large it is difficult to cut it down even with a hundred axes." The king of *Anga* sends his envoys or messengers to the king of *Magadha*, and demands of him that the young prince, tied by the neck, should be sent to him ;—an answer is returned to him ;—they both prepare for war.

The king of *Magadha* appoints his son commander of the army. *VIMBASĀRA* summons those five hundred sons of officers that were born at the same time with him ;—acquaints them with his own circumstances ;—tells them that he is resolved to make war against the king of *Anga* ;—appoints them his officers. They all cheerfully engage in his cause, and assure him that his circumstances will be their own. The prince utters a *śloka*, of which the meaning is this : " In whose house there is renown and glory (or a sacred person) it must be defended by all means. When honor is lost all is gone ; as when the nave of a wheel is broken, the spokes are of no use." The officers assure him of their attachment to him in these words : " where your feet are there are our heads." He assembles the four kinds of troops. His father expresses his wonder at the great number of his son's army—thence *VIMBASĀRA*'s surname " the king that has many troops." Since the king of *Anga* had yet more troops than he himself—he causes him to be slain by a stratagem. He occupies afterwards the whole of *Anga*, and takes up his residence at *Chumpa* till the death of his father. Afterwards he makes his residence at *Rājagriha*, and this *VIMBASĀRA* is represented in the *Dulva* as the king of *Magadha* in the time of *ŚHĀKYA*, whom he greatly esteemed, honored, and patronized.

From leaf 10. A young Brahman from *Magadha*, or Central India, travels towards the south of India, searching after mysteries or the *Tantrika* doctrine. He goes to a celebrated Brahman ;—is well received by him ;—general reflections on the character of the people in the east, south, west and north of India. Praise bestowed on Central India, (*leaf 10-11.*) Many wish to see it. A celebrated Brahman goes with the former to *Rājagriha* ;—pays there a visit to the king ;—desires to dispute with any one of the brahmans

in *Magadhā*;—the king calls on a certain (*QNAS-LEN-GYI-BU*) brahman of *Nalada*; a learned man who overcomes him in a dispute; the king is greatly satisfied with it, makes him a donation of *Nalada*, his native place or town; (*leaf 13.*) He returns to *Nalada*;—marries;—after nine months his wife is delivered of a son, who is named “*STOD-RINGS*”—why so—is entrusted to eight nurses, (*leaf 13.*)—when grown up, is well instructed in all the arts and sciences, (*leaf 14.*) in the *Rigvēda*, *Yajurvēda*, *Sāmavēda*, *Atharvavēda*, &c. “Afterwards his wife is delivered of a daughter, who having eyes like those of the *Shārikā* bird, is called *SHĀRIKĀ*—she is instructed in the letters,—overcomes her brother in a dispute.

Again, a certain Brahman-desirous to be acquainted with the *Tantrika* doctrine, or with mysteries,—travels from Central India towards the south;—is instructed there in the *Lokāyata* system, by a learned Brahman “*SKAR-RGYAL*” (Sans. *TIS’HYA*.) Reflections on the characters of the people of the four corners of India, and the praise of Central India, (in the same terms as above.) This *SKAR-RGYAL* wishing to visit Central India, successively goes to *Rājagriha*,—pays there a visit to the king,—requests him for his patronage, and expresses his wish for disputing with any learned Brahman,—the king calls on “*QNAS-LEN-GYI-BU*” of *Nalada* (or *Nalanda*). *SKAR-RGYAL* defeats him in a dispute, and he is consequently deprived of *Nalada*, which village is conferred by the king to his successful adversary;—the former is much grieved, and is about to leave *Nalada*, and go to another place—when *SKAR-RGYAL* cedes one half of his income to him, that he might remain there;—he accepts of it, remains, and gives his daughter to *SKAR-RGYAL* for his wife.

Leaf 18. *STOD-RINGS*, the brother of *SHĀRIKĀ*, travels towards the south of India to learn the *Lokāyata* philosophical system. As a layman he is not admitted to hear that philosophy;—he enters into the religious order of the *Kun-tu-rgyu* (going every where) Sans. *Parivrājaka*,—will not cut his nails till he has learned that philosophy,—thence he is surnamed afterwards, *SEN-RINGS* (he with long nails, or the long nailed.)

Leaf 19. SHÁRIKÁ enters into a dispute with her husband, SKAN-
RGYAL: she is overcome. She becomes pregnant with a child of won-
derful character,—her dreams,—explication of her dreams. She disputes
again with her husband—now she overcomes him; this is attributed
to the wonderful child in her womb;—she is delivered of that child;—it has
several tokens on his body of being imbued with extraordinary qualities.
After the name of his father, he is called NYE-RGYAL, (Sans. *Upatis'hya*);
after that of his mother, SHÁRIKÁ's son (Sans. *Sháripurna*, Tib. *Shárihi-bu*)
• (*leaf 20.*) His qualifications in all the branches of science, and the practices
of the brahmans. He excels his father in understanding the true mean-
ing of the text of the ancient brahmanical works, (*leaf 21.*)

From *leaf 22.* The history of MOHUGAL-GYI-BU, or *Mōngal-gyi-bu*
• (Sans. MAUGALYANA). His father's name, residing place and rank. He
(the father) marries,—desirous to have a son,—addresses his prayers to all
sorts of gods:—at last he obtains one:—sagacity of women with child in
distinguishing whether that child be a male or female;—precautions which
the minister takes with respect to the diet of his wife,—tastes and savours
of meat and drink enumerated:—she is delivered of a child with a perfect
body;—the child is called “*Lap-born*,”—why so? and also “*Mōngalyana*,”
and why so? Hence he is called sometimes, Tib. *Pāng-skyés*, *Lap-born*,
Sans. “*Kolita*,” sometimes Tib. *Mohugal-gyi-bu*, Sans. *Mōngalyana*, one
of the *Mōngol* family or race. His nurses, his education, his qualifications
in all the sciences and practices of the brahmans, (*leaf 24.*) He surpasses
his father in understanding the true meaning of the ancient works. He is
entrusted with the instruction of 500 young brahmans in reading the
brahmanical works. How they pass the time when they are not reading.
The two masters or teachers NYE-RGYAL (Sans. UPATIS'HYA) and PANG-
SKYES (Sans. KOLITA) acquire great renown by their disciples,—they are
desirous to see each other. The first is very ingenious or intelligent, the
latter very rich. Their parents will not permit them to go and see each
other. They meet at the occasion of a festival at *Rājagriha*, whither they

were sent by their parents. They sit near to each other. Their behaviour during the several exhibitions of spectacles;—their mutual addresses, after the shows are over;—their answers, each in a single stanza, (*leaf* 28.) They acquire an affection for each other; eager to acquire knowledge, they resolve to enter into some religious order. PANG-SKYES begs his parents to permit him to take the religious character; he is not permitted. His parents, his relations, his coetaneous friends use several arguments to dissuade him from his purpose; they cannot prevail on him. He will absolutely not partake of any repast until he is permitted. At last he obtains his parents' leave, goes to *Naladu* to meet there "NYE'-RGYAL," who very easily obtains his parents' leave to take the religious character;—reflections thereupon by PANG-SKYES (*leaf* 33.) They proceed together to *Rājagriha*, where, about that time there are supposed to have been six celebrated teachers, the masters of six schools of different principles (whose names both Sanscrit and Tibetan are on record). Successively they go before each of them, address them each in these terms: "Master? (*shes-ldan*, knowing) what is the method of your doctrine? what advice do you give to your pupil? what is the fruit of an honest life? (or of good moral practices) what are the benefits thereof?" Each master addresses them thus: Brahman-sons! and each tells them his own opinion or principles:—they are with none of them satisfied: they make on each their reflections in the same terms, in one stanza, the meaning of which is this: "He is an ill minded, wrong teaching, and mean fellow, although he is celebrated for a master: if his own professed principles are such, what are those which he does not profess." They leave them with disdain or contempt, on account of their gross atheistical principles. (The names and philosophical principles of those six teachers or masters may be seen, from *leaf* 33 to 40 of the 1, or first volume of the *Dulva*.)

Leaf 40. They become afterwards the pupils of "YANG-DAG-RGYAL-VA-CHAN." He entrusts them with the instruction of his five hundred disciples. In his sickness, these two young brahmans make every effort

to assist him. The one attends on him, the other seeks after medicaments. The cause of his smiling once. He tells them the birth of SHÁKYA, and that he has become a saint or *Buddha*. He advises them to become his disciples, but not to mention their caste and family name, but leaving off every pride, to practise good morals before him, if they wish to find the food of immortality (Tib. *Bdud-rtsi*, Sans. *Amrita*). Leaf 41. A stanza on the instability of human things: "All gathered treasures will end in want; the end of those on high is downfall; the end of meeting is separation or parting; the end of being alive is being dead (or is death)." He dies—they burn his body decently, and mourn for him. They are convinced that their deceased master has been a sage, and that he had found the food of immortality. They regret much that he has not communicated it to them. They both make a law among themselves, that whichever should find first the *amrita* should communicate it to the other. The circumstances of their afterwards becoming disciples of SHÁKYA. He declares them the first pair of his principal disciples,—NYE'-RGYAL (SHÁRIHI-BU, or SHÁRADWATI) "the chief of the ingenious or intelligent," and PÁNG-SKYES (MONGAL-GYI-BU, or MOHUGAL-GYI-BU, Sans. *Mongalyana*) "the chief of those that make miracles or prodigies or illusory spectacles."

Leaf 42. SHÁKYA declares that his privation and austerities, during the course of six years, were to no effect; he could not find what he sought for. He refreshes himself with substantial food, recovers his vigour, gives himself to meditation, and arrives at perfection, or becomes a *Buddha*. On the request of BRAHMA, the god, he goes to *Varánasi*, performs there his first religious course, teaches his doctrine first to five men, who had been formerly his attendants. Afterwards he disciplines there fifty young persons of high descent;—ordains and consecrates them, (leaf 43.) • At other different places he finds many other disciples;—goes to *Rájagriha*. The king of *Magadha* (VIMBASÁRA) offers him a residing place in a grove (called རོད་མའི་ཧྲ་ཤ་ལ་ཀ་ལ་, *hod-mahi-ts'hal.bya.ka-lan-*

da-kahi-gnas. Sans. *Yenu-vanam Kalandakā nivāsa.*) It is there that the above described NYE'-ROYAL and PANG-SKYES become his disciples.

Leaf 44-45. Enumeration of several qualifications of SHĀKYA—his seeing and knowing all things. The method he used in bringing to his doctrine or faith the before mentioned two young brahmans;—farther circumstances thereof, (*leaf 45-50.*)

Having been told by one of SHĀKYA's disciples that he teaches in this manner: "What things are, they that arise from causes, and what are the causes of their existence and of their cessation?"* these young brahmans are much pleased with, and go to, him, to become his disciples, *leaf 50.* Rumours at *Rājagriha* upon hearing that the two principal disciples of YANG-DAG-RGYAL-VA-CHAN have become the followers of SHĀKYA.

Leaf 51. KUNTU-RGYU SEN-RINGS (a brahman learned in the *Lokāyata* philosophical system) pays a visit to SHĀKYA;—is very impatient at first,—afterwards, being convinced by SHĀKYA of his wrong principles, he yields, and begs him to receive him into his order, *leaf 57.*—Terms used by the new comer and by the master at entering and at receiving one into the religious order...

Leaf 58-65. On the enquiry of the priests, how it came that "SHĀRIHI-BU possesses such admirable talents?—SHĀKYA tells them his religious and moral merits in his former generations. *Leaf 65.*—Likewise, he tells them those of MOHUGAL-GYI-BU.

Leaf 68. SHĀKYA commits to the assembled body of the priests the power of receiving neophytes into his religious order, and to ordain priests when qualified. Many inconveniences arising from there being no Head or President in the congregation of the priests;—regulations for electing two principals (*Mk'han-po*), and five sorts of teachers (*Slob-Dpon vulgo Lobon.*) Rules to be observed. Instruction how to perform the rites

* *Ye dharmā hetu prabhavā, hetu tesān TATHĀGATO āyapadat—Teshan cha yo nirodha, evam vadi MAHĀ SRAMANAS.*—Of this formula, which is found on most of the images of *Buddha* dug up at Benares, in Tirhut, and elsewhere, a full account has been given in the *Journal Asiatic Society*, Vol. IV. page 133 and 211.

and ceremonies at the receiving and ordaining of the priests. Terms used at that occasion.

What sorts of men may be received into the religious order, and admitted to become priests. Questions to which a new comer must answer directly. Names of several diseases and sores, leaf 79: Persons infected with, or subject to those maladies are prohibited from admission into the order. Several rules respecting the conduct of religious persons.

Leaf 91. A priest should not abuse any one (in words) even when himself abused; should not become angry when irritated; should not beat when beaten; nor rail when railed.

Leaf 92. Enumeration of several things which a religious person or priest may not do without having previously asked the principal's and the teacher's leave.

Leaf 102. SHĀKYA having passed the three months of the summer in the grove near *Rājagṛīha*, will make a tour to the hills towards the south. He makes known to the priests, that whoever likes may go with him. Excuses of the priests, both of the old and young, for not being able to accompany him. Cause or reason why but a few disciples were now with him.

Leaf 104. How any *Mu-stegs-chan* (Sans. *Tīrthika*) may be admitted into the religious order of SHĀKYA. Regulations thereupon.

Leaf 108. No priest is to be ordained that is below twenty years of age. Reasons thereof.

Leaf 109. No one shall be received into the religious order below fifteen years of age. Indecent conduct of two young priests or students.

SHĀKYA at *Shrāvastī* in *Kosāla*. The story of two slaves or servants, who successively had been received into the religious order of SHĀKYA.

Leaf 110-113. No slaves are to be admitted into that order.

Leaf 113-115. Stories of two persons who, being in debt, had taken the religious character. SHĀKYA prohibits the admission into the religious order of any one who is in debt.

Leaf 115. The story of a young man who, having run away from his parents, had entered into the religious order. SHĀKYA refused to admit any one into that order without the consent of his parents. Regulation thereupon.

Leaf 116. The story of a young person who had been received into the religious order of SHĀKYA by a high priest. Resolution—not to receive any one without the consent of the whole congregation of the priests.

Leaf 118-121. The story of a sick person; no sick man is to be received into the religious order. Every new comer to be questioned as to the state of his health.

Leaf 121. SHĀKYA in the *Nyagrodha Vihar*, near *Capila* (*Ser-skya*, in Tibetan.) Great lamentation of the women of *Capila*, upon their fathers, husbands, brothers, &c. taking the religious character and leaving their houses. ZAS-GTSANG-MA'S (Sans. *Sudhodāna*, the father of SHĀKYA,) complaint before SHĀKYA. He again prohibits their receiving any one into the religious order without the consent of his parents, and orders that they should always ask first whether a candidate has leave from his parents, except in cases of those, who have come from a far country. *Leaf 123.*

Leaf 123-127. The story of KUN-DGAH-VO'S (Sans. *Aṇanda*) sister's two children. How they were encouraged to read and study diligently.

Leaf 127-133. Several births according to one's moral or religious merits, described by SHĀKYA,—applied to the beforementioned students or young monks.

Leaf 133. The wonderful effects of SHĀKYA'S smiling. Reasons thereof. Order prohibiting the seduction of nuns or of priestesses by the monks or priests.

Leaf 136. A man passing clandestinely some time amongst the priests, without having been admitted regularly, is made acquainted with their doctrine and religious practices. His reflections thereupon. Scandals arising therefrom. SHĀKYA'S order for ejecting or expelling him, and not to suffer afterwards any one to cohabit clandestinely with the priests. *Leaf 138.*

Leaf 138-139. SHÁKYA at *Maya-ged* (Sans. *Shrāvastī*, in *Kotāla*). Several kinds of men of doubtful sex, or of hermaphrodites (Tib. *Māning*). Prohibition against receiving any such into their religious order. They should always ask when receiving a newcomer whether he is a *Māning*.
Leaf 139. SHÁKYA at *Shrāvastī*. The story of an illusory serpent. (Tib. *Klu*, Sans. *Nāga*).

Leaf 142. Prohibition against receiving into the religious order any illusory man. (*Sprul-pā*.) Thenceforth they shall always ask when admitting one into the religious order, whether he is a *Sprul-pa*.—Five kinds of natural *Nāgas*;—the rest all illusory ones.

Leaf 143-145. Good services rendered by an illusory *Nāga*, to several religious persons. The priests should distinguish an illusory monastery from a real one, and not resort to such places.

Leaf 147. SHÁKYA forbids the giving religious instruction to any one, unless asked; except when one is invited to a public entertainment.

Leaf 147-163. The story of *DGE-HDUN-HTS'HO*. His birth—his beautiful body—his becoming the attendant of SHÁRIHI-BU—his accomplishments—his accompanying five hundred merchants to the sea—his great services and religious instructions to many. Marvellous stories of *Nāgas*, &c.

Leaf 163. The way of the ancient sages discovered by SHÁKYA, illustrated by a parable. Description of that way or method.

Leaf 167. *DGE-HDUN-HTS'HO* returns to SHÁKYA—presents his converts, they are received by him into his religious order—the great perfection they acquire afterwards by their assiduity and earnest endeavour.

Leaf 168. At the request of *DGE-HDUN-HTS'HO*, SHÁKYA relates what have been the actions in former lives of several individuals whom he had found deficient in virtue, and monsters of iniquity.

Leaf 170. Again, on the request of the priests in a body, SHÁKYA relates the religious and moral merits of *DGE-HDUN-HTS'HO*.

Leaf 172. The story of "*KLU-GZHON-NU-SPUL-PA-HOD-SRUNG*" (Sans. *KĀSHYAPA*). An ancient *Buddha*, living at *Varānasi*, instructs his disciples where to perform their meditations; and advises them to live such a chaste and pure life that they may not repent it afterwards. The disciples of *SHĀKYA* will imitate those of *KĀSHYAPA* in performing their meditations—they commit many excesses;—restrictions and prohibitions thereupon.

Leaf 175. *SHĀKYA* at *Mnyan-yod* (Sans. *Shrāvasti*). A *Mu-stègs-chan* monk (Sans. *Tīrthika*) once, on the 14th of the month, on the confession day of the Buddhists, enters into their *Vihar*, admires their furniture and the mode of living, and says: "The Buddhists excel us in furniture (or household stuff) and in good fare; but we excel them in religion and good morals."—To enjoy both in their proper places he purposes to make profession of both religions;—is detected and expelled. A rule is established, that thenceforth no one shall be admitted into the order, who had become formerly a *Tīrthika* (*Mu-stègs-pa*, in Tibetan) or a brahmanist in general.

Leaf 177. *SHĀKYA* at *Mnyan-yod* (Sans. *Shrāvasti*.) The murder of a mother;—the circumstances preceding and following it:—various advice given to the matricide by the *Tīrthikas* (that he should throw himself into fire,—take or swallow poison,—precipitate himself from a steep place, or strangle himself by a rope.) In his confusion, he takes refuge in the monastery of *SHĀKYA*'s disciples; hears there accidentally from the mouth of a priest reading, that "he who opposes good actions to a committed crime, may shine even in this world like the sun and moon, after having escaped from a cloud." He repents, and, that he may yet efface the horrors of his crime by good actions, he resolves to take the religious character:—he does so, and, in a short time, by his earnest application, he arrives at great perfection. *SHĀKYA* is informed by the priests of his being a matricide, orders him to be expelled, and makes a rule that no matricide is to be admitted into that order; and that thenceforth they should always

ask a new comer whether he is a murderer of his mother. The farther adventures of the same matricide related;—his death and his new birth, first in hell, (*leaf* 179,) and afterwards in heaven amongst the gods.

Leaf 183 to 188. The murder of a father;—circumstances that preceded and followed it, (told in the same manner, and nearly in the same words as above, in regard to the murder of a mother.)

Leaf 188. SHĀKYA at *Myān-yod* (Sans. *Shrāvastī*.) The edicts of the kings of *Magadha* and *Kosala* (when they adopted Buddhism) that in their realms no robbery should be committed. Robbers, if detected, are to be expelled from their country, and restoration of damage to be made from the king's treasury. Robberies and murders committed on the confines of *Magadha* and *Kosala*:—some traders, that have escaped, go to the king of *Kosala*, and inform him of the event:—the king sends his troops; the robbers are defeated; some escape; some are killed; sixty taken alive and brought to the king, together with the things and effects found with them. The examination of the robbers by the king—their answers. They are put to death, one escapes when carried to the place of execution, takes his refuge in a monastery of the priests of SHĀKYA, enters into the religious order. He is found afterwards to have been a robber, and the murderer of an *Arhan* (Saint.) The circumstances of that detection;—a rule is made that thenceforth no murderer of an *Arhan* shall be received into the religious order, and that they shall ask of every new comer whether he is a murderer of an *Arhan*.

Leaf 190. NYE'-VĀR-HK'HOR (Sans. UPĀLI) asks of SHĀKYA whether one, who has caused divisions amongst the priests, is to be received into their religious order. No such shall be admitted:—likewise, no one shall be received into the order, who with an ill intention to a *Tathāgata* has shed blood;—nor any that may previously have fallen off, by having committed any of the four great crimes.

Leaf 191. All such persons as have any defect in their body, members or limbs, are prohibited from admission into the religious order of

SHĀKYA. They are thus specified: one with a maimed hand or foot, one without lips, one having a cicatrized body, too old, too young, lame or cripple, blind, having maimed fingers, crooked, a dwarf, having a goitre, dumb deaf, leaning on a staff in walking, creeping or crawling, having swollen feet with corrupt matter in them, effeminate, broken under burden or, by much travelling, &c. *leaf* 193.

With this concludes the subject of entering into the religious order of SHĀKYA, entitled in Tib. the རལ་ཏུ་བྱུང་བའི་གཙུག་ལྷན་ *rab-tu-byung-vahi-Gzhi*, Sans *Prāṇajñā vāstu*.

From *leaf* 193 to 335, inclusive, is occupied with the description of the རྩོམ་གྱི་ལྟ་བུ་ *Gso-sbyong*, confession or self-emendation, and general supplication. SHĀKYA at *Rājagriha*. The celebration of the confession, or general supplication at the end of every half month, i. e. at every new and full moon:—occasion of its being ordained,—preparations thereto;—rites and ceremonies thereof, *leaf* 195. Explanation of the term *hdug-pa*, རྩལ་པ་, sitting, and meditating, or abstract meditation, (རྩལ་པ་ལྟར་ *thal-hbyor*.) The priests of SHĀKYA carry to excess the giving "themselves to abstract meditation. *leaf* 201. Five sorts of *ghantis* (plates of mixed metal to be struck instead of bells)—for what use. *leaf* 202. Praying and the recitation of the *Pratimoksha Sūtra*, or *So-sor-t'har-pahi-mdo*.

The great court-yard for the celebration of the feast of confession. CAPINA, a brahman. His scruples about whether he should go or not to that festival. On the exhortation of SHĀKYA he goes there. Designation of the place for the reception of the great congregation. The officiating priest. The terms he uses in addressing the priesthood. Garbs or garments which the priests are permitted to take with them into the congregation. Description of the smaller court-yard or enclosure, *leaf* 219. Instructions for reciting the *Pratimoksha Sūtra* (or the tract on emancipation). How to intercede for any priest who may have been arrested or taken, on this day, by the king, by the robbers, or by the enemy. Then follow several instructions, how to celebrate this great day

of confession elsewhere, *leaf 335*. And thus ends the second part of the *Vinaya vāstu*, on confession or general supplication.

From *leaf 335*, to 357 is the *Dgag-dvyeḥi-Gzhi* དག་དཔེ་གཟི. The enumeration of immoral acts or faults. Censure thereof. Reproof and prohibition of immoral actions. A reprover or censor is elected for that purpose. Several instructions given, how to perform the office of a reprover or censor of manners, rites and ceremonies.

From *leaf 357* to 378 is the *Dvyar-gyi-Gzhi* དཔེ་རྩ་གཟི. On summering, or passing the summer. SHĀKYA at *Mnyān-yod* (Sahs. *Śrāvastī*). The occasion of establishing the custom of making a vow for passing the three months of the summer at a certain place, without leaving it even for a single night—for what purpose it was ordained. Several instructions, concessions, restitutions, and exceptions. The manner in which they passed that season. Mutual compliments after the return of the priests to their respective colleges or monasteries. Several questions and answers how they have passed the summer.

From *leaf 378* to 408, or the end of this volume, and in the beginning of the next volume (from *leaf 1* to 10), contained the *Ko-lpag-skyi-Gzhi*, ཀོ་ལཔག་སྐྱི་གཟི, or, the subject of leather or skin.

The story of GRO-BZHIN-SKYES, his birth, his growing up, his voyage at sea:—is received into the religious order by KĀTYĀNA (residing at རྩ་ཤ་ Rdo-chan);—arrives at great perfection, (*leaf 396*.) Several sorts of skin or leather are enumerated. His private audience at SHĀKYA'S. KĀTYĀNA'S complimentary address to SHĀKYA, presented by him:—SHĀKYA'S answer thereto, *leaf 405*. Permission (to the disciples of SHĀKYA) to use a vehicle or carriage;—the occasion or circumstance of that permission;—excesses in the use of carriages;—they are prohibited, except to the old, the weak and the sick.

Leaf 406. Leave (to the disciples of SHĀKYA) to acquire a practice in swimming;—occasion of that leave being given;—excesses made in that practice. Indecencies committed in the *Ajirapati* river. They are

prohibited from touching any woman;—they may not save even one that has fallen into the river;—modification of the former prohibitive precepts.

• *Leaf 407.* They are prohibited from seizing a cow by the tail, in swimming over a river;—occasion thereof. They may seize the tail of a fine elephant, fine horse, bull, buffalo, and yāk, but they must at the same time make use of a leather bag (glove?) Improproprieties committed with the leather bags. They are prohibited from wearing wooden shoes (*shing-gimch'hil-lham*);—occasion of that prohibition. They are permitted to wear them in their own houses;—what was the reason thereof. What to do with the wooden shoes presented (or offered) to them by the people. *Leaf 408.*

The first volume of the *Dulvā* terminates here. Note: The scenes of the transactions it contains, and indeed of the whole *Dulvā*, are represented to have been, with a few exceptions, *Rājagriha* in *Magadha*, and *Shrāvastī* in *Kosala*, or more properly the groves near those cities.

THE 𑖦 (*Kha*) OR SECOND VOLUME OF THE *Dulvā*.

This volume contains 563 leaves. It is divided into 30 parts or books (𑖦𑖦𑖦 *Bam-po*) or from the 25th to the 54th book inclusive.

From *leaf 1* to 10 is the continuation of the *Ko-lpags-Gzhi* ཀོ་ལཔག་གཙུག་ of the first volume, or the treatise on leather or hide; or, in general, on the priests being allowed to wear shoes. In the Index, the subject of the whole volume is said to be on medicaments. But there is very little on that subject, except from the 10th to the 40th *leaf*.

From *leaf 1* to 10. Several sorts of shoes (*Mch'hil-lham*) of the religious class are enumerated, together with the stories of their being brought into use and prohibited afterwards by SHĀKYA. Such are those made of reed leaves (*smyug-lo*); of the fibres of the *munja* grass; of thread or yarn (*srad-bu*), &c.

From *leaf 10* to 19. SHĀKYA in the grove near *Shrāvastī*. On medicine and drugs prepared from the roots, stalks or stems, leaves, flowers, fruits or nuts; juices or sap, and gums of certain plants and trees. Nuts of an

acid taste, as that of the *Amra* tree, *Arura*, *Skyuruta*, and *Parura*. Kinds of salt. Stories of particular diseases and maladies. What sort of medicament was prescribed by the physicians for each disease;—how such medicaments were permitted by SHÁKYA to be used. Permission given by SHÁKYA to his disciples to keep always with them a certain quantity of medicine (previously consecrated or blessed.) What gave occasion to that leave. Medicaments to be used daily, at a certain period of the day, for seven days, through one's whole life:—diet in meat and drink. *Leaf 15*, medicament for the eye. The story of a madman. Stories of particular meat or flesh having been used by the disciples of SHÁKYA, in the time of famine. Prohibitions against such practice.

Leaf 19. SHÁKYA enters from *Káshi* into *Varánasi*. The story of a Tribune's (headman's) wife there—her piety and her former moral merits.

Leaf 27. The king of *Magadha* (SHRENIKA VIMBASÁRA) pays a visit to SHÁKYA in a grove near *Rájagriha*, and begs his acceptance of an entertainment for three months with every thing necessary for him and his train or suite.

Leaf 30. The story of a priest suffering from hemorrhoids (piles) Haughty and malignant behaviour of the king's physician to that person, though he was sent by the king to cure him;—he called SHÁKYA also the son of a female slave. His punishment.

Leaf 33-34. Names of the six remarkable places or capitals in Central India, as 1. Tib. *Mnyan-yod*, Sans. *Shrávasti*. 2. Tib. *Gnas-Bchas*, Sans. *Sáketána*. 3. Tib. and Sans. *Varánasi*. 4. Tib. *Yangs-pa-than*, Sans. *Vaishali*. 5. Tib. and Sans. *Champa*. 6. Tib. *Rgyal-pohi-k'hab*, Sans. *Rájagriha*.

Leaf 34-35. What sort of medicament was employed by KUNDGAH-VO (A'NANDA) in curing SHÁKYA in a disease. The story of GANG-PO, *leaf 40*.

Leaf 80 to 87. The king of *Magadha* (LUS-HP'HAGS-MAHI-BU-MA-SKYES-DGRA) invites SHÁKYA into *Rájagriha*. With what solemnity he receives

him. The procession of the sage thither together with his train; the order thereof, and to what things it has been likened. Several miracles or prodigies that happened at his entrance into that city.

Leaf 83. The king of *Magadha* afterwards pays a visit to SHĀKYA and begs him to accept of an offer of entertainment for himself and suite during the three months of the winter, with all things that should be required (with dresses, a religious garment, meat and drink, beddings, medicaments and utensils.)

Leaf 83. SHĀKYA is invited afterwards (on the occasion of an epidemic malady) to *Yangs-pa-chan* (Sans. *Vaishali*, hod. *Allahabad*). A chief man in that city, in a dream, is admonished by the gods, that they should implore the aid of GAUTAMA. They consult about it, and send an embassy to him. At the request of the envoys from *Vaishali*, the king of *Magadha* permits SHĀKYA to visit their city, provided that they shall treat him in the same manner as he has been treated in *Rājagriha*; form of salutation or compliment used by the envoys from *Vaishali*.

Leaf 120 to 132. Upon SHĀKYA's arrival at *Yangs-pa-chan* he is, first of all, invited and entertained by AMRA-SKYONG, a rich courtesan, whose residence was without the city, in a grove. Afterwards he is entertained by the citizens, who were of the *Lichabyi* race; (they seem to have been republicans.) Their splendid dresses, horse furniture, carriages and chariots, &c., &c. This city is frequently compared by SHĀKYA to the residence of the gods, where Indra presides. KUN-DGAH-VO (A'NANDA) directed by SHĀKYA, advancing to the gate of the city, solemnly utters several mantras or set of forms of charms (in Sanscrit) for purifying the city from all evil spirits, and causing to cease the epidemic malady. The charms begin thus: "*Vasirata*" (four times repeated)—"*Munchata*" (twice)—"*Nirgachch'hata*" (four times)—&c., and are followed by benedictory verses for the prosperity of the city.

Leaf 132. On quitting that city, SHĀKYA passes through several other places in his peregrination, and relates to KUN-DGAH-VO (Sans.

A'NANDA) their ancient history—makes several reflections on them, and in many places gives instructions to those that visit him.

From leaf 155 to 192, is contained the story of the meeting of PADMA JNYING-PO with SHĀKYA. This celebrated brahman hearing of SHĀKYA's being in the neighbourhood on his peregrination, sends to him one of his principal disciples (MA-SDUG), of great acquirements, with several old brahmans of respectable character, to learn through them, whether it be true what is rumoured respecting the accomplishments of GAUTAMA, and whether he has really all the characteristic signs of a sage. The conduct of MA-SDUG, and his conversation with SHĀKYA or GAUTAMA. He calls those of the SHĀKYA race upstarts, or such as are known but of late ཏཱ་པོ་ *da-byung*,) leaf 160. SHĀKYA tells him the origin of the SHĀKYA race, as also that of the family of MA-SDUG. He is much ashamed, and cannot return any answer to SHĀKYA; but is comforted, and afterwards begs for instruction. Then the teacher tells him the tenor and contents of the doctrine of a Buddha; and the several moral duties both of the Brahman and the Bauddha priests, which they should observe and perform religiously. He afterwards relates many superstitious customs, and declares that every true Brahman and Bauddha priest should desist from all such.

After the return of MA-SDUG, PADMA-JNYING-PO hearing of his having been unable to answer GAUTAMA, was so much displeased that he smote him with his shoes on the head, and would have gone immediately himself to GAUTAMA, had it not been too late in the evening. The next day mounting a carriage, and taking with him many prepared victuals, he visits GAUTAMA, is much satisfied with his conversation, and arranges a mode of salutation and return whenever they should happen to meet in the street; He assigns as the reason thereof, that courteous ceremonies are a mode of maintaining respect and renown amongst their followers.

Leaf 192. Terms of salutation; those in which men of quality or rank send their compliments, and ask after a friend's health by their messengers or servants. A full enumeration of the terms is given,

in which the King of *Kosala*, GSAL-RGYAL sends his compliments to GAUTAMA. (The catalogue occurs many times in the KA-GYUR, and is also introduced into the Sanscrit and Tibetan Vocabulary.)

Leaf 193. The King of *Kosala*, GSAL-RGYAL, pays a visit to GAUTAMA—asks him about several things:—what difference there is between the four castes? GAUTAMA replies to the King so as to lead his own mind to the conclusion, that there is really no difference between the four castes. He asks him afterwards whether there exist gods,—whether the god BRAHMA does really exist?—The answer contains several modifications, and declares, if the king means such gods as have fleshly passions, and which delight in injuring and hurting others, there are none of that kind.

From *leaf 201.* In *Rājāgriha*, and in several other places, at different occasions, SHĀKYA gives many moral instructions, citing instances or parables.

From *leaf 214.* The story of YUL-RK'HOR-SKYONG—how he enters into the religious order—his reflections—moral instructions to his parents.

Leaf 240. SHĀKYA, accompanied by GNOD-SBYIN-LAG-NARDORJE converts many in the North of India.

Leaf 290. Account of DGAH-VO, a neatherd, with five-hundred others entering into the religious order.

Leaf 302. SHĀKYA, visiting several places, tells to KUN-DGAH-VO their ancient history, and whence they derived their names.

Leaf 303. The king GSO-SBYONG-HP'HAGS (Sans. *Utposhadha*) born at Gnās-Bchas (Sans. *Saketana*.)

Leaf 306. Terms for expressing great joy (by comparison.)

From *leaf 327 to 390.* Fragments of history of several universal monarchs, (Sans. *Chakravartti*.)

Leaf 390. The story of NOR-BZANGS, a royal prince, and of YID-HP'HROG-MA (the heart ravishing) his mistress. This contains many fine poetical descriptions and ingenious verses expressive of an affectionate mind : it is a kind of romance or fairy story.

From leaf 408. Several anecdotes are told by SHĀKYA, to show the fruits and consequences of the merits and demerits of several individuals in former generations. He relates to the king of *Kosala* his own acts—how he arrived at *Bodhisatwa*, and the many benefits he afterwards endeavoured to bestow upon all animal beings. This division abounds in judicious sayings, and moral maxims:—apologues or moral tales—their application,—virtue and vice depicted in lively colours.

From leaf 496. On the request of KUṆ-*DGAH-VO* (A'NANDA,) his principal attendant, addressed to him in verse, SHĀKYA relates (also in verse,) the acts which he has performed from a very remote age to arrive at the state of a *Bodhisatwa*.

Leaf 505. SHĀKYA, together with 500 Arhans, visits, in a miraculous manner, the great lake *Ma-dros* (*Manassarovára*) in the north.

Leaf 506. The four great rivers that take their rise there:—the *Ganga*, *Sindhu*, *Pakshu*, and *Sita*.

From 508 to 563, or to the end of the volume, as also from leaf 1 to 20, in the next or 3d volume. On the bank of the *Ma-dros* lake. SHĀKYA, and 36 persons of his principal disciples, tell (in verse) the course of their lives in former generations—or the consequences of good and bad actions. End of the 2nd volume.

THE 3RD (OR 4) VOLUME OF THE *Dulvá*,

Comprising 478 leaves, from the 55th to the 82nd book or section, inclusive.

General Contents. The latter part of the subject of “medicaments” in the 2nd volume. On garbs or garments—mats, spreading cloths; *Kau-shumbhi*; works or moral actions—*Dmar-ser-chan*, the inward man, or man-alteration (regeneration). Omission or the leaving off, of the celebration of the confession, or general supplication. Dispute or quarrel:—the first part of the subject “of causing divisions amongst the priests.”

From leaf 1 to 20. The continuation of SHĀKYA's narration of his former births. The story of *BZANG-MO* and *PADMA-RTSA-LAG*, a cour-

tezan and her gallant, in the time of the King Ts'HANG-SBYIN (Sans. *Brahmadatta*) in *Varánasi*, cited by SHÁKYA and applied to himself. He tells his disciples, why he mortified his body for six years;—what was the cause thereof in his former lives. His disciples ask him several things, whence comes such and such a blemish or misfortune in his present life—he tells them his former immoral actions, and says that they are the consequences of these. The story of *DGAH-SKYONG*, an ascetic, a good moralist, *leaf* 14.

Leaf 20. SHÁKYA, after his return from the *Ma-dros* lake to *Shrávasti* together with the 500 Arhans, is invited and entertained by SA-GA, (RI-DAGS *HDSIN-GYI-MA*) a lady. His instructions to her at that occasion.

Leaf 21. On his peregrination in *Kosala*, SHÁKYA is invited and entertained by the Brahmins and landholders of the town *Thigs-pa-chan*. The request of 500 *Yidags* (fancied beings representing the condition of a miser) made to him. His answer to them—their excuses. His reflections (in verse) on the wrong judgments of men—that “men are ashamed of those things of which they ought not to be ashamed, and vice versá.” He takes them with him to the entertainment, and afterwards makes his benediction to his hosts for the future prosperity and happiness of those *Yidags*.

Leaf 23. Dispute amongst the citizens of that place, whether GAUTAMA and his disciples are covetous or not. They are tried by an entertainment, and are found to be moderate in their wishes and temperate in their living:—afterwards, by the same person, the Brahmanists also are invited and tried; but they are found to be the contrary of the former.

Leaf 24. The use of *puram* or *buram* (molasses) is permitted to his disciples. How SMRA-HDOD-KYI-SEN-GE was enlightened and became an Arhan. He is declared by SHÁKYA to be the chief of those who are enlightened by using agreeable things. *Leaf* 25.

Leaf 25. From *Spong-byed*, SHÁKYA goes to *Yangs-pa-chan*, (Sans. *Vaishali*) and takes up his lodgings without the city in a house on the bank of the *Ape-pond* (Tib. *Spréhu-rdsing-gi-Hgram*.) The citizens make

a law that none of them ~~shall~~ invite SHĀKYA privately to a dinner, but they shall treat him publicly; since he will not remain long enough there, to be invited by them successively. NOR-CHAN, a rich citizen, having no notice of that established law, invites SHĀKYA privately. The same do also his wife, his son, and his daughter-in-law, on the three next following days—leaf 26 to 31. The citizens wish to punish him—how he obtains their pardon—his riches—he, and his whole family, take refuge with *Buddhu*, or adopt *Buddhism*. Their former religious and moral merits, leaf 32. The story of ME'-TOG-P'HRENG-RGYUD-MK'HAN, at *Varānasī*, applied to NOR-CHAN and his family.

Leaf 35. On the occasion of a famine, the priests of SHĀKYA are permitted to cook for themselves:—difficulties about where to cook. The ten places in which they may not prepare their victuals. What the physician prescribes to a sick priest. How permission is obtained from SHĀKYA, and how he makes use of the medicament—leaf 36-37. How a proper place is chosen and rendered fit for cooking for a priest.

Leaf 37-38. SHĀKYA at *Yāngs-pu-chan*. The use of flesh, with what restriction it is permitted to his disciples.

Leaf 38. At *Shrāvasti*, in the time of a famine, the *Bauddha* priests suffering from hunger are much dejected. Several concessions granted to them by SHĀKYA.

Leaf 40. At *Mnyan-yod* (Sans. *Shrāvasti*) the Brahmans and the laymen complain, that the priests of SHĀKYA will not accept of several things which they are willing to offer them, to acquire moral merits for their future happiness—SHĀKYA gives them permission.

Leaf 40-41. The sickness of SHĀRIHI-BU—the physician's prescription—MAUGAL-GYI-BU's endeavour to procure that medicine.

Leaf 42 to 45. The story of LUG and BZANG-BYED—their happiness—family—their great qualities:—SHĀKYA is proceeding to visit them—the malice of the *Mu-stegs-chan*, (Sans. *Tirthika*) sect, SHĀKYA's enemies, to prevent his entrance:—by what means he enters into that place.

Leaf 48. How a priest may give his benediction to any quantity of physic for seven days, to be used by such persons as are pure of life. Several concessions from SHĀKYA to sick persons, in their diet.

Leaf 50. Several anecdotes that happened at *Varānasi*, in the time of a famine, that was foretold to continue for 12 years, on account of there being no rain.

Leaf 53. The wonderful effects of alms-giving to a holy man or *Rishi*, or the consequences of religious and moral merits in former lives. SHĀKYA is in a place called *Uduma*. His lectures to the (fabulous) four great kings, residing on the *Ri-rab* (Sans. *Sumeru*, or *Meru*.) He recommends his doctrine to the care of those four great kings or gods, and to that of *Hod-srung*, to defend it after his death. They all promise him that they will defend it, *leaf 57*. He tells his disciples the former moral merits of those four great kings or gods.

Leaf 59-60. SHĀKYA is presented with eight sorts of liquor or drink, by a *Rishi*, called KENAH-BU (the son of KENA,) he tells his disciples the use and medical virtues of them. RIVO, a *tran-srong* or hermit (Sans. *Rishi*) together with his 500 pupils, becomes the disciple of SHĀKYA. The son of KENA also having entertained SHĀKYA and his disciples (with a dinner) enters into their religious order, together with his pupils. To whose care these young pupils are committed by SHĀKYA for instruction, how they are qualified in a short time, *leaf 62*.

Leaf 64 to 71. Eulogium on SHĀKYA's qualities by KENAH-BU, *leaf 71*. The story of two monks, (or religious persons) father and son, formerly barbers, at *Kāshi*.

Leaf 72. SHĀKYA, from *Gyad-yul*, goes to *Sdig-chun*, is invited and entertained there publicly, according to the measures the citizens had taken previously in his behalf.

Leaf 74-75. Stories of several entertainments to SHĀKYA and his disciples. *Leaf 76.* The story of a man bitten by a snake, how he is cured. The *Bidya Mantra* also is exhibited; (it seems to consist of significant Sanscrit

words,) in three lines. Ancient fables are told and applied to present circumstances.

Leaf 78. Here ends the subject on medicaments, and commences that on the garments of the priests.

The story of DUM-BU, a minister (of state) and his king *HPHAGS-SKYES-PO*, in *Lus-HP'hags*, (Sans. *Vidha*.) DUMBU escapes to *Yangs-pa-chan* (*Allahabad*) and settles there. He first declines to give his advice in the assembly of the people there, but afterwards renders them great service by his prudent counsel.

Leaf 80 to 83. Three tribes of the *Lichabhis* at *Yangs-pa-chan*: marriages prohibited between different tribes. The beforementioned DUMBU is made chief tribune there, (*Sdi-Dpon*), and after his death his second son. His elder son retires to *Rājagriha* in *Magadha*, to *VIMBASĀRA*. This king marries, on his recommendation, the daughter of his brother at *Yangs-pa-chan*.

Leaf 87. The story of *AMRA-SKYONG-MA*, a celebrated harlot at *Yangs-pa-chan*. *Leaf 90 to 92.* *VIMBASĀRA*'s amours with her—a son is born, and sent afterwards to the king to *Rājagriha*—he is named *G'YHON-NU-HJIGS-MED* (the intrepid youth.)

Leaf 92. *VIMBASĀRA* commits adultery with the wife of a chief merchant at *Rājagriha*—the circumstances thereof—a son is born and sent to him—he is called "*HTSHO-BYED-G'ZHON-XUS-GSOS*". *Leaf 94.* The education of the two natural sons of *VIMBASĀRA*. They wish to learn some art or handicraft.—*HJIGS-MED* learns carpentry, and *HTSHO-BYED* studies physic. The latter after having made great progress in his art, goes to *Rdo-Hjog* (Sans. *Taxashilā*, the *Taxila* of Ptolemy ?) to learn there the opening of the cranium (*Klad-pahi thod-pa hbyed-pahi dpyad*, གླེད་པའི་ཐོད་པ་མཛེས་པའི་དཔྱད་) from a celebrated physician—his genius and great abilities—several instances of his dexterity and learning, his integrity and great experience in the art of physic. *Leaf 104.* He acquires great renown by treating several diseases successfully:—is declared, at three

different times, the prince of all the physicians, by the king of *Magadha*. *Leaf* 107-108. Medical science :—his meeting with SHĀKYA—his improvement in curing the diseases both of the body and of the mind.

Leaf 111 to 114. The disciples of SHĀKYA are permitted to wear three pieces of religious clothing of a dark red colour, for distinction's sake :—what gave occasion to that permission—instruction how to prepare those garments.

From *leaf* 114. The story of SA-GA-MA, a young girl from *Champa*, married afterwards to the son of a chief officer at *Shrāvastī* in *Kosala*. Her modest and prudent conduct :—description of modest and of impudent women ; she is represented as the model of modest, prudent, wise, frugal, and in many respects accomplished women. Her mother's enigmatical instruction to her with respect to her future conduct, when about to be married. *Leaf* 124-125. Explication of those enigmatical terms. Her father-in-law expresses himself thus: "Your mother has been wise in having given you such enigmatical instructions, but you are more wise than she in having understood and practised her enigmatical advice."

Leaf 126. SA-GA-MA is proclaimed the mother of RĪ-DAGS-NDĪN and the sister of ĠSĀL-RGYAL, the king of *Kosala*. A *Vihar* is founded in her name ;—she is delivered of thirty-two eggs, from which thirty-two young boys come forth :—their adventures—they are destroyed by the king of *Kosala*, and their heads sent in a basket to SA-GA-MA their mother.

Leaf 129 to 131. SHĀKYA's lessons to the king of *Kosala* on that subject, SA-GA-MA's former moral and religious merits, as also the demerits of her thirty-two sons, told and applied by SHĀKYA.

Leaf 133. The story of RĪ-DAGS-MGO, an astrologer. His ill-grounded prognostication—he becomes a disciple of SHĀKYA—is convinced of the absurdity of his astrological predictions.

Leaf 135. SA-GA-MA at *Shrāvastī* invites and entertains SHĀKYA with his suite. Among other offerings she presents some pieces of cotton cloth, for the monks and nuns (or male and female religious persons) to make bathing clothes of them, since she had been informed that they bathed naked.

SHÁKYA at *Yangs-pa-chan*—recommends to his disciples to be clean in their bedding and clothes, and to make a proper use of the offerings made to them by their faithful followers or hearers.

- *Leaf 141.* They are ordered to keep clean mattresses (or couches to sit and lie on)—excesses in;—restrictions;—itch, leprosy—how to treat such priests as are infected by those diseases.

Leaf 142. What sorts of religious garments are permitted by SHÁKYA to his disciples. Some of them wish to wear such and such garments, of such and such colours: to wear turbans; others to go naked. SHÁKYA tells them the impropriety and indecency of the latter and prohibits it absolutely; and, rebuking them, adds, that such a garb, or to go naked, is the characteristic sign of a *Mu-stegs-chan* (Sans. *Tirthika*.)

Leaf 143 to 147. A moral tale on impudence; several prohibitions respecting the dress of the priesthood; gifts must be divided equally among the priests—exceptions—many impostures committed.

Leaf 147 to 152. The story of two foolish old monks—how they were deceived by a certain NYE-DGAH (Sans. *Upa-nanda*) illustrated by a moral tale characterising the idiot and the crafty or impostor, *leaf 153.* Other stories of UPANANDA'S imposture.

Leaf 162. The death of NYE-DGAH, (Sans. *Upa-nanda*.) His immense riches. Measures taken by the king to secure for himself part of that treasure. He renounces afterwards every pretension, hearing of SHÁKYA'S representation to him, made by KUN-DGAH-VO, (Sans. *A'nanda*.) The whole substance (thirty thousand *srang* or *tola* of gold,) was divided at first amongst the whole body of priests at *Shrāvastī*, but afterwards the priests of all the six cities of Central India, (as, of *Sáketaṇa*, *Varánasi*, *Vaishali*, *Champa*, and *Rājagriha*) having alleged their claims, were admitted all to share with them, *leaf 164.* The ceremony with which it is divided, *leaf 165.* A moral tale on covetousness, told by SHÁKYA and applied to the above described NYE-DGAH.

Leaf 166. How to divide the effects of deceased religious persons; several stories on the subject—intmixed with moral tales, mostly relating to *Shrāvastī*.

Leaf 185. Here ends the subject “on the garbs or garments of the religious persons” (*Gos-kyi-Gzhi*), and follows that “on mats and spreading cloths” (*Sra-Brkyang*.)

Leaf 186. Several religious persons after having passed the three months of the summer at *Sáketána* (Tib. *Gnas-Bchas*), go to *Shrávasti* to pay their respects to SHÁKYA, who had summered there. They went thither much tired on account of the *jungal*, morasses, and great heat on their road, and were covered with dust. The use of *Sra-Brkyang* (any cloth or thing to spread on the ground, for sitting and lying on; or a mat) is permitted by SHÁKYA. Several ceremonies; of what, how to prepare, and how to use them, *leaf 200.*

From *leaf 200 to 219.* *Kaushámbhi* (a city); (SHÁKYA in the *Dryangs-ldan-gyi-kun-dgah-rá-va*, or Sans. *Ghos'havatyáráma*); several priests at *Yangs-pu-chan*, well read or versed in the *Hdul-ra*, *Mdo*, and *Ma-mo*, go to *Kaushámbhi* and dispute with the priests of that place, who were likewise well versed in those scriptures; thence many disputes and quarrels upon various points, for twelve years;—they are rejected by the citizens, on account of their conduct. They will no longer give them alms. They repair to SHÁKYA at *Shrávasti*, are ill received by him, and not admitted till they have repented, confessed their faults, and have begged pardon for them.

Leaf 219 to 229. Stories of the misconduct of some religious persons; discussions on what is lawful and unlawful, (or against religious discipline,) in the common practices of the priests.

Leaf 229 to 272. Stories of several priests, that had violated the established rules of discipline—the proceedings of the priesthood against them; several priests of the *Dmar-ser-chan* band at *Shrávasti*—the cause of many quarrels and disputes among the priests. SHÁKYA's orders, how such persons are to be admonished of their misbehaviour, and treated by the community. *Leaf 235 to 239.* LEGS-LDAN, a priest, on account of his several faults, is rebuked solemnly in the congregation—begs pardon, and obtains it—the circumstances thereof. *Leaf 239.* The faults of two other priests (*IGRO-MGYOGS*, and *NAP-so*) are enumerated: they are

ejected from the community:—under what conditions may such again be received. The story of *HCH HAR-KA* a dissolute priest.

Leaf 272 to 291. The *Gang-zag-gi-Gzhi* or “on the inward man.” The recollection of any committed fault or sin, the confession of it to any priest. Alteration or self-emendation—time granted for one’s repentance by the congregation of the priests. The rites and ceremonies of obtaining pardon for one’s smaller sins or faults. Several instances of committed, and afterwards confessed, sins or faults.

Leaf 291 to 298. The *Spo-vahi-Gzhi* “on the changing of one’s self,” after committing sins or faults, and on repentance; how to ask the priests’ forgiveness.

Leaf 298 to 306. The *Gso-sbyong-Gzhag-pa* the putting aside or leaving off the feast of the confession. (There are several passages descriptive of the general degeneration and corruption of the priests.)

Leaf 306 to 365. The *Gnas-mal-gyi-Gzhi* on lodging and bedding (or dwelling place, utensils, furniture, &c.) The circumstances of several establishments (called in Tib. *Gtsug-lag-k’hang*, Sans. *Vihar* or *Bihar*) being made for SHĀKYA and his disciples, especially a large one at *Shrāvasti*, in *Kosala*, by a rich landholder. Many rules and instructions respecting religious discipline.

Leaf 365 to 418. The *Rtsod-pahi-Gzhi*, on disputes and quarrels of the monks—several instances thereof, with their circumstances.

Leaf 418 to 478. To the end of the volume is the *Dgè-hduh-Dvyeñ-pahi-Gzhi*, “the causing of divisions among the priests,” (as the general subject is stated on the 418th leaf; but there is nothing to be found of that kind.)

Leaf 418-419. Is a specification of the names of the persons whose histories are about to be mentioned. Names of several (fabulous) universal monarchs (*Chakravartti*) in ancient India.

From leaf 419 to 446. The (fabulous) history of the SHĀKYA race, told by MAUGALYANA. The circumstances thereof (SHĀKYA being at a certain

time in the *Nyagrodha Vihar*, near *Capilavastu*, the inhabitants of the *Shaka* race, desirous to know the origin and history of their nation, go in great number to him, and request of him to acquaint them with the history of their origin, that they may satisfy others on the subject. SHĀKYA directs MAUGALYANA, one of his principal disciples, to tell them their origin, in an instructive manner, and he himself lies down to sleep during the narration.) MAUGALYANA addresses the inhabitants thus: "Descendants of GAUTAMA! (Tib. *Gohutama-tag*)," and commences his narration by telling them, how the world was renewed after its former destruction. How the animal beings were successively propagated. The origin and causes of the different kinds, sexes, colours, qualities—their degeneration. The origin of property, laws, magistrates, universal monarchy, their descendants till the time of SENGEHI-HGRAM, the grand father of SHĀKYA. Here ends the narration of MAUGALYANA. SHĀKYA much approves it, and recommends to the hearers to keep it in their memory. The rest of the volume, from leaf 446 to 478 contains the circumstances of the birth and education of SHĀKYA. His bodily and intellectual accomplishments:—his several acts or performances; his marriages; his leaving his father's house to live an ascetic life. Here ends the 3d volume of the *Dulva*.

THE 4TH (OR 5TH) VOLUME OF THE *Dulva*,

Containing 470 leaves, 27 parts or books, from the 83d to the 109th book, inclusive.

Subjects :—From leaf 1 to 22. The continuation of the circumstances that determined SHĀKYA to take the religious character. His reflections on old age, sickness, death and religious state. His seeing the wretched condition of the agriculturists, or labouring class. A miracle with the shadow of a tree (the *jambu* tree). His marriages with SA-PTS'HO-MA, GRAGS-HDSIN-MA, and RI-DAGS-SKYES. The circumstances thereof. His

earnest desire to take the religious character of the precautions which his father takes to prevent him from leaving the court—his wife's and dreams—His being exhorted (in verse) by Indra, Brahmā, and by other gods, to renounce the world: his repulse—his exit or departure—the circumstances thereof. His discourse with his groom (ARUN-PA)—his fine horse, (*Rte-mā'hog-Bnags-lan*), leaf 22.

Leaf 23. He commences his ascetic life. Leaf 24. He arrives at *Rājagriha*, the king (VIBHĀSANA) observes his conduct, is much pleased with it: sends some of his men to see who and what sort of man he is—they make their report. Afterwards the king himself with his officers pays a visit to him—their conversation (in verse). SHĀKYA tells him, that “there is in the neighbourhood of the *Himālaya* (or *Kailāsha*, Tib. *Gangari*) a country called *Kosala*, full of riches and grain or corn, inhabited by the SHĀKYAS, the descendants from PURĀM SHING-PA (Sans. IKSHWAKU, of the *Surya vansha* or *Angirāsa*): that he is of the royal tribe, and that he has renounced all worldly desires, leaf 25.

Leaf 26. He quits *Rājagriha*, goes to the *Griddhrakuta* hills, and successively visits several hermits of different principles: is easily admitted by each, but seeing the absurdity of their tenets and practices, he leaves them soon: he out-does them all in their mortifying practices, hence he is styled *Dge-sbyong-ch'hen-po*, the great priest (Sans. *Mahā Śramaṇa*.)

Leaf 29. The manner in which he gives himself to meditation, and performs his mortifications, on the banks of the *Nairanyjānu* river, leaf 38-39. He finds great delight in meditation, but, perceiving, privation to be hurtful to his mental faculties, he resolves to make use of nourishing foods:—he is presented with a refined milk-soup by two maids. He is deserted by his five attendants on account of his new mode of living.

Leaf 43. He proceeds to *Rdo-ryé-Gān* (Sans. *Vajrasan*, near the modern *Gāya*) gives himself to meditation, overcomes the devil, and finds the supreme wisdom—becomes a saint or Buddha; great joy in his father's court upon hearing of his exalted state; why such names were given to

RAHULA and ANANDA; his son and cousin, at *Capilavāstu*, who were born on the same night he became a saint, *leaf* 51-52.

Leaf 59. On the exhortation of BRAHMĀ, the god of the universe, he resolves to communicate his doctrine to others also, according to their capacities. He goes to *Vārāṇasī*. Those five attendants, that had left him lately, on account of his welfaring, being convinced of his perfections, first of all become his disciples. Afterwards the number of his followers rapidly increases. All sort of ascetics; men of different tribes and professions go over to him and adopt the Buddhistic doctrine. There are in this volume several detailed accounts how such and such persons, at such and such places, have adopted his doctrine. Instructions. Compliments. The four truths.

Leaf 106. The birth place of SHĀKYA near the *Himālaya*, on the bank of the *Bhagirathī* (Tib. *Skal'-ldan-shing-rtā*), not far from *Capilavāstu*, (Tib. *Ser-skyā-Gzhi*.)

Leaf 107-8. The king of *Magadha*, VIMBASĀRA SHRENĪKA, offers to SHĀKYA and his priests a support in all necessary things, as long as he shall live.

Leaf 109. The five insignia of royalty (of VIMBASĀRA)—1. An ornamented pillow or throne. 2. An umbrella or parasol. 3. A sword. 4. A chowrie of cow-tail, the handle beset with jewels. 5. Particoloured shoes.

Leaf 123. Terms for rousing or calling on the domestics, and giving them orders for making ready breakfast.

Leaf 128. The history of a religious establishment of several large buildings (Tib. *Gtsug-lag-k'hang*, Sans. *Vihar* or *Bihar*) in a grove near *Shrāvastī*, in *Kosala*, by a rich landholder. *Leaf* 137. SHĀKYA is invited thither—his journey—miracles that happened there at his arrival.

Leaf 142. The king of *Kosala*, GSAL-RGYAL, in a letter informs the king, ZAS-GTSANG-MA (Sans. SUDHODANA) the father of SHĀKYA, that his son has found the food of immortality, with which he is recreating all men. His father, desirous to see him, sends several messengers to invite

him; they all enter into his religious order—not one returns even to give intelligence. At last, CHAR-KA, his minister, begs leave to go himself, and bring intelligence to him. He promises that, in every case, he will certainly come back. With a letter from the king he repairs to SHÁKYA at *Shrávasti*. He too becomes a convert to Buddhism, but he is permitted to go back, as a priest, to inform the king of these events, and to predict that in seven days he should see his son at *Capilavástu*. SHÁKYA's instructions to CHAR-KA how he should behave himself at *Capilavástu*, and answer the king's inquiries, *leaf* 144. *Leaf* 144. Comparison of great and small things. Preparations for the reception of SHÁKYA.

Leaf 146. Orders from the king to his officers, to build in the *Nyagrodha* grove, sixteen large and sixty smaller rooms. SHÁKYA, with several of his disciples, goes to meet his father at *Capilavástu*.

Leaf 149. Description of their meeting—their mutual compliments and conversation (in verse), *leaf* 150 to 152. Religious instruction:—the *Shákya* race adopts his religion, and from every family or house one person takes the religious character. The stories of several individuals of the family of SHÁKYA. *Leaf* 164, NYE-VÁR-IRK'HOR, a barber of the *Shákyas*, enters into that religious order—acquires great perfection—he is the pretended compiler of the *Dulvá* class.

Leaf 171. The history of KOHUDINYA, one of the principal disciples of SHÁKYA, as also that of others.

Leaf 242-3. KUN-DGAH-VO (Sans. A'NANDA) is made the chief disciple of SHÁKYA.

Leaf 341. LUS-IR'HAGS-MAHI-BU MA-SKYES-DGRA causes his father's (VIMBASÁRA's) death. By whom he is comforted in his great troubles or anxieties.

Leaf 349. LHAS-SBYIN or LHAS-BYIN, one of SHÁKYA's cousins—his great hatred and malice towards SHÁKYA. Several instances quoted, and many moral tales told by SHÁKYA, and applied to himself and to this

LHAS-SBYIN,—or to any other individual : for under the name of LHAS-SBYIN (Sans. DEVADATTA), is frequently understood any malicious character, or wicked man. "

Leaf 392. The circumstances of LHAS-SBYIN's proceedings to cause divisions among the disciples of SHĀKYA. Several stories are told and applied to LHAS-SBYIN and to MA-SKYES-DGRA, the king of *Magadha*, to show the ill consequences of bad morals.

Leaf 417 to 449. SHĀKYA's moral instructions to the king of *Magadha*, MA-SKYES-DGRA ; (many of them nearly in the same words as above, in the 2nd volume of the *Dulvá*, to MA-SDUG.)

Leaf 449. LHAS-SBYIN's further plots for injuring GAUTAMA (SHĀKYA). Several stories and instructions.

Leaf 470. Here ends the subject of "causing divisions amongst the priests;" which terminates also the general subject of "religious discipline" Tib. *Stdul-va-Gzhi*, Sans. *Vinaya Vāstu*.

These four volumes of the *Dulvá* collection were translated from the Indian or Sanscrit language in the 9th century of our era, by SARVAJNYĀ-DEVA, VIDYA KARA PRABHA, and DHARMAKARA, learned Pandits; the first and the third from Cashmir, the second from India; and by the Tib. *Lotsāva*, *Bandè DPAI-GYI-LHUN-PO*. They were afterwards corrected and set in order by the Indian Pandit VIDYAKARA PRABHA, and the Tib. *Lotsāva*, *Bandè DPAI-BRTSE'GS*.

In the next four volumes of the *Dulva* class, (from the 5th to the 8th inclusive, marked by the letters ३, ४, ५, ६) is an enumeration of the several laws or rules, (*Khrims*) 253 in number, respecting the conduct of the priests (*Dge-slong*), and an explanation of those rules, in several detailed stories or parables.

In the beginning of the 5th (or ३ *Cha*) volume, from *leaf* 1 to 30, is the treatise on emancipation. (Sans. *Pratimoksha Sūtra*, Tib. *So-sor-thar-pahi-M,do*.)

Contents of the Treatise on Emancipation.

Adoration of the All-knowing, or salutation to *Buddha*—Praise and importance of this *Sūtra*.—The several blessings arising from the practice of good morals.—Celebration of the confession (*Gso-sbyong*), on every new and full moon.—Rehearsal of the established rules or precepts, pronounced by the chief (or other officiating) priests.—Exhortation to the priests to examine themselves and to confess their sins with a loud voice, if they have any.—The compendium or sum of the *Buddhistic* doctrine in one *śloka* thus, in Tibetan:

ཨ ཁྱེད་པ་རྩི་ཡང་མི་བྱ་ཞེ།	“ No vice is to be committed,
དགེ་བ་ལྷན་སྲུང་རྒྱུ་ཡིན་པར་ལྟ།	Virtue must perfectly be practised,—
རང་གི་སེམས་ཀྱི་ཡོད་སྲུང་ལྟུང་།	Subdue entirely your thoughts.
འདི་ནི་སངས་རྒྱལ་བཙུན་པ་ཡིན།	This is the doctrine of <i>Buddha</i> .”

On leaf 30th. Commendation of the *Bauddha* faith, in the following two *Ślokas*: in Tibetan: (vol. 5, leaf 30.)

1. ཨག་པར་མ་པར་ཐུ་ཞིང་འབྱུང་བར་ལྟ། སངས་རྒྱལ་བཙུན་ལ་འདམས་པར་ལྟ།
 འདས་ཐུག་ཅིང་མ་མཐོང་ཆེན་པོ་ཞིག་ཀྱི་འཕྲུལ་པར་ལྟ།
 གང་ཞིག་རབ་ཏུ་བསྐྱོད་པར་ལྟ། ཆོས་འདུག་འདི་ལ་སྦྱོང་བར་ལྟ།
 རྒྱུ་བའི་འཁོར་བ་རབ་ཏུ་སྐྱོད་པར་ལྟ། རྒྱལ་བཙུན་ལ་མཇུག་པར་ལྟ།

In English:

“ Arise, commence a new course of life—turn to the religion of *Buddha*. Conquer the host of the lord of death (the passions), that are like an elephant in this mud-house (the body), (or conquer your passions like as an elephant subdues every thing under his feet, in a muddy lake); whoever has lived a pure or chaste life, according to the precepts of this *Dulva*, shall be free from transmigration, and shall put an end to all his miseries.”

An assertion follows that the *Pratinoksha Sūtra* has been recommended by each of the seven last *Buddhas*, who are styled here the seven *Bauddha* champions (Tib. *Dpah-vo*, Sans. *Vira*, Eng. Champion or Hero.) The names of those seven *Buddhas*, on the 30th leaf, are thus given in Tibetan: 1. *Rnam-par-Gzigs*, 2. *Gtsug-tor-chan*. 3. *T'hams-chad-skyob*. 4. *Hk'hor-va-Hjig*. 5. *Gser-'t'hub*. 6. *Hod-srung*. 7. *Shákya-t'hub-pa*.

They correspond to the Sanscrit: 1. *Vipashyi*. 2. *Sik'hi*. 3. *Vishvábhu*. 4. *Kakutsanda*. 5. *Kanaka-muni*. 6. *Káshyapa*. 7. *Shákya Muni*.

From the 30th leaf of the 5th (or 3 *Cha*) volume to the end of the 8th (or 9, *Nya*) volume, is contained the "explanation of the religious discipline," (Sans. *Vināya vibhanga*, (better *Vibhāga*,) Tib. *Hdul-vā-rnam-par-Hbyed-pa*.)

In these four volumes, are several stories of immoral actions, committed by some one of the religious persons belonging to the disciples of SHÁKYA. The crime, generally, becomes divulged amongst the people, who blame the conduct of the priests. SHÁKYA is informed afterwards of the fact. The delinquent is cited before the congregation; confesses his fault; and is rebuked by SHÁKYA: who then explains the immorality of the act, makes a law thereupon, and declares that whoever shall violate it, shall be treated as a transgressor.

The stories, in general, are of little importance, and many of them too indecent to be introduced here.

The two hundred and fifty-three rules to be strictly observed by the priests (*Dgè-slong*) are of five kinds, (or there are five kinds of sins or faults provided against in those rules.)

1. There are some for the violation of which they are expelled from the order. Such are the laws or rules against adultery or, in general, fornication; robbery or stealing; murder or destruction of animal life; and the giving out (or selling) of human doctrine as a divine revelation.

2. By the violation of a second class of rules, they become outcasts from the priesthood, or are degraded. Such crimes are—the emissio seminis; indecent behaviour; immodest talk; the causing of divisions amongst the priests; the blaming of the secular state, &c. &c.

3. In the 3rd class are reckoned thirty faults;—as the keeping or wearing of more clothes than is permitted—neglecting to wear religious garments—the deposition of them at any place, &c.—prohibited materials for clothes, &c.

4. In the 4th class are enumerated ninety faults.

5. The 5th kind of faults or sins are such as must be confessed. Besides these rules, are numerous instructions regarding decent behaviour, dress—attitude or posture of the body—manner of eating and drinking, and when giving religious instruction to others.

On leaf 30 to 32. Praise of religious discipline in general, (in verse.)

From leaf 33 to 74. Several stories on fornication or adultery. *BZANG-BYIN*, a priest, commits adultery. *SHÁKYA* is informed of the fact. He is cited—rebuked—and expelled. A rule is made that thenceforth all adulterers shall be expelled. The circumstances of this story may be seen, leaf 33 to 40, together with the terms *SHÁKYA* used in rebuking the guilty.

From leaf 74. On stealing or robbery.

Anecdotes—kinds and modifications of theft—several instances of cheating, tricks and frauds in eluding the duties at custom-houses, &c.

Leaf 105. There are likewise several instances, how traders have defrauded the custom-houses, in putting some of their precious things into the bags of the monks.

Leaf 155 to 166. The consequences of lust and theft—fabulous history of the origin of evil in the world.

From leaf 162 to 239. Several stories of suicide and poisoning amongst the monks, or of causing themselves to be slain or deprived of life, out of grief or despair, upon hearing of the various kinds of miseries or calamities of life. *SHÁKYA* prohibits discoursing on the miseries of life, so as to bring others to desperation thereby.*

Leaf 270 to 274. Pretended supernatural knowledge attributed to the communication or inspiration of any divinity. Terms for rebuking such pretenders.

* For a similar story, see Ainsworth's Dictionary under *Hegesias* in the *Index Nom. prop.*

"*HEGESIAS*, a philosopher of Cyrene, who displayed the miseries of life with such eloquence, that several slew themselves to be out of them; for which reason he was commended by Ptolemy to discourse no more on that subject."

Leaf 308. Several women of respectable families visit the *Kāṣṭhā* (colleges and halls) in a garden near that city, conducted by *GAṆḌARĀKA* a priest, who tells them whose *Vihāra* and *halls* they are, with some biographical notices. His immodest behaviour. The stories of several immoral actions, by which a priest loses his character or rank, and becomes an outcast from the priesthood. On making dissensions amongst the priests.

There are thus in this volume 439 leaves, the 30 first of which are occupied by the Treatise on Emancipation, in two books, 700 *Ślōkas*. The rest of the volume contains the first books of the "Explanation of Religious Discipline."

THE 6TH (OR 6th) VOLUME,
Containing twenty-one books, of 431 leaves.

Continuation of the subject (begun towards the end of the 5th volume) on causing divisions amongst the priests. *LHAS-ŸYEN*'s endeavours to seduce the disciples of *SHĀKYA* to his party.

Leaf 34. *SHĀKYA* visits *Kaushambhi*, and takes his lodgings in the *Gdangs-chan-gyi-kun-Dgah-ra-va* (Sans. *Ghoṣṭhavatgārāma*):—stories of discontentment. The disciples of *SHĀKYA*, on account of their being of different tribes, families, houses, &c., are likened to an assemblage of all sorts of leaves fallen from the trees, in autumn, and brought together by the wind.

Leaf 57 to 61. The priests of *SHĀKYA* are said to have so many clothes that for each business they make use of a different suit; and that, through dressing and undressing themselves, they have little leisure to read and study. They are prohibited from keeping superfluous garments or clothes. Several rules concerning superfluous clothes and other utensils of the priests. As also, rules concerning the wearing, and omitting religious garments, and depositing them or utensils at any place.
Leaf 61 to 93.

A PART OF THE SANSKRIT WORKS.

Leaf 93 to 143. Rules concerning the making of clothes. Several stories told of the misdeeds of the priests. The birth of Śaṅkha. Correspondence between Gāṇ-ṇ-ṇ, the King of Kāśhā, and Zāṅ-Gṛāṅg the father of Śaṅkha. *Leaf 102.* A letter from Zāṅ-Gṛāṅg to Śaṅkha—his life—he is invited—he visits his father. Dialogue (in verse) between them. *Leaf 110-111.* Description how the Śhākya race adopted *Buddhism*. *Leaf 131.* Expressions of enthusiasm, devotion and joy uttered by five hundred of the relations of Śaṅkha, upon their being instructed in his doctrine.

From *Leaf 325 to 431*, at the end of the volume, are several stories on hoarding or laying up stores,—on lying and falsehood,—and on ridiculing or despising others.

THE 7TH (OR 7a) VOLUME OF THE *Dulva* CLASS.

Containing twenty books, (from the 43d to the 63d) and 446 leaves.

In this volume is the continuation of the stories of several faults or slight crimes committed by the priests. Such faults are reckoned ninety in number. The same are introduced into the Sanscrit and Tibetan dictionaries; but, since they are of little importance, it is unnecessary to specify them in this place. The Sanscrit generical name for this class of faults, is *Shuddha prāyash chittakāh*. Tib. *Leung-byed-Hbah-zhig*. English: "what are mere faults, or venial faults". The volume commences with stories on abuse or foul language (*Hp'hyā-va*), and ends with narratives regarding culpable priests, that had been ordained (or made *Gélongs*) before they had reached the age of twenty.

THE 8TH (OR 8 Nya,) VOLUME OF THE *Dulva* CLASS.

Containing 21 books, (from the 63rd to the 83rd inclusive,) and 417 leaves.

This volume is filled with the continuation of stories on faults or slight crimes of the same kind with those in the preceding volume. It

commences with the narration of a fault committed by slugging the
and ends with anecdotes on the adjustment and quelling of quarrels and
disputes.

THE 9TH (OR 7 *Ta*) VOLUME OF THE 4TH CLASS, in 483 leaves.

This volume regards the nuns or female religious persons of the
Buddha faith. The subjects are the same as those of the last four volumes,
for the priests. And the stories are told in the same terms, with the excep-
tion of some additions and applications.

From leaf 1 to 36, in 2 books, is the treatise on emancipation, for the
priestesses (*Gelongma*), Sans. *Bhikshuni pratimoksha Sutra*, Tib. *Dge-
slang-mahi-so-sor-t'har-pahi-Mdo*. (See the beginning of the 5th volume).

From leaf 36 to 483 or to the end of the volume, in 28 books, is the
"Explanation of the religious discipline of the priestesses," Sans. *Bhikshuni
Vinaya vibhanga*, (or *Vibhāga*), Tib. *Dge-slang-mahi-hdul-va-rnam-par-
hbyed-pa*; in the same manner, order, and in the same words, as in the
former four volumes; with the exception of some stories, and a few
instances not mentioned there.

Leaf 61. MA-SKYES-DGRA, (SANS. AJĀTASHATRU) the king of *Magadha*.
How and by whom he is comforted after he had caused the death of his
father VIMBASĀRA.

Leaf 78 to 87. Stories of several religious persons having put an end
to their lives, out of despair. Leaf 85: Several kinds of robbers.

Leaf 108 to 109. SBOM-DGAN-MO, a priestess or nun, the pattern of
a lewd, cunning and wicked woman. There are several stories under her
name, in this volume.

Leaf 193. LHAS-BYIN, one of SHĀKYA's cousins, the model of a malig-
nant and rancorous person. How he endeavours to acquire the knowledge
of the magical art, or of performing prodigies. He applies to SHĀKYA—
and, upon his refusal, to his principal disciples. They all refuse to instruct
him. He is advised by each of them first to acquire true and useful

knowledge. He endeavours to explain dimensions, and to make divisions among the priests—as also among the priestesses, through *Saon Dzan-no*.

Leaf 216. Stories on the multiplicity of clothes and garments of the female religious persons. Prohibitions against them by *SHĀKYA*.

Leaf 272. The king of *Kalinga* sends to *Gsal-rgyal*, the king of *Kosala*, a piece of fine linen cloth, as a present. It comes afterwards into the hands of *Gtrau-Dgan-mo*, (a lewd or wicked priestess) she puts it on, appears in public, but, from its thin texture, seems to be naked. The priestesses are prohibited from accepting or wearing such thin clothes.

Leaf 282. Mention is made of the four *Vedas* of the Brahmins. *Leaf 284-5.* Several terms peculiar to the loom, and to other mechanical arts, are enumerated. Defects in the body of a nun. Censure of others.

Leaf 286. Moral tales on secret slander.

Leaf 302. Several parts of the *Dulvā* class enumerated.

Leaf 331. *Kun-tu-rgyu*, “going every where,” (Sans. *Parivrājaka*) is said to be the same with *Grangs-chan*, (Sans. *Sāṅk’hya*).

Leaf 362. Names of several diseases. The rest of the volume is occupied with stories respecting the conduct of the nuns. Several rules to be learnt and observed. The scene of all these stories is, in general, *Mnyan-yod*, (Sans. *Shrāvastī* in *Kosala*).

The five last volumes (marked with the letters ཨ, ས, ས, ས, and ས of the Tib. alphabet) were translated from Sanscrit into Tibetan, first, (in the 9th century) by *JINAMITRA*, a pandit of *Çashmir*, of the *Vaibhashika* philosophical sect, and by *KLUHI-rgyal-Mts’han*, a Tibetan *Lotsāva*, or interpreter. Other translators also are mentioned.

TENTH AND ELEVENTH (ཨ *T’ha*, AND ས *Da*) VOLUMES OF THE *Dulvā*,
In 60 books, of which the 10th volume contains 17, or 324 leaves—and the
11th, 33 books, or 708 leaves.

These volumes are entitled in

Tibetan :—*Hdul-va-p’hran-ts’hegs-kyi-Gzhi*. Sanscrit :—*Vināya Kshu-draka Vastu*.

English :—“Miscellaneous minutiae on religious discipline.”

The 10th volume, after the title of these two volumes has been expressed, commences by—"reverence to the All-knowing." The subject is then set forth in three stanzas, as—things relating to the discipline and conduct of the religious persons of the *Buddhist* sect, and the manners and customs of the people of Central India, the scene of the several acts described in the *Dulva*.

Leaf 2. SANGS-RGYAS-BCHOM-LDAN-HDAS (SHĀKYA,) at *Yangs-pa-chan* (Sans. *Vaishali*, or *Vishali*, *Pryāga* of the ancients, the modern *Allahabad*). That city is inhabited by the *Lichabyi* race. Descriptions of its gardens or orchards, music, gymnastic exercises, baths. The disciples of SHĀKYA incur scandal there by rubbing themselves with tiles or bricks with too great a noise. They are prohibited by SHĀKYA from rubbing themselves with tiles, except their feet.

Leaf 5. SHĀKYA at *Mnyan-yod* (Sans. *Shrāvastī*). Forbidden to rub themselves with fish-gills, instead of tiles or bricks;—to anoint themselves with fragrant substances, except when prescribed by the physician. What to do with the fragrant substances that are offered them by their pious followers.

Leaf 7. Mention is made of some fanes or chapels, (Sans. *Chaitya*, Tib. *Mc'hod-rten*) where the hair or nails of *Buddha* are deposited, and revered as sacred things.

Leaf 11. Seals are permitted to the priests—excesses in regard to seal-rings (Tib. *Sor-Gdub-rgya*). They are forbidden to have them of gold, silver, or precious stones. They are prohibited from wearing rings. But they may keep seals or stamps made of copper, brass, bell-metal, ivory, horn—excesses in regard to the figures cut on them.

Leaf 12. A man of the religious order must have on his seal or stamp, a circle with two deer on opposite sides, and below them the name of the founder of the *Vihara* (Tib. *Gtsug-lag-khang*). A layman may have either a full length human figure or a head cut on his signet.

Leaf 25. Predictions by SHĀKYA and by a gymnosophist, of a child that was to be born. Its miraculous birth. It is named "fire-born" (*Me-shjés*). His education and adventures.

Leaf 28. The veracity of a Buddha is expressed thus:—"the moon, together with the hosts of stars, may fall down; the earth, together with the mountains and forests, may lift itself up into the void space above; the vast ocean may be dried up; but it is impossible that the great hermit (*Mahā Sramaṇa*) should tell a falsehood."

Leaf 58 to 61. Several false charges or calumnies at *Yangs-pa-chan*, especially that of *Lichabyi-ch'hen-po*. The priests of SHĀKYA were wont to put under ban or interdiction any person, or family, according to the following ceremony:—In their congregation, after having been informed of the facts, they turned an alms-dish or goblet, with the mouth downwards; declaring by that act, that thenceforth none should have communication with him or his house, (according to the text, no one should enter his house, neither sit down there, nor take alms from him, nor give him religious instruction.) After reconciliation had been made, the ban was taken off, by replacing the alms-dish.

Leaf 64 to 66. SHĀKYA prohibits his disciples from learning music, dancing and singing, or visiting places where they are exhibited. Several stories are told of the practices of the religious persons.

Leaf 105. The use of garlick is interdicted to the priests, except when prescribed as a medicine—how to be used there.

Leaf 111. Permission to keep umbrellas. Excesses regarding, by using too costly stuffs,—adding too many trimmings,—or adorning the handles of them with gems, pearls, and precious metals.

Leaf 141 to 144. The king of *Kosala*, *Gsal-rgyal*, being dethroned by his son, *Hp'hags-skyes-po*, goes to *Rājagriha*, to *Ma-skyes-dgra*, king of *Magadha*,—alights in a grove or garden near that city, belonging to the king, and sends him intelligence of his arrival. The king of *Magadha* orders preparations for receiving him solemnly. But in the mean time he dies in the garden, suddenly, from indigestion, caused by an immoderate use of turnips and fresh water. His funeral. SHĀKYA's instruction to the king of *Magadha*.

Leaf 145 to 160. HP'HAGS-SKYES-PO, the king of *Kosala*, at the instigation of MALA QNOD, makes frequent attacks on the *Shākya* race at *Sat-skyā* (Sans. *Capila*) at last he takes their city and massacres many of them. Those that escaped, dispersed themselves in the hills; many of them are said to have gone to *Nepāl*. During that war, a certain *Shākya*, SHĀMPAKA is banished from *Capila*. At his parting request, SHĀKYA grants him, in an illusory manner, some hairs of his head, some nail-parings, and teeth. He goes to a country called *Bagud* or *Vagud*, is made king there, and builds a fane or chapel (San. *Chaitya*, Tib. *Mch'hod-rten*) for those holy relics, called afterwards the fane or chapel of SHĀMPAKA, *leaf 149-150*.

Leaf 160. The death of HP'HAGS-SKYES-PO, caused by a conflagration. Relation of the circumstances that preceded it.

Leaf 182-183. GAUTAMI' (SKYE'-DQUHI-BDAGMO-CH'HEN-MO) and 500 other nuns die. Earthquake and other miracles that accompanied that event. A moral tale upon their former religious merits told by SHĀKYA, *leaf 185*.

Leaf 202 to 248. SHĀKYA gives to DGAH-VO (Sans. *NANDA*) instructions and lessons on several subjects, especially on the state of existence in the womb, and the gradual formation of the human body.

Leaf 273. Instruction how to build and cover a fine house. After which to the end, or to *leaf 324*, there are many short stories, respecting the conduct, dress, victuals, &c. of the religious persons.

'ELEVENTH (OR 5. *Da*) VOLUME OF THE *Dulva*,

In 708 leaves and 33 books, counting from the 18th to the 60th inclusive.

*Subject:—*The title of this and of the preceding volume (miscellaneous minutiae on religious discipline) evinces the nature of the materials to be found here. They are of little consequence, except a few allusions to events, persons, customs, manners, places or countries. These volumes are mostly filled up with religious instructions, rules for the conduct

PART OF THE TIBETAN SACRED WORKS

of the priests, and their several transgressions. NYE-VAN-HE HON UPALI), the supposed compiler of the *Dala* collection puts que to SHĀKYA how he is to act in such and such cases and receives his instructions thereon.

Leaf 1-2. DOKH-VO (Sans. NANDA), a priest with SHĀKYA at *Maya-yod* (Sans. *Shrāvastī*), receives from his former wife, BZANG-MO, from *Ser-skyā* (Sans. *Capila*) several finely bleached clothes calendered or glazed with ivory.

Leaf 53. When wood is not procurable to burn a dead body, neither is there any river to throw the corpse into, it may be buried.

Leaf 61. The death of SHĀRIHI-BU. SHĀKYA's reflections on him. A *Mch'hod-rten* (Sans. *Chāitya*) is built over his remains by a rich landholder at *Shrāvastī*, and an anniversary festival established in his memory. The king of *Kosala* orders that, at the celebration of those festivals, merchants, who come from other countries, shall pay no duties or taxes, *leaf 68.*

Leaf 126-127. KĀTYĀYANA (Sans. KĀTYĀYANA) becomes the disciple of SHĀKYA, who tells him how other philosophers are in two extremes, and that he (SHĀKYA) keeps a middle way. He acquaints him with some of his principles, especially with the four great truths, and the twelve casual concatenations.

Leaf 130. KĀTYĀYANA, with 500 other priests, is sent by SHĀKYA to convert to his doctrine the king of *Hp'hags-rgyal** (*GTUM-PO-RAB-SNANG*)† together with his consorts, son, and officers. He passes on his way through *Kanya-kubja*, a place where he had an acquaintance, a Brahman, who was dead at that time. The story of that Brahman's daughter, with the beautiful hair. His arrival, how he was received by the king. His successes there. How the king afterwards married the damsel. Anecdotes regarding. *Leaf 194.* He erects *Vihars* and makes several donations to the companions of KĀTYĀYANA. *Leaf 197 to 207.* Many witty sayings (in verse). *Leaf 207 to 209.* The ten powers of Banddha.

* Sans. *Ujjayini* or *Owain*, in *Mālava*.

† Sans. *Rāja Pradyota*; (called the passionate or cruel.)

Leaf 227. Various defects of the human body are enumerated in verse. Such as have them, prohibited from being received into the religious order of SHĀKYA.

Leaf 230 to 253. Account of the great prodigies exhibited by SHĀKYA, at *Shravasti* in *Kosala*. The six *Mu-stēgs-chan* (Sans. *Pīrthika*) teachers, being discontented with the treatment they meet with from the king, the officers, the brahmins, and the people in general, (who all show much favour to GAUTAMA and his followers,) so that they can hardly gain their livelihood, endeavour to vie with GAUTAMA in exhibiting prodigies, to show their skill and power. They are defeated:—for shame some of them put an end to their existence, others retire to the hills on the north of India. *Leaf 248*, the great astonishment of all at the miracles of GAUTAMA,—their applause.

Leaf 253 to 307. The story of *Bskyed-pa* a king in *Lus-hp'hags* and other tales (Sans. *Vidēha*) told by SHĀKYA,—political intrigues. The farther history of the before mentioned six teachers.

Leaf 276. The story of *Sman-ch'hēn*, the son of *Gang-po* in a town of *Purna kachha* a hilly country. *Leaf 321 to 325.* *Sho-shum-pa*, a cunning woman. Ingenious stories of female craft. *Leaf 326.* Mention made of the *Hbal-gumata* river, on the banks of which the priests of SHĀKYA used to exercise themselves.

Leaf 326. SHĀKYA in the *Nyagrodha* grove (near *Ser-skyā* Sans. *Capila*). GAUTAMI, with 500 other women of the SHĀKYA race, goes to SHĀKYA, and begs of him to receive them into the religious order. He will not permit it, and recommends to them to remain in the secular state, to wear clean clothes. They will not desist. They follow him afterwards in his peregrination through the *Brija* country to *Nadika*. They beg him again and again to receive them. At last, on the request of *Kun-dqah-vo*, (Sans. *A'NANDA*) he permits them to take the religious character. Several rules and instructions respecting the order of nuns. Various stories of these females that happened mostly at *Mñyan-yod* (Sans. *Shravasti*).

Leaf 498 to 524. The story of RADMA-ORVINDRA, a celebrated Brahman, at Hhod-pa-hs'han-pa, in *Kotale*. (This is repeated from the *K'ha* volume of the *Dulva*, leaf 155 to 192, whence the general tenor may be gathered.)

Leaf 581. SHÁKYA in his peregrination proceeds to *Gyad-yul*, the country of the Champions, and at *Rtsa-chan*, (the grassy, so called from the *kusha*, grass) the modern *Cánu*, or *Kámarupa*, in *Assam*, anciently the residence of the great king KUSHA-CHAN, stays for a certain time, under two *Sála* trees.

Leaf 591. The circumstances that preceded the death of SHÁKYA.

Leaf 635 to 636. The death of SHÁKYA. The principal acts of his life enumerated by HOD-SRUNG, to VYAR-BYED, an officer of the king of *Magadha*, who instructs him how to inform the king of his decease (by representing, in pictures, the several scenes of his life.) Reflections on life, by several gods. The funeral raises disputes among eight tribes or cities, on account of the relics (*Sku-Gdung*) of SHÁKYA. They are pacified by having each their share. Chaityas are built for those relics.*

Leaf 667. After the death of SHÁKYA, HOD-SRUNG, (Sans. KÁSHYAPA) becomes head of the sect. By his direction, five hundred accomplished priests, (Sans. *Arhan*, Tib. *Dgra-Bchom-pa*,) assemble in a place called the cave of the *Nyagrodha* tree, near *Rájagriha*, and make the first compilation of the doctrine taught by SHÁKYA. The *Mdo-sdé* or *Sátra* class, is compiled by KUN-DGAH-VO, (Sans. A'NANDA) The *Dulvá* (Sans. *Vindya*,) by NYE'-VÁR-HK'HOR (Sans. UPÁLI), the *Ma-mo*, or *Ch'has-Mñon-pa-Mdsod* (Sans. *Abhidharma*) by HOD-SRUNG (Sans. KÁSHYAPA.) He presides over the sect for several years, appoints KUN-DGAH-VO his successor, and dies on the *Bya-gag-rkang* hill near *Rájagriha*. *Leaf 679.*

Leaf 684. KUN-DGAH-VO (Sans. A'NANDA) after having been for many years the head of the Baudtha sect, intrusts the doctrine of SHÁKYA to

* See my MS. Translation of *The death of SHÁKYA*.

SHANAH-GOS-CHAN, appoints him his successor, and dies in the middle of the Ganges (on an imaginary island) between *Yangs-pa-chan* and *Mā-gadha*. His body is divided into two parts. The one is taken by the *Lichabyi* race at *Yangs-pa-chan*, who erect a Chaitya to contain it: the other part by the king of *Magadha*, who likewise builds a Chaitya, at *Skya-mār-bu* (Sans. *Pataliputra*) over his share of relics.

Leaf 687. NYI-MAHI-GUNG is received into the religious order by KUN-DGAH-VO; is ordained and instructed how to introduce the faith into *Cāshmir*, as it had been foretold by SHĀKYA, *leaf 688*. How he civilized the Serpent race and their chief HULUTA:—how he planted and blessed the saffron there, and how he laid the foundation of the Bauddha religion in the *Cāshmir* country, one hundred years after the death of SHĀKYA, who had mentioned that country, as a suitable place for dwelling and contemplation.

Leaf 690. SHANAH-GOS-CHAN intrusts the Bauddha doctrine to NYE'-SEAS;—he to DHITIKA;—he to NAG-PO—and he to LEGS-MT'HONG.

One hundred and ten years after the death of SHĀKYA the priests at *Yangs-pa-chan* violate in many respects his precepts.—Many disputes about trifles.—At last, seven hundred accomplished priests (Sans. *Arhan*, Tib. *Dgra-bchom-pa*) make a new compilation of the Bauddha works, to which was given, (something similar to our *Septuagint*,) the name of *Bdun-Brigyas-yang-dag-par-Brjed-pa*, "that has been very clearly expressed by the seven hundred" (accomplished priests.)

Thus ends the 11th volume, translated (in the 9th century) by VIDYAKARA BRABHA, and DHARMA SHBI PRABHA, pandits from India, and by the Tibetan *Lo-tsāva* (interpreter) BANDE-DPAL-HBYOR. On the three last leaves, from 706 to 708, are some remarks on the defects of these two volumes (by a Lama, NAM-MK'HAH-GRAGS in the monastery of *Spar-thang* not far from *Teshi-Lhun-po*) such as obsolete terms, bad translation, incorrect text, repetition of stories told before, &c. He advances several reasons, why the sacred volumes have been left in this state by the ancient reviewers.

TWELFTH AND THIRTEENTH VOLUMES. *Nā*, and 4 *Pañcavimśa* OF THE *Dulva*.
The first has 458, the last 478 leaves. There are in the two volumes 94 books.

Title, Sans. *Vinaya Uttara grantha*. Tib. *Hdul-va-Gzhung-blama*.

Eng. "The chief text-book (or last work) of religious discipline."

Subject, *NYE-VĀR-HK'HOR* (Sans. *UPĀLI*) the supposed compiler of the *Dulva* collection, puts to *SHĀKYA* several special cases, as to which class of transgressions particular faults or sins should be referred; or whether it be lawful to do or use such and such a thing. And *SHĀKYA* answers him as to each. He addresses *SHĀKYA*, by the term *Btsun-pa*. "Reverend!"

NYE-VĀR-HK'HOR, in this last volume, is always mentioned by his Indian name *UPĀLI*, except in the eleven first books, which form a distinct work. At the end of this volume are the words *Upālis-kun-drīs-pa rdsogs-so*,—"all the queries of *UPĀLI* are ended or finished."

The names of the translators or pandits of these two volumes are not mentioned. It is merely stated that they were translated in the time of *KLUHI-RGYAL-MTSHAN*, a celebrated interpreter.

Calcutta, 4th September, 1831.

I may here close my Analysis of the *Dulva* collection, from the tenor of which may in some measure be judged what is to be found in the remaining eighty-seven volumes of the *Kahgyur*. Of the whole of this voluminous compilation I have, however, prepared a detailed Analysis with occasional translations of such passages as excited curiosity, particularly the relation of the Life and Death of *SHĀKYA*. The whole are deposited in manuscript among the archives of the Asiatic Society, and will at any time be available to the scholar, who may also consult the first volume of the Society's Journal, page 675, for a general view of their contents by the late Secretary, Professor WILSON.

20th October, 1835.

III.

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE
IN NEPÁL,WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THE SEVERAL COURTS, EXTENT OF THEIR
JURISDICTION, AND MODES OF PROCEDURE.

BY B. H. HODGSON, Esq.

British Resident in Népal.

THIS subject is one that possesses much interest whether for the legislator, the historian, or the philosopher. In Hindustán we look in vain for any traces of Hindú legislation or government. The Mòslem conquerors have everywhere swept them away, and substituted their own practices and doctrines for those of the conquered. Even in Rájputána, it may be doubted whether we have the pure and unmixed practices of Hindu legislators and judges, or whether their necessary connection and intercourse with Muhámmedan governments have not more or less modified their notions on these subjects, and introduced changes more or less considerable. But in Nepál at least we may be sure that nothing of this kind has occurred. Separated till very recently from any intercourse with Hindustán, shut up within their mountain fastnesses, the Nepálese have been enabled to preserve their institutions in all their Hindú purity; and undoubtedly, if we wish to enquire what are the features of the Hindú system of jurisprudence, it is in Nepál we must seek for the answer.

Mr. Hodgson is the first who has enabled us to obtain something like a precise and practical view of this complex subject. He has acquired his knowledge by dint of painful perseverance in submitting repeated written interrogatories to individuals who had either previously filled, or were then filling, the first judicial situations in Nepal. These individuals gave written answers to his inquiries; and from various motives they might be presumed to speak out fairly. One of these persons presided for many years with a high reputation for ability over the Supreme Court of Justice at Kathmandu. Another was the present *Dharmadhikari* of Nepal, a Brahman of great and various acquirements, and, from his situation, familiar with the legal administration of the country.

The information thus obtained was recorded by Mr. Hodgson, and transmitted by him to the Governor General in the form of a literal translation of the questions and their answers; to which were added, at separate times, several supplementary papers containing the result of his own local observation and research. The Governor General deemed the information collected by Mr. Hodgson of sufficient interest and importance to authorize its publication.

In attempting to arrange these valuable materials in a more connected and systematic form, any alterations or omissions in the original text have been scrupulously avoided, which might perhaps hazard the correctness of the details, or by taking from their freshness diminish their chance of interest with the earnest enquirer.

Some of the more remarkable features of the Hindú system of jurisprudence seem to call for notice in these preliminary lines, if only for the purpose of drawing the reader's attention to the subject, and furnishing him with an inducement, perhaps, to enter on an enquiry that promises well to reward any attention bestowed upon it.

The judicial system of the Nipálese appears to differ from our European system in having no separate jurisdictions or modes of proceeding for criminal trials and civil suits. Of the four Central Courts, as well as of

those of the provinces, each is competent to the dispatch of either business, and in the forms established there appears little distinguishable. Another feature of difference, and a highly important one, is the application of the trial by ordeal to the decisions of civil suits, where there is a want of evidence both oral and written. A third feature in which it differs from that of Europe is, the compelling the convicted criminal to confess; he being subjected to the torture of whipping till the desired result is obtained, without which he may not receive the full punishment of his offence. But the most peculiar feature of the system is that which belongs to it as the code of a Hindú people, I allude to the great importance attached to questions of caste, the cognizance of these being restricted to the highest Court (the *Inta Chapli*), in whatever part of the kingdom the subject matter originate. It may be doubted whether the system followed in all these Courts might not be improved by a closer approximation to European practice, but of some of the peculiarities which distinguish it, as compared at least with English jurisprudence, there can be as little doubt that we should do well to take a lesson from them.

Thus, the Nipálese are not so averse to receive proof of a criminal's guilt as we are. Provided he be *proved* guilty, they are not very particular as to the means. They consider in fact that the business of a judge is not to screen a criminal, but to convict him, and they deem the most satisfactory conviction of all, the voluntary confession of the criminal. Another particular which we might with great advantage adopt from them is, the celerity of their proceedings. No delay is ever suffered to take place as soon as a complaint is made, or information given; the parties with their witnesses are sought for, and, as soon as produced, the investigation proceeds at once to a conclusion. A third point worthy of our imitation is, their reception of each party's story in civil suits as told by himself, or of the prisoner's defence in criminal cases, without allowing a third person by his studied glosses to come between the judge and the truth. They appear to be sensible that manner as well as matter are to be

regarded, when we desire to judge of the good faith with which a statement is made.

In other particulars the Nepālese system appears to partake of the excellencies and defects of our own. Thus the prisoner in criminal cases has always the privilege of confronting his accusers, and of cross-examining them ; while on the other hand, in civil suits they have (considering the poverty of the country) as excellently graduated a scale of picking the pockets of both plaintiff and defendant, as is to be found in the practice of our own "reason-made-perfect" system.*

• There are other valuable peculiarities of the Nepālese system which deserve to be particularly noticed. Thus, it will be remarked, that the Courts seek in the first instance to reconcile parties, or to refer matters in dispute to arbitration. This natural and highly advantageous system, only recently made the practice of the English Courts, has prevailed in Nèpāl for ages. Again, there are no rules of exclusion in regard to evidence. All is taken and rated only for what it is worth. Neither is there any restriction against parties becoming witnesses in their own causes,—speaking under similar penalties for false evidence as ordinary or external witnesses.

Oaths are very sparingly used, and in general rather as substitutes for evidence than as a means of validating it. This indeed is the most ancient and almost the universal acceptance of testimony on oath. It prevents as a consequence, in regard to witnesses, the adventitious crime of perjury or oath-breaking, leaving the more simple crime of false-witness in its place. But one of the chief practical benefits of the system lies in the sparing employment of records, which are never used for trivial objects. This is a chief cause of the quick dispatch of business which signalizes the Nèpāl Courts, and effectually prevents arrears of business :—a marked contrast to our own Indian system wherein an over-weaning attachment to record is the source of dreadful expence and delay of justice.

* Law is the perfection of reason.

The Népál Courts again are always sitting. They have neither vacations nor terms. This, too, and the extreme simplicity of the forms of procedure, which are full of reason and of efficacy, are principal causes of the quick dispatch of business.

The peculiar constitution of the Népálese *panchayat* might furnish useful hints for its introduction under our Government, where hitherto it has not been found to work well; nor does the extension of the jury system to the Mofussil Courts promise to meet so clearly the habits and ideas of the people, as this simple and primitive organ of the administration of justice.*

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN NÉPÁL.

I. COURTS AT THE CAPITAL.

There are four courts of justice (*Nyáya Sabhá*) at Kathmandú. The first and chief is called *Kot Singh*; the 2d *Inta Chapli*; the 3d *Táksár*; and the 4th *Dhansár*:

§ 2. Jurisdiction.

“† There are no regular limits placed to the jurisdiction, personal or local, of these courts, nor indeed of any court in Népál. Offences, however, involving the loss of life or limb, or confiscation of a man's whole substance, can be decided only in the *Inta Chapli*, whereto they must be *at once* transferred, for trial as well as sentence, if they originate in any

* The above remarks were for the most part penned by the late Captain HERBERT, into whose hands the voluminous MSS. were placed by Mr. Secretary SWINTON, in order to be condensed and prepared for publication. They were afterwards arranged, and the interrogatory style broken down in order to save space, by the late Mr. G. M. BATTEN, Deputy Secretary to Government in the Political Department, and were finally submitted to the author for his approval and correction before publication. Mr. COLEBROOKE's account of Hindú Courts of Justice, in the *Trans. Roy. As. Soc. II.*, had not then appeared. J. P. Sec. As. Soc.

† Inverted commas denote where the author's manuscript is directly followed.

shape, in any other court of the Capital or its environs* as they must be referred to it, prior to and for sentence, if they originate in any court of the mountains or of the *Tardi*. But all other causes of a criminal or quasi criminal nature, (such as trespass, assault, battery, slander, reviling, &c. which in Nèpál are punished by whipping, petty fines, and short imprisonment, and for which the plaintiff can never have a civil action of damages) may be heard in any of the four courts of Kathmandú, or in any court of the provinces—as may all civil actions whatever without limitation.”

§ 3. *Officers attached to the courts and their several functions.*

All the four courts are under the control of one, and the same supreme judge, called the *Ditha*.

There are two *Bicháris*, or judges for each of the three courts, *Kot Singh*, *Taksár*, and *Dhansár*, who conduct the interrogation of the parties and ascertain the truth of their statements. Subordinate to the *Bicháris* are the following executive officers :

For the *Kot Singh* or supreme civil court—

1 <i>Khardár</i> ,	1 <i>Jemadár</i> ,	2 <i>Amaldárs</i> , and
1 <i>Major</i> ,	2 <i>Havildárs</i> ,	40 <i>Śipáhís</i> .†

“ The *Bicháris* are, originally and properly, the judges. They were so every where before the conquest. They are so still, except in the metropolitan courts. The *Ditha*, or president extraordinary of all the courts,

* The great valley, and its immediate neighbourhood naturally form the peculiar domain of the Metropolitan Courts, but definite legal bounds of jurisdiction are unknown to the system and alien to its genius and character. The rivers *Dád Cusi* and *Trisú Ganga* are the eastern and western limits respectively of the local jurisdiction, in the first instance, of the Courts of the Capital. H.

† These military terms, current below, prove nothing against what has been noted above, as to the absolute independence of the civil institutions of Nèpál upon Moslem models. The *Gorkhas* borrowed their military system entirely from below, but from us not from the Moghels. Here and there indeed the Mussulman name of a civil functionary has crept into use of late, but is “ vox et præterea nihil.” The *śipáhís*, are not regulars, but a sort of militia or provincials, exclusively attached to the courts. H.

is a badge of conquest; and his function, though by use now understood, is anomalous. Where he is not personally present, the *Bicháris* are judges. Where he is, they share his judicial functions as assessors; but chiefly enact at present, the part of our barristers. So the *military* menials of the court are excrescences and badges of conquest. The original ministerial agents were the *Mahun Naikiahs* and their *Mahániahs*—the *Tol-mals*, &c., as set down under *Inta Chapli*."

In each of the courts *Taksár* and *Dhansár*—

1 <i>Khardár</i> ,	2 <i>Amaldárs</i> ,
1 <i>Jemadár</i> ,	and
2 <i>Havildárs</i> ,	25 <i>Sipáhis</i> .

These officers serve processes* in civil suits; see to the forthcoming of unwilling* defendants and witnesses in such suits; and carry into execution the court's judgment.

The following officers belong to the *Inta Chapli* or supreme criminal court—

1 <i>Bichári</i> or Judge,	40 <i>Sipáhis</i> ,	16 <i>Kótswáls</i> ,
1 <i>Arazbègi</i> ,	2 <i>Mahánaikiahs</i> ,	2 <i>Kumhál-naikiahs</i> ,†
2 <i>Khardárs</i> ,	128 <i>Mahániahs</i> ,	1 <i>Tolpradhán</i> ,‡
2 <i>Jemadárs</i> ,	15 <i>Tól-mals</i> ,	1 <i>Pasalpradhán</i> ,
4 <i>Havildárs</i> ,	24 <i>Choki-mahániahs</i> ,	2 <i>Tehvildárs</i> , and
4 <i>Amaldárs</i> ,	1 <i>Kotwál-naikiah</i> ,	6 <i>Bahidárs</i> .

The *Arazbègi* is the superintendent of the jail, and sheriff presiding over and answerable for executions. Immediately under him are the *Mahánaikiahs*, or superintendants of *Mahániahs*§ who search for and apprehend criminals, and execute almost all processes§ and sentences in civil and

* See preceding note touching the *military* executive of the courts. H.

† The *Kumhál-naikiah* is head of the craft of potters; each craft has a head, but none has any special connection with the court. H.

‡ The *Tólpradhán* is not, properly, a judicial functionary: his duty is to levy the fixed tax of 1½ rupees upon each *Newár* merchant returning from *Bhote*. H.

§ See preceding remark. Here is plain proof that the *military* are accessory and mere badges of conquest, all functions being provided for *without them*. H.

criminal causes, carrying into effect the sentences of the courts, whether whipping or other. The *Māhānaikahs* are always in attendance; the *Māhāniahs* attend by turns. They do not perform watch and ward; that duty belongs to the military: but in case of disturbance actually commenced or hue and cry of theft, or other crime committed or attempted, being raised, they apprehend the offenders. There is a *Tol-māl* to or superintendent of each *Tol*, or ward of the city. If the presence of any person is needed in court, it is the *Tol-māl's* business to identify the said person, and point out his residence to the *Māhāniahs*, whose duty it is to secure him.

The *Choki-māhāniahs* are the guards of the jail.

The *Kōtwāls*, under their *Naikiah*, perform various kinds of menial service for the *Ditha* and *Bichāris* during their sitting in court. They attend by turns four at once. The *Tekvildār* has charge of all monies paid into the court on whatever ground. The *Bahidār* keeps the accounts of all such monies. The *Khardār* writes the *Kailnāmahs* and *Rāzināmahs* in each cause.

The judges and others attached to the courts receive salaries from the Government and take fees also:

The above courts sit for all the twelve months of the year, with the exception of a week or fortnight at the great autumnal and vernal festivals, *Dasahara* and *Diwāli*, when only they are closed.

They are always fixed, nor do any of the judicial authorities of *Kathmandū* make circuits: but the *Ditha* has the power of sending to any part of the kingdom special judges (*Bichāri*,) to investigate official malversation and other particular cases when such occur.

"The *Ditha*, or supreme judge, personally presides over the *Kot Singh* and *Inta Chapli*, constantly and habitually, these two being in fact his own courts for the despatch (as we should say, though the term, as we shall soon see, would not actually pourtray the process,) of civil and criminal business respectively, and as well originally, without limit,

as by way of appeal in the last resort. The *Ditha* also sometimes goes to preside personally in the *Taksár* and *Dhansár* when any grave matter therein arising calls for his presence."

The subordination of the *Taksár* and *Dhansár* courts to the *Ditha* is illustrated at length by Mr. Hodgson in the following manner:—"The *Bicháris* of those courts hear, to a conclusion, all civil causes of whatever amount, that plaintiffs choose to bring before them. They also hear, to a conclusion, all complaints of wrongs done and suffered, save only such as entail a punishment touching life or limb, or involving total confiscation. But at the close of each day they are obliged to go to the *Ditha* and report, verbally merely and summarily, that such and such cases have come before them, and been heard, and that in their opinion such and such awards should be made. The *Ditha* may assent; and then the awards are made accordingly by the respective *Bicháris* next morning in the *Taksár* and *Dhansár* as the cases may have originated. Or the *Ditha* may dissent and direct in any case another decree, and that without desiring to know more of such case than is thus verbally set before him by the *Bichári* concerned. The *Bichári* may, in this event, if he please and be acute, argue the topic and perhaps convince the *Ditha* he is right and the *Ditha* wrong. Then again the award proposed by the *Bichári* will hold; else, the *Ditha* will either immediately direct another award; or he will do so, after examining any documentary evidence adduced in the cause, and brought to him for perusal by the *Bichári*. But if neither the *Bichári's* verbal report of the case, nor the documents produced by them for summary examination by the *Ditha* afford him satisfaction (as however in 99 cases out of 100 they do) the *Ditha* will proceed to such *Bichári's* court and hear the cause anew, presiding himself in that court for the occasion. Such is the mode of the *Ditha's*

* There is no want of leisure on the part of the *Ditha* to prevent his doing this, so often as may be necessary. Arrears of business are unknown to the courts of Nipál, and the current affairs of every court leave its judges at all times abundance of spare time. H.

ordinary control over the *Taksar* and *Dhansar* in cases where both parties assent to the judgments given in these courts. If either party dissent, then there is an appeal from the *Taksar* and *Dhansar* to the *Ditha* in the *Kot Singh*, and herein consists another step and degree of subordination in those courts to the *Ditha*. In appeals, as there are, now at least, no records or next to none (formerly recording to a small extent was in use) in any court of primary or superior jurisdiction; the original parties and witnesses must all proceed to the superior court. In regard to the form of the references which are necessarily made by the inferior courts of *Kathmandu* in all cases (and by the provincial courts, in all cases touching life or limb or the substance of a man's property) to the *Ditha* for his sentiments as to the award, even though there be as yet no appeal to him, judgment not having been in fact had, such references are made by the *Kathmandu Bicharis* by word of mouth simply and summarily, as above narrated; these *Bicharis*, moreover, in all cases, civil as well as criminal, necessarily producing at the same time the written acknowledgment or confession of the losing or offending party, signed by such party. This document has always a principal weight in settling the affair in the *Ditha's* opinion; but it will not bar the loser's or criminal's appeal to the *Ditha's* own court, either being allowed to allege and prove in appeal undue threats or violence in extorting such acknowledgement or confession."

The *Bicharis* of the *Taksar* and *Dhansar* cannot send any person to jail or put him in irons. They may only detain him in court pending the decision on his case, when if it be necessary to put him in irons or send him to jail it must be done with the sanction of the *Ditha*. They can, in general, fine to any extent by their own authority, but if they please they may refer a grave fine to the *Ditha* or *Bharadar Sabha* (Council of State.)

The *Ditha* in *Inta Chapli* can imprison a man for any number of months that may elapse from his confinement up to the annual ceremony called *Sradddh-paksh*, at which period the *Ditha* must report to the *Bharadar Sabha*, or Council of State, and take their sanction for each case of

further imprisonment. In general, the *Ditha* in *Inta Chapli* can fine to any extent without sanction of the *Bhāraddār Sabhā*. Now and then a very grave case may be carried by the *Ditha* himself to the *Bhāraddār Sabhā* which then usually awards the fine suggested by him.

But the *Ditha* cannot inflict any punishment touching life or limb or extending to total confiscation without first summarily reporting to and obtaining the sanction of the *Rāj Bhāraddār Sabhā* or *Rāja* in Council.

§ 4. *Other Courts at Kathmandū.*

Besides the four courts above described, there are two Courts of Registry—that for houses is called the *Chi-bhandél*—and that for lands, the *Bhā-bhandél*. All deeds of transfer of houses and lands are registered in these courts; and copies, with the *Lāl mohr* or State seal attached, furnished to the parties. No sale of house or land is valid till this copy is had. There is another court of special jurisdiction called the *Dafter-khāneh*, in which the disputes of the soldiery relative to the lands assigned to them for pay are investigated.

None of the above courts has criminal jurisdiction, and whatever penal offences may issue out of soldiers' claims, and claims relating to lands and houses, are carried to the *Inta Chapli*.

The *Bangya-baithak* or *Kumāri Chok*, at *Kathmandū*, is not a court of justice but the general record office of the fisc. A separate *Ditha* presides over it.

The whole of the courts of *Kathmandū* are situated within eighty or ninety paces of each other.

"The territorial limits of the metropolitan courts are the *Dūd Cosi*, East, and *Trisul Ganga*, West: but *Bhatgaon* and *Patan* have their own courts: and every where there are village courts. Its *inaccurate genius* is the chief characteristic of the *Nepāl* judicial administration, as of that of the whole of Asia, and indeed of Europe until late years."

II. JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERIOR.

§ 5. Local Courts.

The valley of Nēpāl being assumed as a centre, the interior or mountain districts are divided for judicial purposes into *Eastern* and *Western* parts, each of which is sub-divided, or liable to sub-division. At present to the eastward there is only one grand section, called from its boundaries the section of the *Mēchi* and *Dūd Cōsi*. To the westward there are two large sections; the former of which is denominated the division of the *Kāli* and *Bhēri*, and also the *Kāli-pār* division: the latter is called the section of the *Kāli* and *Marsyangdi*, and it is also known as the *Mānjh-khand* circuit.

Two *Bichāris*, acting together, preside over each of the greater divisions above laid down. Their courts are frequently ambulatory, but there are fixed judicial residences for them. In the greater eastern division there are two, one at *Mānjh-khand*, the other at *Chayanpur*. To the westward there are four:—two for the *Kāli-pār* arrondissement, at *Bāglung-chour* and at *Bēni*, and two for the *Mānjh-khand*, at *Pokhara* and at *Tārkū*.

The administrators of the *Tarāi*, or low lands, appoint their own judicial authority (called *Faujdar*), who transacts with other business the administration of justice upon the old Moghel model. The *Faujdar's* appointment must be ratified by the *Darbār*.

• For all the *Tarāi* there are six *Sūbahs* or general administrators; and under each *Sūbah*, sometimes two, sometimes one, *Faujdar*.

For the division of *Morang*, there are one *Sūbah* and two *Faujdar's*; for *Sabtari-Mohotari*, the same number; for *Bara Parsa*, the same; for *Routahat*, one *Sūbah* and one *Faujdar*; for *Chitwan-Bēlvan*, the same; for *Botwāl*, the same; for the *Doti-Tarāi*, one *Faujdar*; for *Sullāna*, the same. Each of the above divisions is independent of the rest.

The powers of the Provincial,* or local, courts are always the same, not being regulated with reference to the rank of the Governor of the Province for the time being. But, in cases touching life or limb, or involving confiscation, breach of the laws of religion and loss of caste, every court of the interior must forward a *written* report with the offender's confession to *Kathmandú* to be laid before the Government which refers them to the *Ditha*. The *Ditha* reports the customary proceeding in such matters, and according to his report a royal command is transmitted to the local court to award such and such punishment, or to send the offender and witnesses to *Kathmandú*, as the case may be. No governor of a province or judge of a district court has power to decide cases involving loss of life or limb, or status, or substance of property, (*ját* and *pání*): to the decision of all others they are competent.

Military officers, fiscal officers, "courtiers," and others of whatever profession, are eligible to judicial situations in the provinces, if they have the confidence of government and are men of respectability and capable of the charge.

"The village courts of the interior are presided over by one *Prajá-naikiah* and four *Pradhán-Prajás*, popular chiefs of the spot, who now act in subordinate co-operation with a government agent or *Dwáriah*. Above them come the hill *Bicháris* of the two divisions already named:— and, instead thereof, in *Pálpá* and *Dúti*, the sudder court of the governor, and in the *Tarái*, that of the *Sabhá* or revenue administrator.

The basis of the judicial system in the interior is to be recognized in the village courts, composed of a *Naikiah* and 4 *Pradháns*: the *Dwáriah* is merely a badge of conquest.

* The term Provincial rather implies a court of a vice-regal ruler of a large tract: there are none such in Népál save the Governors of *Dúti* and *Palpa*, and the *Súbahs* of the low lands. H.

6. Appeals.

The supreme ordinary appeal court is the *Kot Singh*, but those who are dissatisfied with its decision can apply through the *Ditha* to the *Mahārāja*, who in such cases directs the matter to be investigated in the *Koti* or *Bhāradār Sabhā*, (Council of State). The result of this investigation when completed is reported through the chief minister to the prince who issues definitive orders on the case, which are usually such as the report suggests. On such occasions, if the case should be a grave one, relating to loss of caste, and such like, the *Bhāradārs* are assisted by the *Ditha* and *Bichāris* of the *Kot Singh*; and, if need be, by the *Dharmādhikārī* also.

No one is at liberty to carry his plaint in the first instance to the *Bhāradār Sabhā*.

The appeal from the local courts of the interior lies in the first instance to the *Kot Singh* and thence to the *Bhāradār Sabhā* in the manner above described. But "the circumstance that in appeals from the provinces the parties and witnesses must all repair to *Kathmandū*; the extreme difficulties of the way; and lastly the impression naturally produced by the known fact that the local court (in all those grave cases wherein alone appeals might be resorted to) has already referred its judgment for sanction to the supreme court, all conspire to render appeals to the supreme tribunal very rare."

The inhabitants of *Dāti*, and those of *Pālpā* and *Sallānāh*, (which form two large provincial governments, always held by the first subjects of the state with authority to nominate their own judicial functionaries) must first appeal to the sudder courts of their provincial governors, and revenue administrator respectively. In the mountains eastward of the great valley and westward too, with the above exceptions, the people's first appeal from their local courts is to the hill *Bichāris*, their second to the *Ditha* of *Kathmandū*.

Then there lies an appeal to the *Kot Singh* at *Kathmandú*, and finally to the *Raja* in Council: there is no separation of executive and judicial functions of government.

§ 7. Courts of *Bhatgaon* and *Patan*.

There are separate courts for the cities of *Patan* and *Bhatgaon*. Both places lie within the great valley, the former at the distance of two and the latter of eight miles from the capital.

The *Múl-Sabhá* or chief court of *Patan* and that of *Bhatgaon* cannot try the *Panch-khata*, or great crimes, involving peril of life or limb, or confiscation of a man's whole substance; but only offences punishable by trifling whippings or fines. Their local jurisdictions are equivalent with the limits of the lands attached respectively to the towns in question. There is an appeal from these courts to the chief court at *Kathmandú* and important cases are often referred by them in the first instance to the supreme court of the capital.

The officers attached to the *Múl-Sabhá* or *Pali-Sabhá* at *Patan*, are as follows: the *Dwáriáh* like the *Ditha* of *Kathmandú* is a supernumerary imposed by conquest over the head of the *Bichári* or true judge, and the *Pradháns* or chief townsmen, his assessors.

1 <i>Dwáriah</i> , who presides.	20 <i>Mahániahs</i> .
1 <i>Bichári</i> .	2 <i>Kotwál naikiahs</i> .
4 <i>Pradháns</i> .	24 <i>Kotwáls</i> .
1 <i>Bahídár</i> .	14 <i>Potadár Jaisís</i> .
1 <i>Patwári</i> .	8 <i>Pot Mahániahs</i> .
1 <i>Goshwára Tehítídár</i> .	1 <i>Chaudari</i> .
2 <i>Mahannaikiahs</i> .	1 <i>Si-chandèl</i> .

The constitution of the *Lám Pati* or chief court at *Bhatgaon*, does not materially differ, except in a few of the titles, as *Jua-Pradháns*, *Thecha Pradháns*, *Tuèr-naikiahs*, &c. The functions of the judicial officers have

been mostly described in § 3. The remainder belong to the fiscal. These courts being not merely seats of justice, but the centres of general administration.

The court of *Patan* called *Túsaal* resembles the *Bhu-bhandel* of *Kathmandú*, and that called *Kund-bali Sabhá* answers to the *Chi-bhandel* of *Kathmandú*. They are, properly, courts of registration merely, but small actions relative to the boundaries of lands and houses, or to easements attaching to them, and small actions of debt also are tried in them.

The *Túsaal* court at *Bhatgaon*, like that of *Patan*, answers to the *Bhu-bhandel* of the capital, and that called *Karmi-Sabhá* to the *Chi-bhandel*. When land is transferred by sale, or mortgage, its limits are laid down by the professional measurers attached to the *Túsaal*, and the deed of sale is registered in the court, and a copy given to the buyer. As the boundaries of all lands are thus recorded in this court, disputes relative to them are referred to it, at least in the first instance.

It is unnecessary to particularize the establishments of these revenue courts which differ little from those above given.

There is a court at *Bhatgaon* called *Bandya-Pradhán* which has the exclusive cognizance of all disputes between the *Bandyas** of that city, and their disputes alone can be heard in it.

§ 8. Police.

There is no civil establishment of watchmen in the cities of *Nepál*, but the military patrol the streets throughout the night. Night brawls and disturbances in the city are reported to the *Ditha* in the *Inta Chapli*.

The police of the villages is vested in the judicial officers described in § 4, the *Dwáriah*, 4 *Pradháns* and from 5 to 10 *Mahániahs* for each village, according to its size.

* *Bandyas* are the *tonsured* and *regular* followers of the *Bauddha* faith.

The *Diváriah* assisted by the *Múkhiáh* or head villager* also collects the revenues and settles all the village disputes. He is in fact the principal source of justice in the villages. His cognizance extends over all cases not included in the *Panch-khat*, nor touching life or limb, or the substance of a man's property. He cannot capitally condemn, maim, mutilate or confiscate. He can imprison, and punish with the corah, and fine. The extent of his local limits is not fixed : sometimes he presides over several villages ; sometimes over only one, if it be large.

The *Múkhiáh* is the representative of the community, the *Diváriah* of the government, both in matters of revenue and justice. The latter is the responsible person, but he acts with the assistance and advice of the former.

III. FORMS OF PROCEDURE.

§ 9. *Practice of the Courts.*

In civil suits, if the plaintiff be not forthcoming he is searched for, and if not immediately found, bail is taken from the defendant to appear when wanted, and he is let go ; but no decision is ever come to in such circumstances. If the defendant be the absent party, he is not on that account cast. He must be searched for, and until he is found, no decision can be come to.

The parties almost invariably plead *viva voce*, but the plaintiff sometimes begins his suit with a written statement. They also almost universally tell their own tale ; but instances of a pleader (*Mukshár*), being employed have occurred, usually a near relative, and only when the principal was incapable. Professional or permanent pleaders are unknown. So

* The head villager is called by the *Párbattiahs* the *Gaon Mukhiáh* ; by the *Newárs*, *Naikiah* and *Pradhán Prajá* ; in the *Tardi*, the *Jeth ráyat*. The ryots are called *Prájás* in the hills both by *Párbattiahs* and *Newárs*. The *Diváriah* is a title of the new dynasty. The duties of this officer and of the *Pradhán Praja* belong rather to the head of " Courts of Justice." H.

likewise are professional informers and public prosecutors. There are none of either. The casual informer is sole prosecutor. Evidence of oral testimony, of writings, of decisory oaths and oaths of purgation and imprecation, is admitted in all the four courts of the capital. Ordeal is only resorted to in grave cases, when oral and documentary evidence are wanting, but in such case the cause must be removed to the *Inta Chapli* if it should not have originated there.

The proceedings of each court remain in that court, excepting the accounts of the receipts on behalf of the state from the decision of suits; these are transferred periodically to the *Kumári Chok*.

“The first great object of the courts of Nèpál, when litigants come before them, is not trial, but reconciliation. The parties and witnesses all clamorously urge what occurs to them (never upon oath), and try their strength against each other. The general result of this apparently uncomely but really effectual procedure, is to bring the parties to an understanding, which the court takes care that the loser shall abide by. But if the court cannot thus succeed in bringing the parties to reconcile their difference or to submit it to the court's summary arbitrament, upon a view of the animated exhibition just described, then, and then only, the trial in our sense begins: the first step of which is to bind the parties to the issue: for that is the meaning of *tháping* the *bèri*, a ceremony which then takes place, and here, first, oaths are permitted; which very generally are used, *instead* of evidence, *not* to *confirm* evidence. If the testimony of external witnesses is readily forthcoming, it is taken and preferred. But in general, the parties themselves must look to that point well, for the court seldom cares to delay or to exert itself, in order that witnesses may appear. Neither the people nor the judges deem external witnesses the one thing indispensable. If such are not readily forthcoming to give decisive testimony, the court and country are agreed as to the propriety of at once resorting to other modes of proof; with which, though we were once familiar with them, justice is now deemed by us to have little connection. These

are,—decisory oaths of the parties, in civil causes, either party taking the oath at their pleasure; purgatory oaths of the accused in *some* penal causes; ordeals of various kinds, both in civil and criminal matters; and lastly, *Pancháyáts*, chiefly applied, but not exclusively, to civil actions.

§ 10. *Course of a Civil Suit.*

Whoever has a complaint to make goes into court: the *Bichári* asks him against whom his plaintiff is, where the defendant is, and of what nature the plaint may be. The plaintiff explains, and then asks for a runner of the court to go with him, to whom he may point out the defendant. The *Bichári* gives the necessary order to the *jemadár*, the *jemadár* to the *havildár*, and the *havildár* to the *sipáhís*. The *sipáhi* ordered to go immediately demands 8 annas from the plaintiff; which paid, he goes with him and arrests the defendant where the plaintiff points him out.

On the arrival of the defendant in court, the *Bichári* interrogates the parties face to face, and usually brings them to such an understanding as prevents the necessity of going to trial, in which case *pán phúl*, or some small fees only, are charged to them.

For instance, in a claim advanced for debt; if the debtor, when called on by the court, acknowledges the debt, and states his willingness to pay as soon as he can collect the means, which he hopes to do in a few days—in this case, the *Bichári* will desire the creditor to wait a few days. The creditor may reply that he cannot wait, having immediate need of the money; if so, one of the runners of the court is attached to the debtor, with directions to see the producing of the money in court by every means. The debtor must then produce money, or goods, or whatever property he has, and bring it into court. The *Ditha* and *Bicháris* then, calling to their assistance two or three merchants, proceed to appraise the goods produced in satisfaction of the debt, and immediately satisfy the debt, nor can the creditor object to their appraisal of the debtor's goods and chattels. In matters thus settled, that is where the defendant admits the cause of

action to be valid, from five per cent. to ten per cent. of the property litigated is taken (see § 14) and no more.

But if the parties cannot be brought to an understanding and persist in positive affirmation and denial, the plaintiff is commanded by the *Bichári* formally to pledge himself to prosecute his claim to a conclusion in the court wherein he is and no other. The words enjoining the plaintiff thus to gage himself are these, *bérl* thápo*, and the act consists in the plaintiff's taking a rupee in his hand and striking the earth with the closed hand, saying at the same time "my claim is just and I gage myself to prove it so." The defendant is then commanded to take up the gage of the plaintiff, or to pledge himself, similarly, duly to attend the court to the conclusion of the trial, which he does by formally denying the claim made against him, and upon this denial he likewise strikes the earth with his hand closed on a rupee. The rupee of the plaintiff and that of the defendant are deposited in court. The next step is for the court to take the fee, called *karpan*, of five rupees from either party. Both *bérl* and *karpan* are the perquisites of the various officers of the court, and do not go to the government.

The giving of *karpan* by the parties implies that they desire to refer their dispute to the decision of the ordeal: and accordingly, as soon as the *karpan*, is paid down, the *Ditha* acquaints the Government that the parties in a certain cause wish to undergo the ordeal. The order for them to undergo it is thereupon issued from the *Darbár*, but when it has reached the court, the *Ditha* and *Bicháris* first of all exhort the parties to come to an understanding and to seek the settlement of their dispute by *Pancháyat* or other means than ordeal, which if they will not do, the trial by ordeal is directed to proceed. (See § 15.)

* *Bérl* means a chain: the act of "tháping the *bérl*" obliges the parties to persevere to a decree, and prevents them from withdrawing the action: the proceeds go to the *Bichári*. H.

§ 11. *Form of Procedure in a Criminal Cause.*

The process in a criminal suit may be illustrated by the following example :

If any one come into court and state that a certain person has killed such another by poison, sword, dagger, or otherwise, the informer is instantly interrogated by the court thus ; how ? when ? before whom ? the corpus delicti where ? &c. &c. He answers by pointing out all these particulars according to his knowledge of the facts, adducing the names of the witnesses, or saying that though he has no other witnesses than himself to the fact of murder, he pledges himself to prove it, or abide the consequences of a failure in the proof. This last engagement when tendered by the accuser is immediately reduced to writing to bind him the more effectually ; after which one or more *Sipáhís* of the court are sent with the informer to secure the murderer, and produce him and the testimony of the deed in court, which, when produced accordingly, is followed by an interrogation of the accused. If the accused confess the murder, there is no need to call evidence : but if he deny it, evidence is then gone into, and if the witnesses depose positively to their having seen the accused commit the murder, the accused is again asked what he has to say, and if he still refuse to confess, he is whipped into a confession ; which, when obtained, is reduced to writing and attested by the murderer. The murderer is then put in irons and sent to jail. Thus theft, robbery, incest, &c. are tried in Népál, and the convicts sent to prison. Each prisoner receives a daily allowance of a seer of parched rice and a few condiments.

§ 12. *Jail Delivery.*

“ The necessity of lustrating the city at the *Dasahara*, has had the casual consequence of causing a jail delivery to be held at that period. The jail (which is situated within the city,) must then be emptied at all events ; and it is usual to empty it judicially, disposing of the convicts who happen to be collected in the jail. •

But this is neither the principal nor only delivery held during the year. In fact, the idea of *periodical* jail deliveries belongs to a system of migratory courts not always sitting, as that of *regular* deliveries does to an accurate system. The Nepálese system of judicial administration is neither ambulatory nor accurate: but it has few and trivial delays, and offenders are speedily dealt with by judges who are always at their post, neither having vacations nor making circuits."

When they amount to twenty or thirty, the *Ditha* makes out a calendar of their crimes, and adds thereto their confessions and statements of the customary punishments inflicted in such cases. This list the *Ditha* carries to the *Bhāradār Sabhá*, (Council of State) whence it is taken by the Premier to the Prince, after the *Ditha's* allotment of punishment to each convict has been ratified or another punishment substituted. The list so altered or ratified in the Council of State and referred by the Premier to the Prince is, as a matter of form, sanctioned by the Prince—after which it is re-delivered to the *Ditha*; who makes it over to the *Araz-bégi*—the *Araz-bégi* taking the prisoners and the *Mahān Naikīahs*, and some men of the *Pōrya** caste with him, proceeds to the banks of the *Bishenmoti*, where the sentence of the law is inflicted by the hands of *Pōryas*, and in presence of the *Araz-bégi* and *Mahān Naikīahs*. Thus are grave offences involving the penalty of life or limb treated.

§ 13. Fees, Costs and Fines.

No fee is taken from a plaintiff on the occasion of his commencing his pleading, or exhibiting a document. In civil causes, wherein the plaintiff's ground of action is not denied by the defendant and consequently it needs only to compel the latter to liquidate a claim of which he does not dispute the justice, *dasond-bison*d, or five per cent. to ten per cent. according to circumstances of the amount of property, as has been explained in the description of the procedure of a civil cause, is taken from the parties.

*The vilest of the vile.

Where there is affirmation and denial by the parties and the trial of right must be had, then the charges called *béri* and *karpan*, which have also been explained, attach; and beyond these there are no other expenses attendant on the prosecution of civil suits.

The tax called *jitauri* means what is paid to the government in actions of debt and right from the winner; and what is paid from the loser is called *hárauri*. *Jitauri* is ten per cent. upon the property litigated, and *hárauri* five per cent.; *dasond-bison*d and *jitauri-hárauri* are therefore nearly identical expressions; the manner of their application requires more detailed illustration. In matters of debt and contrast in which the defendant (*Asámi*) does not persist in denying the plaintiff's (*Sáhu*) claim, but only pleads present inability to pay, the Court, after the adducing of the plaintiff's books of account and other documentary evidence, takes *dasond*, or ten per cent. of the property disputed from the plaintiff, and *bison*d, or five per cent. from the defendant, on the settlement of the cause in court. If the debtor deny the debt, in any form of allegation, that is, if he say he never borrowed, or that he has paid the sum, and will not recede from his denial, and the debt be proved, by evidence or ordeal, then on the decision of the cause, *dasond* of the debt is levied (as before) on the plaintiff, and the defendant suffers *dánd** (fine) more or less, according to the obstinacy of his falsehood. If the plaintiff, persisting in his allegation of a sum due, be cast; and it be proved that there was no debt; then the plaintiff or false accuser (*Puláha*) suffers *dánd*, proportioned to the mischief or iniquity of the falsehood, and the falsely accused (*Saccha*)

* *Dánd* is not by itself a punishment. Punishments (*Sazána*) are, death, maiming or mutilating, imprisonment, and whipping with needles or the corah, a true informer or accuser is not *Puláha*; a false and malicious informer or accuser is alone called (after conviction) *Puláha*. If in the case supposed the crime he proved, the informer will receive a reward from the government under the name of *jitauri*, not pay a tax under that name. But if in such case the accusation be proved false, then the accuser will suffer *dánd*.

Dánd is not double of *jitauri*, but half of *dánd* is *jitauri*; that is, the amount of *dánd* is that which is first decided according to circumstances, and is that which regulates the amount of *jitauri*. II.

gets *jítaurí** from the government : and thus in all cases of false allegation or accusation of property being wrongfully acquired, or false accusation of other sort or misdemeanor.

In offences involving loss of life or limb, or degradation of a Brahman from his caste, neither *jítaurí-háraurí*, nor *dasond-bisond* attach : confiscation of the offender's property follows. The *Sandhuah* or convicted felon suffers corporally ; and the informer goes free.

In cases of disputes in court between sons by marriage, regarding their shares, the court after awarding equal shares to all, takes *dasond* from all alike ; neither *bisond*, nor *jítaurí*, nor *dánd* attach. If the son by wedlock give not his share to the son by concubinage, and the matter come into court, the court awards to the latter a sixth share taking *dasond* from him : *phul-pán* or a petty fee is taken from the former, and nothing else. Sons by adoption, if of equal caste with the sons begotten in wedlock, get equal shares with them ; if of meaner caste, less. *Dasond* attaches to the portion awarded ; but neither *dánd* nor *jítaurí*.

Neither *dasond-bisond* nor *jítaurí-háraurí* attach in cases of action or prosecutions for creating nuisance, or for injuring or destroying public works of utility.

In cases of slander, and assault and battery, (for which there can be no civil action of damages) the offender suffers *dánd* proportioned to his offence ; the complainant does not pay *jítaurí* or any tax whatever.

§ 14. Rules of Evidence.

Both in civil and criminal cases the court compels the attendance and deposition in the usual way of the witnesses summoned by the accused. As cases are heard and decided as soon as they occur, witnesses are

* This *jítaurí*, ostensible a present is in many cases actually a small fee or tax. Thus : the party receives a turban worth two rupees and pays for it five rupees. But it is sometimes really a present, when the prosecutor is poor and meritorious ; in which case it is rated to cover his expenses during the prosecution, and to afford him a small reward to boot. H.

never obliged to attend long in the court. They therefore have no allowance whatever for food or travelling expenses.

A man of rank is treated with much consideration ; but ordinarily he is required to go into court and depose like one of the vulgar. Occasionally however an officer of the court is deputed to wait on him at his house, and to procure his evidence by interrogatories.

Women of rank are privileged from attendance : if their evidence be indispensable, some person who has the entrée of the *Zendnah* is deputed to hear their evidence and report it to the court.

Oral evidence is never reduced to writing at the time of utterance, nor recorded.

Documents produced in evidence remain in the court pending the dispute, and are returned to the owners when it is over.

Parties can always be witnesses in their own cases and always speak under the same penalties for falsehood as external witnesses.

An oath is never tendered to a witness in the first instance ; but if his evidence be contradictory or dissatisfactory to either of the parties, he is then sworn and required to depose afresh on oath. If he is a *Sivamârzi* or *Brahmanical Hindu* he is sworn on the *Hari Vansa* ; if a *Buddhist*, on the *Pancha Raksha* ; if a *Musulman*, on the *Korân*.

The form of swearing on the *Hari Vansa* is thus described. The *Bichâri* of the court, having caused a spot of the ground of the court to be smeared with cow dung,* and spread over with *pîpal* leaves, and a necklace of *tulsi* beads to be placed on the neck of the witness, places the witness on the purified spot of ground, and causes him to repeat a *shloka* of which the meaning is “whoso gives false evidence destroys his children and ancestors both body and soul, and his own earthly prosperity,” holding the *Hari Vansa* all the while on his head, and thus prepared he

* This solemn oath is well worthy our attention. Oaths in Nêpâl are used generally as substitutes for evidence rather than to confirm it : and the Bible, &c. prove that this was the primitive notion of an oath. H.

deposes. If there be reason to suppose that a witness is prevaricating or concealing some part of what he knows, he is imprisoned until he makes a full revelation.

Perjurers* and saborners of perjury are fined or corporally, may even capitally, punished, according to the importance or otherwise of the case, or the extent of the mischief done, and according also to the offender's caste.

In criminal cases, if the prisoner should volunteer a confession, that confession being taken down in writing and attested by himself, entirely supersedes the necessity of his trial; no witnesses are called to prove his guilt; moreover, if the prisoner should be fully convicted by evidence, his confession must nevertheless be had, taken down and signed by himself; and before such confession under his own hand is obtained, he cannot be punished. If he be sullenly silent, he is first scolded and menaced and frightened; if these means fail, he is flogged with the *corah*, until he confesses; and then his *kail-námah* is written.

He may always demand confrontation with his accuser, and cross-examine the evidence against him:

If in penal cases, he should persist in affirming his innocence, and declare that the accuser and his witnesses are his enemies, then he may have the ordeal, but he cannot purge himself by any sort of oath (*sapat kriya*).

In cases of signed and attested bonds, &c., if the attesting witnesses are dead, or not forthcoming, and no other satisfactory evidence is procurable, resort is had to ordeal. If in a case of debt the plaintiff produce a note of acknowledgment of the debt by the defendant, and the defendant deny the note to be his, and the fact cannot be ascertained by evidence as to his hand or any other sort of evidence, the defendant is brought by threats and scolding to admit the note as his, but if he persist in a denial,

* Strictly speaking false testimony, not perjury, is the object of judicial vengeance. All objections to testimony go to the credibility—not to the competency; there being no recognised exclusions of evidence. * H.

resort is had to ordeal. So it is in cases where the casual writing is in the hand of a third party, and not that of the defendant; if the parties cannot agree as to the authenticity of the note, and there is no other evidence in the cause, the decision of the case is referred to ordeal.

Tradesmen are allowed to adduce their entries in their books to prove debts to them. In general all mercantile affairs are referred to a *Pancháyat* of merchants, whose judgment is decisive upon conflicting entries, &c.

§ 15. Ordeal.

The ordeal is called *Nyáya*,* and the form of it is as follows: Upon two bits of paper the names of the parties are respectively inscribed; the papers are rolled up into balls; the balls have *pūja* offered to them; and from either party a fine† or fee of one rupee is taken. The balls are then affixed to staffs of reed, whereupon two annas‡ more are taken from each party. The reeds are then entrusted to two of the *havildárs* of the court to take to the Queen's tank,§ and with the *havildárs*, a *Bichári* of the court, a Brahman, and the parties, proceed to the tank; as likewise two men of the *Chámdkhalak* (or *Chumár*) caste. Arrived at the tank, the *Bichári* again exhorts the parties to avoid the ordeal by other settlement of the business, the truth of which lies in their own breasts. But if they insist on ordeal, the two *havildárs*, each with a reed, proceed one to the east, and the other to the west side of the tank, entering the water about knee-deep. The brahman, the parties, and the *Chámdkhaláks*, at this moment, all enter the water a little way, when the brahman performs *pūjā* to *Varuna*, in the name of the parties, and repeats a sacred text, the meaning of which is, that mankind know not what passes in the minds of each other, but that all

* The word "*Nyáya*," "justice, right" is technically applied solely to ordeal. H.

† Called *Góla*. ‡ Called *Narkauli*.

§ This dipping in the Queen's tank is the most popular ordeal at present: but there are many others, similar to those formerly in use below, and indeed, all over the world. H.

inward thoughts and acts are known to the gods, SURYA and CHANDRA, and VARUNA and YAMA, and that they will do right between the parties to this dispute. When the *pūjā* is over, the brahman gives the *tilak* to the two *Chāmākhals* and says to them, "let the champion of truth win and let the false one's champion lose." This said, the brahman and the parties come out of the water. The *Chāmākhals* then divide, one going to the place where one reed* is erected, and the other, to the other reed. They then enter the deep water and at a signal given both immerse themselves at the same instant. Whoso first emerges from the water, the reed beside him is instantly destroyed, with the scroll attached to it. The other reed is carried back to the court where the ball containing the scroll is opened and the scroll read. If the scroll bear the plaintiff's name, the plaintiff wins the cause; if the defendant's, the defendant is victorious. The fine, called *jītaurī*† is then paid by the winner, and that called *hāraurī* by the loser; besides which, five rupees are demanded from the winner in return for a turban† which he gets; and the same sum, under the name of *Sabhā siddhah* (or purification of the court) from the loser. The above four demands on the parties, or *jītaurī*, *hāraurī*, *pagri*, and *Sabhā siddhah*, are government taxes; and exclusive of them eight annas must be paid to the *Mahāniahs* of the court—eight annas more to the *Kotwāls*—and, lastly, eight more to the *Khardār* or register. In this manner multitudes of causes are decided by *Nyāya*, (ordeal) when the parties cannot be brought to agree upon the subject matter of dispute, and have no documentary or oral evidence to adduce.

§ 16. *Panchāyat*.

The *Panchāyats* in use are of two kinds, domestic and public, the latter being called to settle suits come before the courts; the former to settle matters never brought under the court's cognizance.

* "Markat."

† The turban fee is called *Pagri*.

Domestic *Pancháyats* are very popular, especially among merchants whose wealth attracts the cupidity of the courts, and the community of whom can, on the other hand, always furnish intelligent referees or *Panch* men.

To the public *Pancháyat*, all matters may be referred (with the exception of cases of life destroyed,) at the discretion of the courts, or at the desire of the parties: but cases of battery and assault are not usually referred to these tribunals.

The *Panch* men are appointed by the *Ditha*, at the solicitation of the parties, with whom solely the selection lies. After selection of their *Panch* men by the parties, the *Ditha* takes from them an obligation to abide by the award of the *Pancháyat*. The court or government never appoint *Pancháyats* of their own motion, except when men of note are under accusation; but if parties expressly solicit it, stating that they can get no satisfaction from their own *Panch* men, and give a petition to that effect to the government, the government will then appoint a *Pancháyat* to sit on the case. But no man can sit on a *Pancháyat* without the assent of both parties.

A *Pancháyat* of this sort often acts the part of a jury when men of note are accused, the government nominating the *Panch* men. In civil actions too the parties, tired of litigating, will sometimes desire the court or the government to nominate a *Pancháyat* to hear and decide without appeal. Ordinarily *Pancháyats* are chosen purely by the parties, and half the judicial business of the kingdom is performed by them to the satisfaction alike of the parties, the public and the government. The function of the *Panch* men appears to me to be essentially that of jurors. They find the verdict, and the court, out of which they issue and in which they assemble, merely enforces their finding.

The *Pancháyats* assemble in the court out of which they issue, and officers of the court are appointed to see that the *Panch* men attend daily and fully, with a view to prevent needless delay in the decision of causes

When, such, however, does occur nevertheless, the matter is taken out of the hands of the *Panchayat* and decided by the court which appointed it.

The *Panchayat* has no power of its own to summon or to enforce the attendance of any person, to make an unwilling witness depose, or to secure the production of necessary papers. All such executive aid being afforded by the court appointing it; and in like manner the decision of this tribunal is referred for execution to the court. The assumption of any power of their own by the *Panchayat* would be a grave offence.

The *Panch* are required to be unanimous. Such at least is the rule, but a very large majority will suffice in certain cases.

There are no permanent or established individual *Panch* men, but in all cases wherein *Párbattiahs* (Hindus of the mountains) are concerned, it is necessary to choose the *Panch* men out of the following distinguished tribes:—1st *Arjul*; 2d *Khadal*; 3d *Pandè*; 4th *Panth*; 5th *Boharah*; 6th *Rana*; one person being selected out of each tribe; and among the *Newárs*, the tribes from which *Panch* men must necessarily be chosen, are 1st *Maikè*; 2d *Bhanil*; 3d *Achár*; 4th *Srisht*. In matters affecting neither *Párbattiahs* nor *Newárs* there is no limit as to the selection by the parties of their *Panch* men; but old, learned, honest and experienced men may be supposed to have the preference. They receive no compensation for travelling expenses or loss of time, or on any account whatever. Indeed the very idea of compensating them is abhorred.

IV. THE LAW.

§ 17. *Codes applicable to the different classes of inhabitants.*

Custom or precedent is the law in many cases; the *Dharmashástra*, or sacred canons, in many more; and the decision of numerous cases depends almost equally on both.

Infringements of the laws of caste fall under the *Shástras*. Other matters are almost entirely governed by the *Dés A'chár*, or customary law of the province of *Gorkhá*.

The customs of the *Bouddha* portion of *Newárs* are peculiar to themselves; but in general the *Newárs* and *Párbattiahs* both acknowledge and are subject to the same *Dharmashástra*, although in some points there are appropriate usages for each.

It is not indispensably necessary that the *Ditha* should be versed in the law *Shástras*, but he must be acquainted with the principles of law and justice, and be a man of high respectability. .

Neither is it required that the *Bicháris* should receive a regular legal training; but they must always be well educated, of high character, practically acquainted with the law, and conversant with the customs of the country and the usage of its various tribes. And when a *Ditha* or *Bichári* is removed by rotation, or otherwise, he cannot retire till he has possessed his successor with a knowledge of the state of the court, and the general routine of procedure.

§ 18. *Adoption, Inheritance, &c.*

Whoever would adopt a child must do so with the consent of all his near relations, and with the permission of some court of law, to which he must proceed, and in which he must complete the act. So, if he would alienate any portion of his property, by will, in favor of such adopted child, he must obtain, first of all, the consent of his heirs and perform the act in presence of a *Pancháyat*. In neither case, therefore, can there be; or in fact ever is there, a dispute and appeal to the courts of law. If any one in adopting a son and assigning to him property at his death, hath neglected the above prescribed forms, and a dispute therefrom arise and resort is had to the courts of justice, such dispute is settled by calling together several elders of the tribe to which the deceased belonged and taking their judgment upon the usage of that tribe; which usage governs the court's decree.* No man can adopt, or devise, at his own will and pleasure.

With regard to inheritance, also, the custom of each tribe is ascertained by reference to some of its elders, and that custom so ascertained

rules the judgment-seat in all cases of application to it. Amongst the *Khás* tribe, if a person have a son born in wedlock, that son is his heir; if he have no such son, his brothers and brother's male descendants are his heirs: his married daughters, or their progeny, never. If he have a virgin daughter, she is entitled to a marriage portion and no more. If he have a son by a concubine, and after his death his brothers and descendants do not conceal the deceased's wealth, but fairly state it to the bastard son, and give him a reasonable portion, the bastard son must, in such case, take what they give him, and he can get no more in any court; but if they conceal the deceased's wealth, and put off the bastard son with idle tales, assigning him no share whatever, then the bastard son, if he appeal to the courts, shall have all the deceased's property assigned to him, to the total exclusion of the family so attempting to defraud him. In short, the son by a concubine must have a reasonable share allotted to him by the family, though the exact amount will rest with them. If a *Khás* have a son, he cannot alienate a single rupee from him by will, either of ancestral or acquired wealth, save only, and in moderation, to pious uses; neither can a *Khás* adopt a son not of his kindred and make him his heir, if he have near blood relations. His first choice lies among his brother's sons and nearest relatives in the male line; his next among his daughter's sons and their male progeny: a stranger he can never adopt.

The *Magar*, *Gurung*, *Múrmí*, and *Kairanti* tribes agree with the *Khás* in respect to inheritance, adoption, and wills.

• The *Siva-Margy* section of the *Newárs* agrees mostly with the *Parbattiahs* on all these heads. The *Buddha-Margy* section have some rule of their own. Among the *Newárs* of both persuasions, the son by a concubine gets one-sixth of the share of a son born in wedlock.

When cases of dispute on these topics are brought into court, the judge calls for the sentiments of the most respectable of the tribe to which the litigants belong, and follows their statement of the custom of their tribe.

• § 19. *Crimes and Punishments.*

The great crimes (technically called *Panch khat*) are those to which some of the following punishments are applied:—1, Confiscation of a man's entire property. 2, Cutting off ears and nose. 3, Amputating hands and feet. 4, Putting out eyes and emasculating. 5, Suspending by the heels from a tree till dead. 6, Flaying alive. 7, Death by hanging or decapitation, with the enslaving of wives and family, and forfeiture of whole property.* The above punishments can only be inflicted by the chief court of each of the three cities (*Kathmandú*, *Bhatgaon*, and *Patan*.) The lesser adalats have power to cause the "touching of the stone," to fine, to place under restraint, to send to prison, to inflict slight corporal punishments, and so forth.

* A more methodical and complete enumeration of the great punishments, (*Panch Khata*—the word *Khata* being used to express as well the assigned penalty as the offence) is the following :

1, Death. 2, Mutilation. 3, Banishment. 4, Enslaving, or making over to some vile caste, the offender's wives and children. 5, Confiscation.

Nor is this enumeration of the chief offences the technical *Sastrika* one—but the more useful and practical enumeration derived from present usage modified by the original enumeration of the sacred law books. That enumeration is as follows :

1. *Brahm-hatya* or brahmanicide.
2. *Stri-hatya*, or woman killing.
3. *Bal-hatya*, or infanticide.
4. *Gao-hatya* or cow killing.
5. *Agamya-gavan* or incest in the peculiar Hindú sense. H.

† The *Dhurga Cháyi* or touching of a stone is this: When a cause is decided the *Bichári* orders a stone (any one) to be brought, and upon it a few blades of *Dáb* grass to be put. He then commands the loser of the cause to put a rupee and four dams on the stone and to touch it, observing to him "you have committed an offence against the *Mahárdja* as well as the other party: that stone is the symbol of the *Rája's* feet, touch it, thereby acknowledging your offence, and be freed." The rupee put on the stone is the *Bichári's* perquisite, and the four dams, that of the *Mahásial*. This usage is not observed in every cause decided, but only when it is held that sin (*páp*) is necessarily attached to the losing party, and never in cases of ordeal. Others say that the stone has the "*charan*" or foot mark of the God *VISHNU* graved on it, (the *Satigrám*) and this account is more in harmony with the usage of making atonement by an offering to it, than if it represented the sovereign of the state. H.

List of the chief offences above adverted to.

1. *Kalyán Dhan*, or treasure-trove, i. e. appropriating it. 2, Patricide. 3, Matricide. 4, Killing a Cow. 5, Killing a Brahman. 6, Killing a Woman. 7, Procuring Abortion. 8, Killing a *Gúrá*. 9, Incendiarism. 10, Poisoning. 11, Theft and Robbery. 12, Taking another's land by violence. 13, Seducing another's wife. 14, Murder. 15, Destroying Houses, &c. devoted to charitable and religious purposes. 16, *Aganya-gatan* or Incest.

1st.—*Kalyán Dhan* is treasure-trove of all sorts whatever ; including new mines. Secretly appropriating any such (which all belongs to the crown) is equivalent to theft, and is punished with death or confiscation in the chief *adlalat*. If death be awarded, the *Bichári* delivers the offender to the *Mahániah* and he to the *Poryas*, who execute the delinquent ; if confiscation be the sentence, then the *Mahániahs*, and the *Mahan Naikidhs* and the *Bahídárs*, and others, going to the delinquent's house take the delinquent's own share of the whole family property (lands as well as moveables), but spare the shares of the other members of the family.

To procure conviction in these cases, as in others, an informant (*Puláha*) is necessary, and then there are two parties to the cause, the informer (*Puláha*) and the accused (*Sandhuah*) whichever of them establishes his case, gets a *khilaat* from the *sirkár*, paying *pagri* and *jítaurí*. If the informer loses, he is obliged to "touch the stone," and is fined with reference to the offence, and his means, more or less : (it is the custom to demand publicly twice as heavy a fine as is really taken) and the victorious accused, pays to the *sirkár* as *jítaurí* half the sum paid by the loser as *dánd* or fine. In the *Panch khat*, the *Kalyán Dhan* above described is held the greatest, and the ultimate decision of cases is peculiar to the *Mahárája*.

2nd. *Patricide*.—If any one, from the wantonness of youth, or selfishness, or avarice, or the instigation of his father's women, should put his aged father under restraint or imprison him, or starve him to death, such a wretch (*Sandhuah*) must have his property confiscated, and be put to death

by the *Poryas* (public executioners); if the wretch be a Brahman, his forelock must be shaved off; his thread broken; he must have a stripe of the hair on all four sides of his head shaved off; must be crammed with all forbidden food, and, in a word, utterly defiled and degraded; paraded thus through the whole city; his infamy proclaimed; and finally he must be driven out of the country, with confiscation of all his property.

3rd. *Matricide*.—This is punished like patricide.

4th. *Killing a cow*.—Punishment the same as for patricide; and if a Brahman, also as provided above.

5th. *Killing a Brahman*.—Ditto ditto.

6th. *Killing a woman*.—If any one should kill his wife on suspicion of having defiled his bed, the *Mahāns*, having seized him, bring him before the court and he is beaten till he confesses, when he is obliged to “touch the stone,” his property is confiscated, and he is delivered to the *Poryas* for execution. If he has children, his children’s rights or shares are exempted, but all the rest of his property is confiscated.

7th. *Procuring abortion*.—If any husband depart on a journey, and his wife commit adultery in his absence; or if a widow become incontinent; or if a man inadvertently marry within the prohibited degrees, and, in any of these cases, the woman prove with child, and she and her paramour procure medicine and destroy the fruit of her womb; the woman, if proved guilty, is seized and maltreated till she confesses, and when by her confession the mediciner and the paramour are known, both are severely fined.

8th. *Killing a Guru, an elder brother, or a child*.—A person committing these crimes is seized and confined, and if on investigation he be proved guilty, he is delivered to the *Poryas* who conduct him through the city, proclaiming his sin and its penalty, and warning the people; and then, taking him forth from the city, execute him. His wife and children are given in slavery to the stranger, and his property confiscated.

9th. *Arson*.—Whoso sets fire to another’s house is punished with death.

10th. *Poisoning*.—This crime is also punished with death.

11th. 12th. and 13th. *Theft, robbery, and seduction.*—If any one by violence take the property or land or wife of another, such an one is punished with heavy fines.*

14th. *Murder.*—If any, from avarice, kill a man of wealth (*Sahu*), he is executed, and his property confiscated, and his wife and children made over in slavery to the stranger.

15th. *Sacrilege.*—Whoso destroys the religious works of another, as a *Dharma-sāla*, or well, &c., founded for the good of his soul, such an one is severely punished and fined, according to the damage done: sometimes his whole property is confiscated.

16th. *Agamya-gavan* or Incest.†—Whoso has sexual commerce with his *Guru's* wife or mother, or his father's lesser wife, or his son's wife, his property is confiscated and death is inflicted on him.

Whoso has sexual commerce with his daughter or with his daughter-in-law, he is, first of all, heavily fined or all his property is confiscated: then the male sinner is committed to the *Poryas*, conducted throughout the city, and expelled with his penis cut off: and the female has her nose and ears and pudendum cut off, and is then expelled the city, or else, she is given to be stuprated by fifty or one hundred or more men and then expelled. Incest with an elder brother's wife in his life-time is punished with very

* The Hindu prejudice (in this case salutary) disinclines most of my informants to admit the fact that theft is ever punished with death. The ordinary punishment is certainly mutilation, repeated on a repetition of the offence. But it is certain that aggravated cases of theft and robbery (between which there is no technical distinction made) are often punished with death, and this indeed is expressly admitted in the preceding part of this paper. The description of theft in this place is strange enough, as is that of murder in the next paragraph. The just inference from such descriptions of these crimes is, that among these mountaineers, who are for the most part of fierce disposition and habits, the law has been obliged to exempt too many violent takings both of property and life from the ordinary definition and penalty of robbery and murder.—H.

† One branch of this subject is treated at length in a paper published by Mr. Hodgson in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, No. I, page 46, entitled "On the law and legal practice of Nepal as regards familiar intercourse between a Hindú and an outcast." SEC.

heavy fines ; after levying which the younger brother may keep, if he will, the defiled wife whom the elder has put away.

To have commerce after his death, with an elder brother's wife is no crime whatever.* In *Agamya-gavan*, from the father seven steps, and from the mother five grades, are forbidden. If any marry within them, the man's and the woman's father, and the go-between, all are fined, and the woman must be put away.

If any *Newár* wife, in her husband's life and whilst he is within *Népál*, go astray, she and the adulterer are fined sixty rupees ; after which, the woman may go with either her husband, or the adulterer, as she pleases. If she prefers her husband (he willing) then the court shall take *pasu pán* from him ; and if she go with the other, then he shall have a second fine levied on him and take her.

If a *Newár* go to *Bhote*, and his wife remaining at his house or at the house of her father, should elope ; or, if her protectors (father, uncle, brother, &c.) should resolve to give her in marriage to another, her husband being (as before) in *Bhote*, in either case the wife must perform "*páchuki*" that is, she must go to the *Múl Sabhá* of the city she belongs to (*Kathmandú*, or *Bhatgaon* or *Patan*), and present two *supáris* and one *mohr* (six and half annas) to the judge ;† when the judge sends the two *supáris* by the hands of a *Mahan* to the house of her husband. The *Mahan* having reached the house says to the relatives of the husband, " this is the *supári* of him who is gone to *Bhote*. His wife is divorced from him, and I therefore return you the instrument of the marriage contract (i. e. the *supári*.)" Then

* This seems an interesting relic of the old customary law of India, requiring or permitting a younger, " to raise up seed" to an elder deceased brother, by marriage of the widow : such a custom still prevails in Orissa.

The custom itself would appear to be a relic of the still older and barbarous usage, which made the wife of one common to all the brothers, an usage which I have heard of doubtfully as prevailing in some parts of India, but which is unquestionably prevalent in *Bhote*.—H.

† Now, under the *Gorkhas*, a *Newár* wife cannot get free without paying two, four, or six, or more up to twenty rupees, according to her means.—H.

the wife returns all the ornaments, &c. given her by her husband, or if she delays in so doing, the *Mahan* compels restitution of them. The wife is then free to do as she wills ; but, still she is liable to fine (as all others are), if she have had sexual commerce with one of lower caste than herself.

If any *Newār* commits adultery with a *Newār* woman, whose husband is gone to *Bhote*, and the woman perform not *pāchukī* then, supposing the caste of the parties to be the same and no relationship within the prohibited degrees to exist between them, they shall be fined in double the usual amount, or one hundred and twenty rupees : and then be suffered to go free, unless the adulterer be within the prohibited degrees of relationship to the adulteress. In that case he is put to death, or his whole property is confiscated ; or his penis is cut off ; and every sort of indignity and hardship heaped on him ; or he is let off with a fine proportioned to his means : the punishment being increased or decreased according to the nearness or otherwise of the relationship.

All such an adulterer's relations are obliged to go through the whole ceremonies of purification (*prayas-chitta*), paying all the allotted fees to the *Dharmādikāri*.

If the wife or daughter-in-law of a *Brahman* is defiled by a *Kshatriya*, or other of lower degree, such an one (the male) is decapitated and all his property confiscated. The *Brahmani* cannot regain her caste by performing *prayaschitta*, but falls into the caste of him who defiled her ; and so in case of a female of the *Kshatriya*, *Vaisya*, or *Sudra* being defiled by a male of lower degree. If a *Sudra* defile the daughter, &c. of a *Vaisya*, but his caste be such that the *Vaisya* could take water from his hand, then the *Sudra* is let off with heavy fines ; his life and property, for the rest, being spared. But if the *Sudra* be so vile that the *Vaisya* could not lawfully†

* Here, as on all other occasions, this is the fine awarded to be paid, but only half of which actually is levied on the party.—H.

† List of the vile classes from whom no one can take water to drink—

Kassai, Kusalliah, Porya, Dhobī, Kami, Damai, Kulu, Chama-khalak, Phugan, Massalman, Sondr, Sarki, &c.—H.

drink water from his hand, then in such case the *Súdra* is decapitated and his property confiscated : and in this latter case all the *Vaisyas* of the city must perform *prayaschitta*.*

If a *Brahman* defile a *Kshatriya's* or a *Vaisya's* or a pure *Súdra's* (whose water may be drank) daughter, it is no legal offence. If a *Brahman* or *Kshatriya* or *Vaisya* or pure *Súdra* violate the daughter of one of the vile classes ; then, if a *Brahman*, his whole property is confiscated and a stripe of hair shaved off all the four sides of his head, and he is expelled the country ; and all the four castes must perform *prayaschitta*. If a *Kshatriya* or *Vaisya* or *Súdra* do so, his life is forfeited as well as his property confiscated. If any one become enamoured of a lovely girl and he give her charms or philters, and medicines whereby he comes to enjoy her ; then he shall be made to "touch the stone" and be heavily fined : and the person who sold him the medicine or made the charms for him shall be fined also.

If any one corrupt and seduce the wife of any *Parbattia*, (whether of the *Brahmanical* or other caste) such *Parbattia* shall, if the case be clearly so, himself put the adulterer to death, and afterwards cut off the nose and hair of the adulteress, and turn her adrift. The injured husband, if he prove his injury, shall do all this without question, even though the slain adulterer be a *Brahman*.

But if the woman, when her husband would cut off her nose, can escape and prove her innocence before a court of justice ; then the murderer of the pretended adulterer shall be executed, and all his property confiscated. In case the *Parbattia* adulteress have sinned with many men, then the *Parbattia* husband shall only slay the *first* adulterer with his wife, and no other.

* When a person is ordered to perform this purification he goes to the *Dharmadhikári* and learns from him what rites are needful to be gone through. The *Dharmadhikári* writes him a prescription for their performance, and takes usually two rupees for it.—H.

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If the stroke of the injured husband fail to kill the adulterer, and he turn on the husband and slay him, the adulterer shall escape punishment, and keep the woman to boot. Such is the usage among all the *Parbattiahs* so long as they marry among the *Parbattiahs*; but if a *Parbattiah* marry a *Newárit*, he shall not have the privileges above described in respect to her. If any *Parbattiah* (*Khas* or *Magar*) marry the daughter of his maternal uncle, it is well, and even obligatory on the girl's parents if the man seek it: and the parents must wait his permission to marry her elsewhere. So, also, if the father's sister's son seek the mother's brother's daughter in marriage, the latter must assent, nor can she marry elsewhere till he has declared his disinclination; if such a person there be in existence. But if any *Newár* have any sexual commerce with the daughter of his maternal uncle, it is totally unlawful (by way of marriage or not), and he shall be severely fined.

Assault.—If two persons disagree, fall out, and one strike the other so as to bring blood, and he who has lost blood go to the court and complain, the court in case the charge is proved, shall make the blood-drawer "touch the stone" and fine him five rupees to the *Sirkár*.

Fraud.—If any one, having mortgaged his land or property to a creditor, afterwards mortgage it to a second creditor, and the case come before court, the court shall award the land or goods to the first creditor; but if the second creditor agree to pay the debt of the first creditor, the second may keep the pledged land or goods till the pledge is redeemed.

* *Guti Lands*.—If any pledge his *Guti** land for money and spend that money, in such case both giver and taker of such pledge shall be fined.

* *Guti* is land consecrated to the deity, a sort of mortmain remaining in the hand of the mortmainer and his descendants, (ostensibly for the use of such deity, but really for own use; the obligation to the god being liquidated by a petty annual offering to him,) is for security from rapacity of government, or the prodigality of heirs. It is deemed more sacred than "*birtha*," which is an offering to Brahmins, not to god himself, and is an alienation too. Whereas *Guti* is only ostensibly an alienation—in fact, an entail of the strictest kind on the descendants of the *Guti*dar. It is neither partible among heirs, nor transferable in any degree.—H.

But if the taker of such pledge upon discovery of its being *Guti*, give it up, then he shall not be fined.

Forgery.—If any one, claiming under a deceased person, forge a bond of debt due to the deceased, and produce the bond and witnesses in court, demanding payment of debt as the representative of the deceased, and the forgery be proved, the court shall award the forger loss of his right hand and a heavy fine, and make him "touch the stone:" and from the other party they shall take *jittauri* for the *Sirkar*.

Swindling.—If any one pretending to be the owner of land, pledge it and borrow money on it, and the taker of the pledge discover the fraud and complain in court: in case the matter is proved, the giver of such pledge shall have his hand cut off; the right owner of the land shall have his own; and the acceptor of the pledge be without remedy.

Disputed Bonds.—If the heirs of a dead man produce an obligation for money, all the witnesses to which are dead, and the debtor deny the bond, and no other evidence can be had;—if such a case be brought before the *Adalat*, the court refers it to a *Panchayat* or orders an ordeal, or tenders to the parties the decisory oath. Thus, if they be *Shiva-margy Newars*, it orders either of them to put the *Hari Vansa* on his head, and take up the money contested at his soul's peril if it be not his; or if they be *Bauddha-margy*, it commands either to take the *Pancha Raksha* and do likewise. The tax on such issues is ten per cent. from the winner and five per cent. from the loser, or *dasond-bisond*, see § 13.

Nepal Residency, 29th January, 1831.

IV.

ESSAY

ON

SANSCRIT ALLITERATION.

BY THE REV. WILLIAM YATES.

ALLITERATION is a subject, which in different eras of the world has engaged the attention and consumed the time of men of the most powerful minds, both in the East and in the West. In the dark ages, when men retired to monasteries, hermitages, deserts and caves, taking with them all the learning of their time, it excites no surprise, that they attempted to relieve the tedium of solitude, and to whet their ingenuity, by compositions which required the most vigorous efforts of intellect. It may be lamented that they were not employed in more profitable pursuits ; but it cannot be denied, that they have afforded the strongest proofs of skill and persevering labour. Owing, however, not to any want of capacity, but rather to a deficiency even in the Latin language when compared with the Sanscrit, the recluses of the West were never able to equal the sages of the East. Their alliterations appear to be confined chiefly to letters, and not to extend, in Sanscrit, to syllables, to words, to pádas, and to whole stanzas. The following may be taken as a specimen of their attainments in this art :—

*Inter cuncta micans igniti sidera cœli,
Expellit tenebras e toto Phœbus ut orbe ;
Sic cœcæ removit Jesus caliginis umbras,
Vivificansque simul verb præcordia motæ,
Solem justitiæ se se probat esse beatus.*

The letters repeated, when read downwards, form the word Jesus three times, i. e. at the beginning, in the middle, and at the end.

Among the writers of this description in Europe, ALDHELM is one of the most celebrated. He lived at the time of the Saxon Heptarchy, and was thirty years governor of the monastery of Malmsbury. He devoted much time to the study of Latin prosody and alliteration; and is said to have produced a piece, which whether read upwards or downwards, forwards or backwards, was the same, like the third example of stanzas in artificial forms occurring in this essay. There is reason however to believe, though many ingenious pieces were produced in Europe, that alliteration was never reduced to a system as in Asia; and that ALDHELM, though one of the first writers of this class there, will not bear a strict comparison with KĀLIDĀSA of this country.

It is generally believed, that the celebrated poet KĀLIDĀSA lived near the commencement of the Christian era. He was one of the nine splendid gems that adorned the court of VIKRAMĀDITYA, and by the epithet *Kōlijita*, conqueror of millions, which was applied to him, it would seem that he was the chief. He wrote the *Nalodaya* for the purpose of exhibiting his unbounded skill in alliteration. In four books, containing on the average fifty-four stanzas each, he has given such illustrations of this subject as can never be surpassed.

This work has lately been published in Europe, with a Latin translation by a continental scholar, FERDINANDUS BENARY: but from the manner in which the text is printed, the grand design of KĀLIDĀSA is completely sacrificed; and from the manner in which the translation is made, his meaning appears to be, in many instances, most obscurely expressed, and sometimes entirely mistaken. No reason can be imagined, why KĀLIDĀSA should again write the history of King NALA and DAMAYANTI, after it had been so elegantly written in flowing verse by VYĀSA DEVA, except that he intended in this simple story to shew forth his ingenuity in alliteration; yet as his work has been printed in Europe, no person would suppose that it contained a single instance of such ingenuity. Since then it was the particular design of

The *verses* in the *Nalādaya*, measured by the number of the syllables, and interspersed with the others, are of the first class and of the first order of Sanscrit poetry ; and are either of the eighth genus, *चनुदुम्*, consisting of eight syllables to the *pāda*, and the fifth species, *प्रमादिका* ; or of the twelfth genus, *जगती*, consisting of twelve syllables to the *pāda*, and of the fifth species, *बोटक*. In scanning these metres the only feet employed are the *Iambus* and *Anapest*. In the *verses* of these metres the alliteration is sometimes the same in all the four *pādas* ; but most commonly it is different in the third and fourth *pādas* to what it is in the first and second. The position of the repeated letters in each *pāda* is determined by the choice of the poet. The following examples will illustrate these remarks :—

— — — — —
बभौ बभारबागरबकाबसारबाद्रीः ।

मधुः बभारसारबसांदाबभारबातवः ॥

While he, a sea of excellence, and she, of a loving mind, were in their glory, the warbling flowery spring returned.

— — — — —
अपि चैत्य जगानवतानवता नवतानवताक्षतरा मधुना ।
रह बीजमगोचरमाचरमा चरमाचरमा न रजतरा ॥

This river side is very beautiful, free from cranes, and adorned with flowers which have been tasted by the bees. What coyness is this of yours? said one who with gentle force and flattery led away his beloved.

In these metres KĀLIDĀSA often confines the alliteration to two of the *pādas*, in which case, instead of repeating the letters twice, he repeats them four times. In all these instances the letters repeated form complete *pādas* :—as

पिको पिको पिको पिको विद्योगिनीरभर्षयत् ।
वर्षाविभङ्गमासापन् जिता जिता जिता जिता ॥

'Twas as if some angry cuckoo was chiding the absent fair ones, and addressing them in broken accents.'

चवका चवका चवका चवका चवका चवका चवका चवका
चवका चवका चवका चवका चवका चवका चवका चवका

Did not the lover, gazing on theernal sky, which, from the number of sportive busy bees, appeared covered with wandering clouds, meet with the object of his heart's desire?

Those wishing to see other examples of the kinds of alliteration that have been here introduced, have only to refer to the *Nalodaya*, where they will find them in abundance. The work, however, being confined entirely to the kinds that have been mentioned, does not supply a full exposition of the subject under consideration. It furnishes numerous examples of the first three orders of this species of poetry, and particularly of the third; but not extending beyond these, it leaves untouched seven other orders which are necessary to complete the system. And even in the first three orders, it does not give examples of all the genera, and much less of all the species which they contain.

The subject of alliteration, therefore, deserves in this place a more minute consideration. It forms a distinct, and what may be denominated a third class of Sanscrit poetry, and may be used, as we have seen, in metres of any description, both of the first and second class.* The name by which it is known is चवका *Yamaka*. In compositions of this nature, it is an invariable rule, that while the syllables to be repeated are left to the pleasure of the poet, in every repetition they must be employed in a different acceptation; and if this rule is ever violated, it is at the expense of his ingenuity.

In this class of poetry there are ten orders, and in some of them several genera, species, and varieties, which we shall now proceed to specify.

1.—The first order is called चवकेन. In this the letters repeated occur together without any others intervening. It has four genera, determined by the number of *pādas* in which the alliteration occurs. We shall give one specimen of each genus. Every stanza or verse is divided into four parts,

* For a description of these classes, see the Prosody of the author's Grammar.

called पादाः *pādas* ; if the alliteration occurs only in one of these, it is of the first genus ; if in two, of the second ; if in three, of the third ; and if in four, of the fourth.

In the first genus there are several species, which arise from the position which the reiterated letters occupy in either of the four *pādas*. They may be placed at the beginning, in the middle, or at the end of the *pāda* as well as in the first, second, third, or fourth *pāda* at pleasure ; but to belong to this genus must occur in only one *pāda* : as,

राजन्मत्तः प्रजा जाता भवन्तं प्राप्य वत्पति ।
चतुरसृचतुरस्रो विरबेनोर्जीकरपदे ॥

The people are happy in having you for their king : you who are distinguished in receiving taxes to the extent of the four seas.

In the second genus there are six species, arising from the repetition of the letters together in two of the *pādas* ; as in the first and second ; the first and third ; the first and fourth ; the second and third ; the second and fourth ; or the third and fourth :

राजितैराजितैश्चोष जीवते तादृजैर्नृपैः ।
जीवते च पुनश्चुति वसुधा वसुधारकाः ॥

' May these glorious kings conquer in the dreadful battle—by whom the earth is filled with wealth.'

In the third genus there are four species, arising from the repetition of the letters together in three of the *pādas* ; as in the first, second, and third ; the first, second, and fourth ; the first, third, and fourth ; or the second, third, and fourth : as,

आचता लम्बुखेनास्मानकरं नकरं जिते ।
कमलं कमलं कुर्वदस्मिददस्मिन्तज्जिह्वे ॥

O beloved, we are conquered by your beautiful countenance : and why should not the lotus which adorns the water, surrounded with bees and full of petals, prevail, though it does not speak?

In the fourth genus there is only one species, which arises from the repetition of the letters together in each of the *pádas* as,

वरुणं वरुणं परिकुञ्चतुं पततां पततां ककुभो वडवः ॥
वकलैः वकलैः परितःकरुषे रुदितैरुदितै रिव खं निषितं ॥

The whole heaven resounded with the many deep pitiable and wailing sounds of the birds, quitting the surface of the lakes and flying in all directions.

The last three genera may have several species, arising from the position which the repeated letters occupy in the *páda*, as stated in the first genus. They may be placed at the beginning, middle, or end of each *páda*, at the pleasure of the poet.

2.—The second order is called *अपेत्*. It differs from the former in the repetition of the letters with something intervening. It has four genera, which are distinguished by the repetition of the same letters, apart from each other, in one, two, three, or four *pádas*.

The repetition of letters apart in only one *páda* displays no skill in alliteration : it may happen by chance ; it is therefore unnecessary to give an example of this genus.

In the second genus there are six species, arising from the position which the repeated letters occupy, as in the first and second *pádas* ; the first and third ; the first and fourth ; or the second and third ; the second and fourth ; or the third and fourth : as

चारुङ्गकीडगैलख चन्द्रकान्तखलीनिमां ।
नृत्यत्येषखचारुचन्द्रकान्तः भिखावतः ॥

The peacock, having a beautiful shining tail, has ascended the crystal mount of pleasure, and is dancing.

In the third genus there are four species, determined by the position which the repeated letters occupy in the first, second and third ; the first, second and fourth ; the first, third and fourth ; or the second, third and fourth *pádas* : as

करेववीरसेवनाकरेव दिवतां वताः ।

करेवःवरदत्ता भानि सख्याचनोदव ॥

Among serpents, killed by our destroying power, appeared by their flowing blood like a dark cloud reddened by the setting sun.

In the fourth genus there is only one species—though there may be several varieties, from the position of the repeated letters in different parts of the *pádas* :

कमसेःवमसेवने कमसेव्याकरंमुखं ।

कमसेव्यं करोविषं कमसेवोन्मदिषुषु ॥

Your head of hair is like the bees (for blackness,) your face superior to the lotus; and you among your lovers, like Lakshmi, enrich (your favourite.)

In this order the repeated letters may be placed at the beginning, middle or end; in the beginning and middle; the beginning and end; the middle and end; or in all the three parts: as

जयवितं वितं प्रवितं मुदा विषवितं वितं सरभावितं । *

नयमदाः वमदा हतवमदाः पुरवितं वितं नयमवितं ॥

Joyful laughter was destroyed; the pleasures of love were diminished; the disconsolate women were no longer cheerful; and the welfare of the city was neglected.

Besides the above, there are several other varieties in this order, arising from the use of two sets of repeated letters or words; in which case the first *páda* agrees with the second, and the third with the fourth; or the first with the third, and the second with the fourth; or the first with the fourth, and the second with the third: as

उदितैरन्वपुष्टानामादितैर्मे हतंमनः ।

उदितैरपि ते हूर्ति मादितैरपिदक्षिणेः ॥

By the cries of the cuckoo; by the sound of your voice, my friend; and by the blowing of the south winds, my heart is ravished.

* This is called चक्रवाकः.

If in this order, the alliteration occurs at the beginning of each *páda*, it is called **पुनः**; if at the end **पुनः**.

3.—The third order is called **चञ्चपेक्षपेक्ष**, and is a union or mixture of the two preceding orders, having the same letters repeated both together and apart. The alliteration may consist of different letters, as in the first order; or of the same letters, as in the second: and thus two genera are produced.

In the first genus, which consists of different letters repeated both together and apart, there are three species, as when the first *páda* agrees with the second, and the third with the fourth; or the first with the third, and the second with the fourth; or the first with the fourth, and the second with the third: as

कालम्कालमनालक्ष्णं तारतारकमीक्षितं ।

तारतारकवदितं कालम्कालमहाधनं ॥

What woman can bear to see the rainy season, when the stars are hid by clouds, when the loud thunder resounds, and the clouds are black as death?

In the second genus there are two species, as when the same letters are repeated both together and apart, in two or in four *pádas*: as

यामयामत्रयाधीनायामयामरक्षं निशा ।

यामयामधिया सर्वा यामयामधितैव ॥

We shall die by the night lengthened into nine hours, which though I have passed, still it is not gone.

4.—The fourth order is called **सन्दृष्ट** or **काञ्ची**. In this the last letters of one *páda* correspond with the beginning of the next: as

पिबिताग्निनामनुदिग् खुडता खुडता जगामपरिविड्मता ।

कृततजनेनवडधा चरितं चरितं महत्तरहितमहता ॥

The bewilderment of the Rákshases wandering in all directions was manifest, and by their great leader, when routed, many unworthy deeds were done.

5.—The fifth order is called वसु. In this order a comparison is instituted between the whole *pādas*.

There are four genera. The first has six species; as when the first and second; or first and third; or first and fourth; or second and third; or second and fourth; or third and fourth,* *pādas* are alike, but not the remaining ones.

The second has three: as when the first is the same as the second, and the third as the fourth; or when the first is the same as the third, and the second as the fourth; or when the first is the same as the fourth, and the second as the third. The third has three: as when the first, second and third; or the first, third and fourth; or the second, third and fourth are alike.† The fourth has one, as when all the *pādas* are the same: as

नवानरैः परिक्रान्ता महद्भिर्भोजनिक्रमैः।

नवानरैः परिक्रान्ता ददाहमनरीकपिः॥

He burnt the city which was not accessible to the great and powerful monkeys, and which could not be reduced by men.

समिद्धशरणादीप्ता देवेशहामतेश्वरा।

समिद्धशरणादीप्ता देवेशहामतेश्वरा॥

Lankā (Ceylon) devoted to Siva, and having in it beautiful fine houses; possessing absolute authority, and being inhabited by the destroyers of the sages, was burnt.

वभौमहृत्पान्विहृतः समुद्रो वभौमहृत्पान्विहृतो समुद्रः।

वभौमहृत्पान्विहृतः समुद्रो वभौमहृत्पान्विहृतो समुद्रः॥

*Hanumán with the signet shone distinguished;
Indra with his mistress, having been before defeated, was pleased;
Old Ocean with his inferior deities being surpassed, was angry;
And the joy-inspiring wind being changed, blew.*

* The second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth of these species are called respectively, अयुष्मपाद, विपद्य, गर्भ, सुक्पाद, मिथुन.

† The third is not reckoned a distinct genus by native writers, but is classed with the first, and considered only as an extension of it. The three genera of which examples are given are denominated, पादाभास, अर्द्धाभास, and सर्वभास, or सर्ववसकः.

6.—The sixth order is called अनुवृत्ति. It has a certain number of syllables reiterated alternately through the whole stanza. The distinctions in it arise from the number of the syllables that are repeated. The following is a specimen of the trisyllabic kind: as

ममयाममया इक्षितादक्षिता विनतविनतं क्षणितक्षणितं।

प्रमदाप्रमदा ममताममता मरुचंमरुचं ममयातृममयातृ॥

*The fine mountain elephants were not spared;
An entire stop was put to the motion of the birds;
All enjoyment was perfectly destroyed;
The disconsolate women were deeply afflicted;
And then the brave perished, but not in battle.*

7.—The seventh order is called प्रतिशेध.* It has a given number of syllables, reading the same backwards and forwards.

Four kinds of it are enumerated. First, when one half *páda* reads backwards, the same as the next does forwards. Secondly, when one *páda* reads the same backwards as the next does forwards. Thirdly, when two *pádas* or one line reads backwards the same as the next does forwards. Fourthly, when one *ślóka* or stanza reads backwards the same as the next does forwards: as

नात्तात्ताव वज्जानावा राजनौष वनौषवा॥

That great army by its valour triumphed in many a battle.

वारुषाममभीरावा वाराभीममवारवा।

कारितारिवधावेनः नामैषावरितारिका॥

That fine army, defended by huge elephants, resounding with the shouts of the fearless, intent upon fighting and destroying the enemy, is irresistible.

नादिनोमहनाधोक्ताममेकाचनकामिता।

तामिकामचकामेन स्वाधीनादमनोदिना॥

The woman whose mind is not enchanted by the peacock's voices: who is bold and unsubdued by all-subduing love, is not the woman for me.

This is also called वर्ज्योक्त by some, and placed under the head of दुष्कर.

निमिताखिरतिभीकोन्येजतिमरवाहवा । वारतिमविरोधीनखामोमरवान्तम
तनवारमयोभाखानधीरेविनतोरवा । वारवारमतेज्यकोभीतोरखितात्रिनि ॥

O immortals ; the well armed, bold, glorious and warlike enemy does not tremble at our prowess. What fine, well mailed, broad chested, bold man, is acting the hero, unmoved in the loud resounding battle ?

The following, written over the holy water in one of the churches in Paris, is a specimen of the kind in Greek ; with this difference, that the whole reads the same backwards and forwards, and has the same meaning both ways—*νύψον ἀνεμνήσαι μὴ μόνον ὄψιν*—(wash your sins and not merely your face.)

The following is a specimen of the same kind in Latin.

*Roma tibi subito, motibus ibit amor.
Sole medere pede, ede, perede melos.*

There are instances of a like nature in Sanscrit. The following stanza reads the same backwards and forwards, and has the same meaning both ways.

वारमानवरारोहानगेभागमनाहिवा । वाहिनामगभागेनहारोरावनमारवा ॥

Is not this a beautiful woman, whose gait is like that of a large elephant ? She is adorned with her necklace, is gone into the grove, and let her lover follow.

8.—The eighth order is **महाजमक***. In this every *pāda* must be the same, and also every part of every *pāda*; so that the same letters must be reiterated as many times as the nature of the verse requires, to fill up the whole stanza. There may of course be many kinds of this, arising from the number of syllables fixed upon for repetition, and the metre employed.

As the words or syllables repeated must occur in a different sense every time they are repeated, it is difficult to find such as can be reiterated through a whole stanza, and yet make good sense. The following is given as a specimen of this kind of composition, for the explanation of which I am

* This term is applied by some writers to the next order.

indebted to Mr. WILSON. Though a misapplication of ingenuity, it serves the purpose for which it is here adduced, of explaining the nature of this description of alliteration.

समानचा समानचा समानचा समानचा ।
समानचा समानचा समानचा समानचा ॥

O thou ! who participatest in my feelings, effect the union of me, with this maiden, alike unparalleled by any ; in whom loveliness and accomplishments are combined ; but who is filled with haughtiness, and is indifferent to my sufferings.

Analysis :—समानचा a fellow sufferer, from समान and चा; * मा me, अनचा with this (maid) ; समानचासमानचा unparalleled in beauty and accomplishments, from स, मा, नच, and असमान ; समानच bring to or with, unite, स, आ, and जी to lead ; असमानचासमानचा indifferent to my sufferings, असमान, चाच and मान ; समानचा haughty, च and मान.

9.—The ninth order is श्लोकाभास. This requires one whole stanza to be the same as the next in sound, but different in sense. Strictly speaking, there can be only one kind of this ; the only distinction that can be made is that arising from the varied length of the stanza. The following are specimens of this description : as,

अभिधातावतुरं प्रभूतं दधिरं पुरः ।
कर्कशं प्रथितं धाम वसुधं पुष्करं च ॥
अभिधातावरं तु प्रभूतं दधिरं पुरः ।
कर्कशं प्रथितं धाम वसुधं पुष्करं च ॥

He will go to the good, great, handsome, rough chested, renowned, virtuous, excellent, blue-eyed king, (Rāma.)

And in passing to the principal, lofty, enchanting, hard, inhabited mountain opposite, his splendour will be visible, for a season, in the sky.

10.—The tenth order is called अनुप्रासवत्. This is only partial alliteration ; it has sometimes only the appearance of it, arising from some

* चाच same as आचाच ॥

similarity in the sound of certain letters ; at others there is an alliteration, but it is irregular, and can be reduced to no definite rules : as

चितिविभित्तिक्लित्विभित्ति मृतस्तवःपरमतवः।

उद्धरदुर्गुद्धदुर्गुद्धि कुरवःसमरिदुर्गुद्धि

The noble Kurus, devoted to the conquering and preserving of the land, firmly opposed their enemies, and made them tremble in the battle.

Besides the preceding there is another kind of alliteration called **दुष्कार**, by means of which the whole stanza may be thrown into some artificial form. The particular form into which the verse is thrown, gives to it both its character and name, as may be perceived by the instances which follow.

1.—The **गोमूत्रिका** has the syllables of the stanza so arranged as to read the same either straight forward, or cross-ways, following the order of the lines drawn from the first syllables. These lines are supposed to present a figure something like a stream of urine passing from a cow, and hence the name by which this kind of alliteration is denominated ; as

मृ. दु. जे. वि. क. ख. डा. नं. सा. ध. ने. य. वि. वा. दि. मि.

 व. दु. वे. वि. क. ख. डा. नं. यु. इ. मा. य. वि. वा. णि. मि.

When the contest commenced with loud vociferations, the juice flowed copiously from the infuriated elephants engaged in the battle.

2.—The **चर्द्धभमक** after the stanza is regularly arranged according to its four *pādaś*, or component parts, has the syllables so disposed that *the whole of the first half* reads the same straightforwards or downwards ; and *the whole of the second half* reads the same beginning with the first syllables forwards and the last syllables upwards ; as

च	भी	क	म	ति	के	ने	वे
भी	ता	न	म्ह	ख	मा	व	ने
क	न	सु	का	म	खे	गा	के
म	म्ह	का	म	क	न	ख	ति

The stanza arranged in its common form reads thus—

सभीकमतिकेनेहे भीममन्त्रसनामने ।
काजसकामवेनाके सन्त्रकामक

The field of battle is enlightened by the fearless; but destructive to the pleasures of the fearful; on it the brave shout for victory, and the base are put to flight.

3.—The सर्वतोमद् has each *páda* the same, whether read forward or backward, or from the centre to each extremity; while all the *pádas* together read the same either downwards or upwards, whether we commence at the centre or at each extremity; as

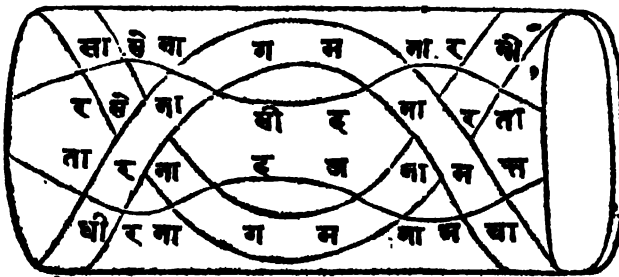
दे	वा	का	नि	नि	का	वा	दे
वा	हि	का	ख	ख	का	हि	वा
का	का	रे	भ	भ	रे	का	का
नि	ख	भ	व्य	व्य	भ	ख	नि

The verse in its usual form stands thus—

देवाकानिनि कावादे वाहिकाखखकाहिवा ।
काकारेभ भरे काका निखभव्यव्यभखनि ॥

O dastards; (see where) the rutting elephants are contending, exciting the gods to war, carrying the proud foes to warlike deeds, and shining (under the conduct of those who) save the conquering and the conquered.*

4.—The मुरजवन्त्र has the syllables so arranged, that when the stanza is divided into its four component parts, each part reads the same straight forwards, or crossways, like the braces of a drum; whence its name.



* Literally the poor and the prosperous.

The verse in its regular form stands thus :

साधेनागमनारको रविनाशीदनारता ।
तारनादजनामक्त धीरनागमनामक्त ॥

The army at the commencement of the expedition was full of spirits; and with its infiltrated elephants, vociferous and well conditioned.

5. The चक्रवन्धु admits of the letters being arranged in the form of a *wheel* or *discus*, from which it takes its name. The letter that is repeated forms the axle from which the reading commences; reading first to the right, then downwards, again to the left and then upwards; afterwards from the top round the periphery. The first line of the verse forms the radii; and the second line, together with the letters at the end of each of the radii, forms the circumference; as—



The verse in its regular form reads thus—

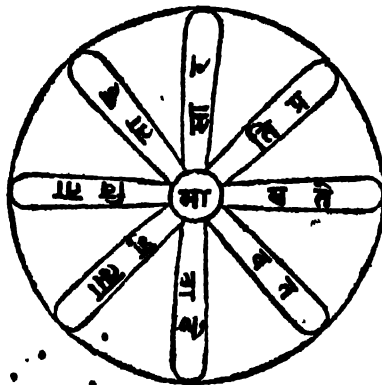
करकुकोककुररकलहंसकरमितः ।
सरोजकोमलोद्गारगीरसंयक्तमादतः ॥

(A pond) adorned with deer, geese, quails and teals, and having its winds impregnated with the moist odours of the tender lotuses.

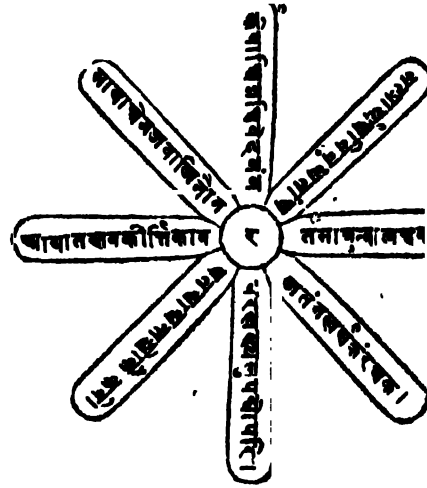
The महाचक्र or कुलाचक्र, the *great* or *Potter's wheel*, differs from the preceding in being read from the axle along the radius upwards, then along the periphery to the left, and down the next radius to the axle. Then

राकापतावृतपरायपद्यातमारा रामातया परमदुर्गलितामुधारा ॥

6.—The पद्ममन्त्र is so composed that the stanza may be arranged in the form of a *lotus*, from which its name is derived. There are various kinds of it according to the number of petals assigned to the lotus. In this the syllable that is repeated forms the seed vessel, from which the reading commences towards the side E. and passing from thence (except at the cardinal points) to the next petal towards N. &c. In the petals to the cardinal points, the letters are read twice, once forwards and one backwards ; as



If the size of the lotus is enlarged by the admission of two stanzas into its composition, the construction is more simple, as in the following example, which is read right across according to the figures one, two, three, four. This was given me by a pundit applying for a situation as a teacher; and the syllables beginning at one and going round to eight, form the motto *आमाके मने बरिदे* which in Bengálí means, *Forget me not.*



The following is the regular form of the stanzas and their rendering—

आधातस्तवकीर्तिका वरतमाः श्रुत्वा महं कर्णने ।
 मया चे गजवाजिनो न रजतं न स्वर्णं रचक ॥
 केषाञ्चिद्विदेनं न रवरस्त्वहं पयोपरि ।
 मत्प्रार्थ्यं विबुधतां चरणतश्चाद्यन्त सोऽकैः कवे ॥

I, having heard of your great fame

By the hearing of the ear, have come (to see you);

I do not request of you either elephants or horses;

Neither, O Preserver! do I desire silver or gold;

I do not seek the infelicity of others;

But, Sir, your lasting prosperity.

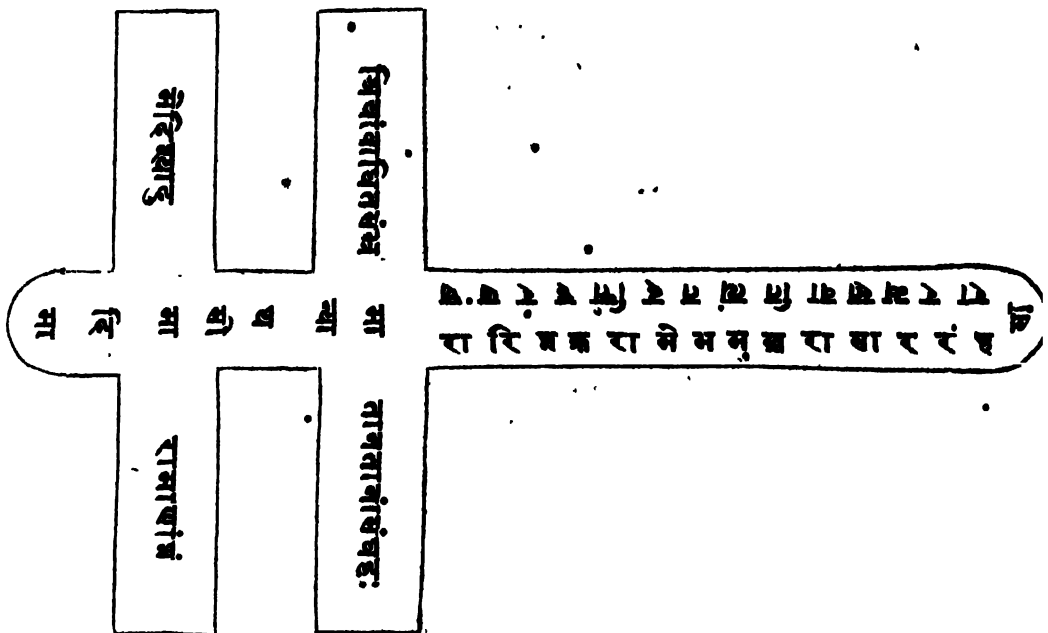
You will understand, O Poet! the sum of all my desires,

By reading the first and last syllables of these stanzas.

भाषति प्रतिभाषारं दृष्टमाता हताविभा ।

भावितान्मा शुभावाहे देवाभावतस्तेवमा ॥

7.—The **सुवर्णशब्द** admits the stanzas to be thrown into the form of a sword, whence the name. The first stanza forms the blade, and the second the remaining part of the sword. Read first round the blade, and then the right, left, and central parts of the hilt.



भारतारिष्यकुरामेभ मुद्यैरांवाररंइवा ।

षादारभ्यसावानित्यं तदर्तिहरणमा ॥

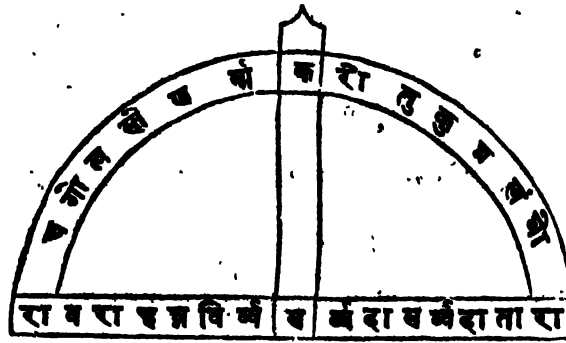
मातानतानांसंचट्टः त्रियंवाधितसभ्रमा ।

मान्यायसीमारामाणां न मे दिव्यादुमादिमा ॥

2 P

concentration of excellencies, the remover of fear, the venerable goddess, the glory of success, command my prosperity

8.—The **सुगुण** presents the stanza in the form of a bow. The reading commences from the centre letter of the bowstring within the arrow, first to the right hand and then from the same letter to the left. After, from the centre letter of the bow, first to the right hand and then to the left; as will be seen by comparing the verse which follows with the artificial form:

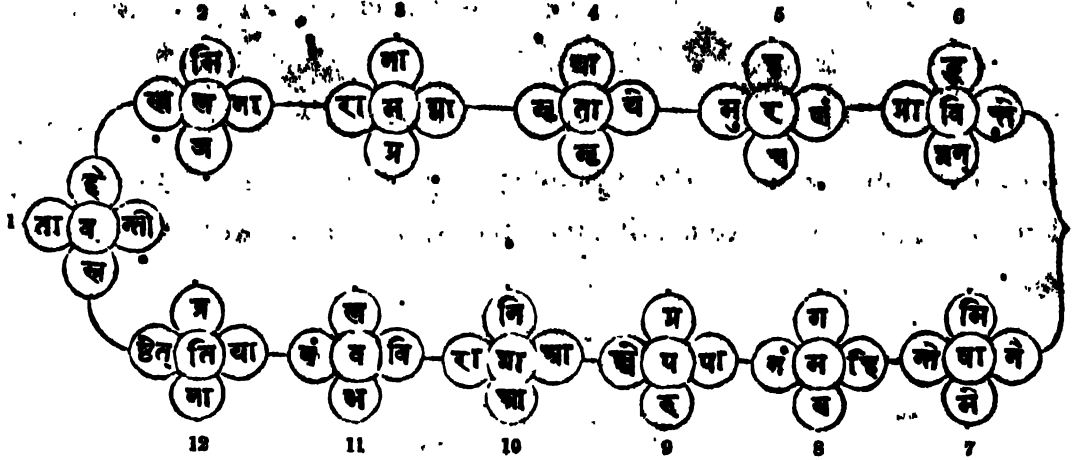


सर्वदा सर्वदा तारा सर्वविघ्नहरावरा ।
करोतु कुल्लवं चोरा कर्षणीमगोचरा ॥

May the excellent goddess Tārā, the constant giver of good and the remover of all hindrance, though tremendous and unattainable by your works, promote your welfare.

9.—The **सुगुण** is made in imitation of a necklace or rosary. The reading commences from the foremost bead, pearl, or jewel, and passing from that to the upper line goes round the string according to the figures. The letters in the first gem and all in the upper line, are read from the left to the centre, then upwards, downwards, back again to the centre and to the right, every syllable being repeated with the centre one. All in the second line from 7 to 12 are read from the right hand to the centre, then

downwards, upwards, back again to the centre and to the left, as will appear from comparing with the artificial form the stanza that follows:



तावद्देवस्य नीलस्य जलमिच्छन्ना रामनाममममम

मृतायातामृता ये मुरहरचरणं प्राविशन् विदु विन्ने।

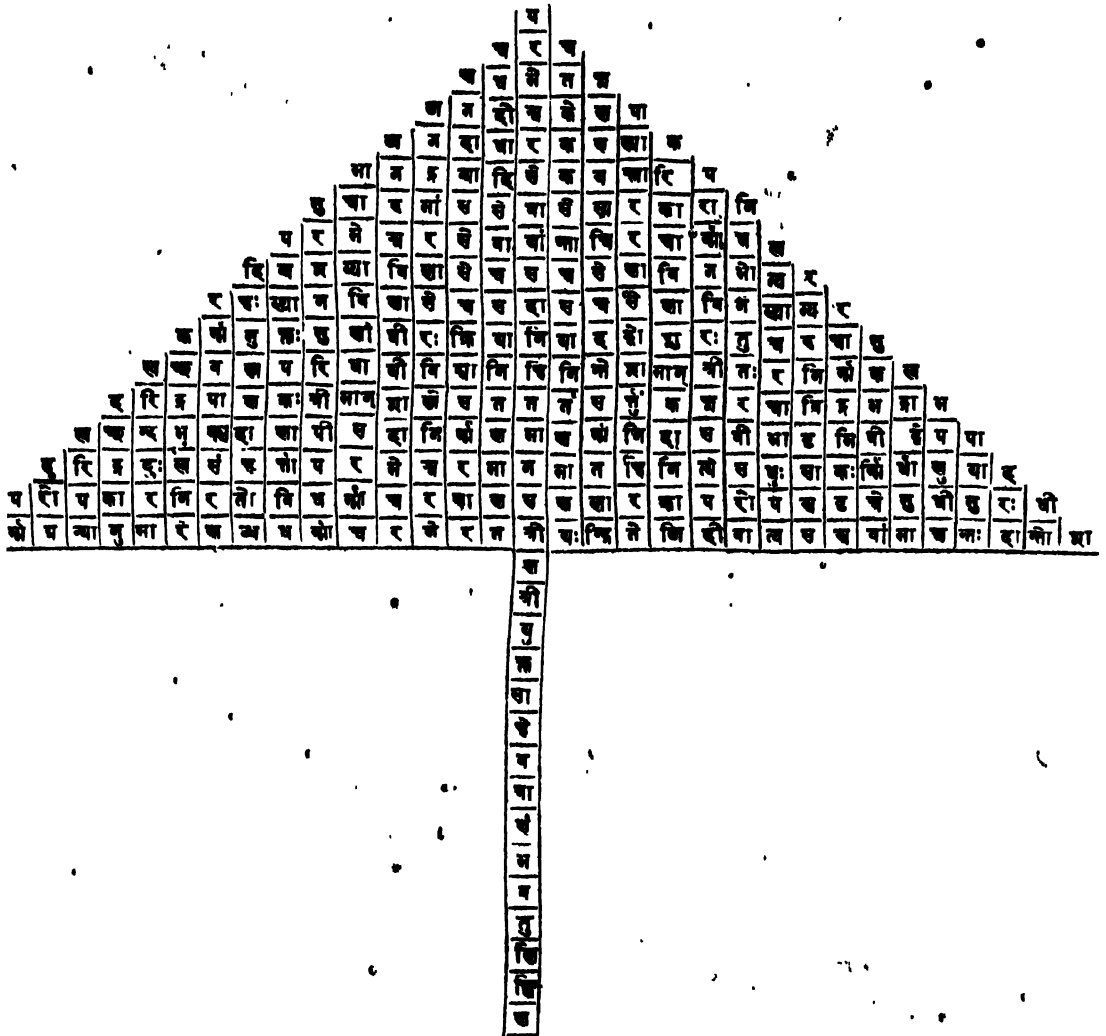
मैवामैवानिवाको हिमवतमममम पापदपमपद

आश्वा आश्वानिवा राविम भवस्य वभं चाति नातिप्रतिष्ठेत् ॥

Know, O wise man, that those who come to the brink of the river of the gods, and repeating the name of Rāma depart to immortality, are absorbed in Vishnu; they, like cold in winter, do not return to this sinful world; their hope, like the horizon bright with the setting sun, obtains liberation from the world, and is no more disappointed.

10.—The वृक्षवन्ध is of a more extensive form, and I am indebted to the Calcutta Christian Observer, August, 1835, for a specimen of it: it was composed by a pandit at Nadiya, and addressed to a Missionary. It is not quoted for the sense it contains, but as furnishing an example of a number of stanzas arranged in the form of a tree. The stem of the tree beginning from the top प, and going to the bottom व, forms the first stanza. By taking the left hand side, and joining all the letters with the stem, other stanzas are produced, as चरनेचर, and so forth to the bottom of the stem.

Then चतुर्मेवर, &c. &c. Afterwards by taking the right hand, and joining, all those letters with the stem, other verses are produced, as चरमेवर and चधमेवर, &c. &c. In this manner thirty-four stanzas are contained in the small compass of this tree. The accompanying is the figure of the tree, copied from the original Sanscrit manuscript as nearly as it can be imitated in type.



This has been literally rendered, and, as far as possible imitated in form, in the subjoined English version :—

ON SANSKRIT ALLITERATION.

To the ultimate Being
 To the Lord of the lowliest
 To the universal Ruler's ser-
 To the world-containing Deity's service
 To all pleasurable delights ev-
 To the enjoyment of agreeable food eve-
 To the worship of the Supreme Deity ear-
 To reposing on beautiful couches, laudab-
 To wandering in places of retirement
 Full of merit, peaceful, grave, to good deeds in
 Clad in neat garments, with mind to wisdom devot
 Protector of the poor, prosperous, meditating the Shasters;
 Faring abundantly, right-spoken, and ever pure in
 Removing the griefs of the poor, with mind fixed on God,
 Delighting to aid others, slow to unbecoming behaviour, ex-
 Devoted to virtue, following the instructions of the Shasters, excel

Being's ultimate the To
 Being's all-wise omniscient the To
 ser- Deity's preserving all the To
 service just good Bestower's the To
 iv- Deity redeeming great the To
 most Invisible the of worship the To
 ar- duties proper your weigh do Maturely
 ust- enjoyment every of sweetness the taste To
 'ondly groves charming through rove To
 n- compassionately upright, clever, Handsome
 dispo- meditation to happy, duties appropriate to At
 rone ever ill and good of balancing the
 n clean ever and mild-spoken, Sin
 devoted, truth to, holy, righteous,
 x- another help to slow not, diligent, intelligi-
 xcel- passions subdued of, truth speaking, patient, com

may
 Sal-

In addition to the different kinds of Alliteration which have been specified there is one other worthy of notice: it is that of forming stanzas with any given number of consonants. Verses are formed, from which half the letters of the alphabet are excluded, and others in which only one-fourth part of the consonants occurs. These are again reduced to three, two, and even one consonant. It might appear altogether impossible to compose an entire and intelligible verse by the aid of a single consonant; yet in Sanscrit this has been achieved. In the following stanza no consonant is used save द *d*, and it occurs no less than six and thirty times.

दाददो दुदुहादी दादादो दूददोददः।
 दुहादं दददो दुहे ददाद दददोददः॥

(Krishnā) the benevolent, the troubler of the injurious, the purifier, whose arm is destructive to the impious; who gives both to the liberal and the miser, and is the destroyer of destroyers, discharged a weapon at the enemy.

In reference to the artificial specimens it may be observed, that since every form which pleases the imagination of the Poet may be selected as a kind of mould into which the verse may be cast or shaped, it is manifest that many other forms, beside those given, might be produced. Among these are commonly enumerated the flag, the dove-cot, the boat, the serpent, the earth, the door, the curls, the pond, the chain, the chariot, the sun or moon, and constellations, &c. Of all these I have not been able to obtain good specimens, and as most of them are of modern invention, and may be formed and increased at the pleasure of the Pandits, I have not deemed it of much importance to seek after them. The examples that have been supplied will be sufficient to explain the nature of this kind of poetry ; and taken in connection with the other ten orders, to shew that alliteration in Sanscrit, is a subject of no inconsiderable extent. I have not yet seen any thing in print on this curious topic ; it would be vanity " therefore to suppose that I have exhausted it in this short attempt. Should what has here been advanced lead some scholar, better capable of fulfilling the task, to discuss it at a greater length, I shall consider that I have done more service to the cause of literature, and the objects of the Asiatic Society by prompting that individual to write, than by any thing I have written. The little information I have collected, has been gleaned with some trouble from different native works, there not being to my knowledge even among them a *complete* treatise on the subject.

I cannot conclude without observing, that the very ingenious specimens of alliteration which have been brought forward, must convince every unprejudiced mind that the natives of this country are by no means deficient in intellect. No nation has ever penetrated to a greater extent the

arcana of literature than the Hindus; and no other nation has ever yet presented an equal variety of poetic compositions. The various metres of Greece and Rome have filled Europe with astonishment; but what are these compared with the extensive range of Sanscrit metres under its three classes of poetical writing? Whilst we thus place the Eastern sages far above all the Western bards for their skill in poetry, it must at the same time be regretted, that their attention to those parts of learning which required great ingenuity, diverted their minds from that correct and dignified style of prose composition in which the Greek and Latin writers so much excel them, and which to a nation is of far greater importance than all the embellishments of poetry.

The past ought to yield a lesson for the future. From the past the Hindus may learn that they have no reason to be discouraged in any literary undertaking, from the apprehension that they shall fail through the want of talent: only let them cultivate their minds to the extent of which they are capable, and they have nothing to fear from competition with any nation upon the earth. But for the future let them learn how much more it will be to their interest, both as individuals and as a people, to employ their talents in the noble pursuit of science, rather than in the abstruse, though ingenious parts of literature. Past experience has shewn, in the character of the English, that science can do more for a nation than literature; and that both of them combined can work wonders. There was a time, as in the days of Aldhelm, when the English, like the Hindus, were more devoted to the recondite parts of school learning, than to the acquisition of sound scientific knowledge; and had they continued so, they had never been what they are at the present period. Those dark ages have

rolled away, and the light of science and literature are now shining forth in their strength. That light has dawned on this land ; the Hindu youth are opening their eyes to behold its glories, and are commencing a career which will conduct them to honor and prosperity. Let them pursue their noble course with ardour and perseverance ; and may the time come, when they shall as much excel Europeans for their improvements in science, as their forefathers excelled them in the dark and deep parts of literature.

V.

TRANSLATION

OF AN

INSCRIPTION IN THE BURMESE LANGUAGE,

DISCOVERED

AT BUDDHA GAYA, IN 1833.

BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. BURNEY,

British Resident in Ava.

THE accompanying paper, (Plate I*) is a *fac-simile* of an ancient Burmese inscription, which was discovered at *Buddha Gaya* by my brother, Captain GEORGE BURNEY, of the 38th Bengal Native Infantry, when he accompanied to that place in January 1833 the two Burmese Envoys who were lately residing in Bengal, on the part of the king of Ava. The black marble containing the inscription is fixed against the wall of the inner

* The original fac-simile having by some accident been lost, Mr. V. HATHORNE, Judge of *Gaya*, was kind enough to have three more impressions taken with great care from the stone, which he states to be fixed into the wall in an inverted position. From these the present lithograph has been executed, marking the exterior margin of the letters as they now exist. This has been done with the greater care because a doubt exists as to the date on the stone; the short account given by myself in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society*, May 1834, from RATNA PAULA's reading, (without any knowledge of Colonel BURNEY's having taking up the examination of it) making it 200 years more recent than appears in the present translation.—J. P. SEC.

court of the convent of *Sanyāsī*, mentioned in the 2d edition of HAMILTON's *East India Gazetteer*, under the article *Buddha Gaya*. That building is called on the spot *Guru Māth*, and Captain BURNES was informed, that this inscription was discovered near the large Buddhist temple about forty years ago, whilst some labourers were excavating the earth for bricks with which to construct the convent, in the upper part of which lives the chief *Sanyāsī* or *Mahant* who now has charge of all the religious edifices and monumental relics of GAUDAMA to be seen at *Buddha Gaya*, and who receives presents and almost royal attentions from all Buddhist pilgrims.

The character in this inscription is styled by the Burmese, *Kyounk-tsa*,* or stone letter, and it bears something of the same resemblance to the Burmese character in common use, as our own print does to our hand writing. The letters are square, whilst those of the common alphabet are round, and most of the inscriptions among the ruins of the thousands of temples in the old Burmese capital *Pagán*, as well as a remarkable inscription 183 years old, to be seen near the great pagoda of *Koung M, hoo-dau-gyee* opposite the city of Ava, which were supposed by former English travellers to be in the Pali character and language, are now known to be in the common Burmese language, but in this square alphabet. The following is a specimen of the difference between the two characters:—
 ဝဓ ဝဓ ဝဓ, *ta-youk*, a man, in the common Burmese writing, is ဝဓ ဝဓ ဝဓ † in the square character. It does not appear, that this kind of writing was ever in general use in Burmah, but there is one work now always written in a square character, slightly differing from that in this inscription. It is the *Kammua-tsa* (†), or rules for inducting a Burmese into the order of priest-

* The letter here expressed by *ts* should, on analogy with the Devanágari, be written *ch*: In the same way the *th* should be *s*; the *z* should be *j*; the *y* frequently *r*; and the *d*, *t*. The author prefers the English rendering which gives the pronunciation nearest to the original, and his orthography has accordingly been preserved throughout the present paper. Sec.

† The 4th line of the inscription contains this word.

(†) Sanscrit. *Karmma-váchyá*.

hood, translations from which are given in the Appendix No. 5, to SYMES's embassy to Ava, and in DR (BUCHANAN) HAMILTON's essay on the literature and religion of the Burmans, published in the 6th volume of the Asiatic Researches. The writing exhibited in SYMES's plate of the Burman alphabet as the Páli or religious text of the Burmans, is in the same square character; indeed, it is a sentence copied from the *Kammua-tsa*, which is usually written on plates of ivory or other substance with the Burmese varnish boiled, the plates being often gilded.* The learned imagine that the square form of the letters rendering this character more easy to be cut, it was invented for lapidary inscriptions; or perhaps its closer resemblance to the ancient Páli alphabet may have led to its adoption. The Burmese possess eight or ten different kinds of *Kyounk-tsa*, but most of them differ from the character in this inscription chiefly in ornamental additions.

As I possess and have read through a complete copy of the Burmese History in 39 volumes,† I have been enabled, with the assistance of some

* SYMES has not copied the sentence quite correctly, and has omitted the first syllable of the first word. In the accompanying paper B. (Plate II.) the sentence may be seen written in both the square and the common Burmese characters. The *Kammua-tsa* is composed entirely in the Páli language, and held in great reverence, being used to administer an oath upon to a priest, and sometimes on solemn occasions to laymen. Those vowel marks which are placed above consonants in the common character, are often placed, slightly altered, on the same line with the consonants in the *Kammua-tsa* character, apparently because the lines in that kind of writing have very little space between them. This *Kammua-tsa* character is called "*Mag-yeze-ye*,"‡ Tamarind seed writing, because the letters are supposed to resemble that seed.

† The Burmese possess several histories of their own kings, as well as of the kings of Prome, Pagan, Pegu, Zenmay, Toung-ngoo and Ta-t-houng, relating fairly enough their disasters as well as successes, and bearing strong internal marks of authenticity, often supported by ancient stone inscriptions. About four years ago the present king of Ava appointed some of his most learned priests and officers to compile a new edition of the large Burmese History, called *Maha Yazawen-dau-gyee* (§). I possess a copy of this work in 39 volumes. It commences with the creation of the world, according to the Buddhist system of cosmogony, and after giving

‡ Perhaps a corruption of *Mágákhí*, from the country where the writing was current. See.

(§) *Mahá Rája Wendógrí*.

learned Burmese at Rangoon, to give my brother the following translation with explanatory notes of this inscription. The letters do not appear originally to have been neatly or quite correctly cut, and some of them, as well as two of the numeral figures, are not formed according to any of the *Kyouk-tsa* known at Rangoon. Still as no word contains so many of these unknown letters as to render it impossible to be made out, the learned at Rangoon have had no difficulty in decyphering the whole inscription. The paper marked B. (Plate II.) contains a copy of it in the stone character, with all the letters made perfect and complete, as well as a copy in the common Burmese writing, and the following translation is as literal as the idioms of the two languages will admit. Not a single word of the Burmese is omitted, but it will be seen that several words in English have been added in order to preserve a grammatical construction. All such additional words are included within brackets :

“(The temple of) *Páyatha-bhat*; (¹) place of (GAUDAMA's) eating charitable offerings, (which was one) among the 84,000 temples of the great king named THEERI DHAMMA THAUKA, (²) who ruled over *Zaboodipa* (³) island, subsequently to (the year) 218 (⁴) of the Lord God's religion, having

some account of the kings of Magadha and Central India, and of the life of GAUDAMA, relates a history of the kings of Tagoung, Prome, Pagan, Pegu and Ava, coming down to the year 1821. The ground work of this compilation is taken from other histories written at various times, and principally from two works, copies of which I also possess. One is a very popular history in 30 volumes, comprising a period from the creation of the world down to the Burmese year 1073, (A. D. 1721) written by a private individual named MOUNG KULA, who is said to have died about the time that the Peguers took Ava in 1761. The other is a continuation of this history, compiled by an officer named PANA MENG YEE or MOÛTTA MENG YEE; and comprises a period from 1711 to 1819, to the death of the late king, in 13 volumes. What Mr. CRAWFORD reported as to the account of the late war written by the royal historiographer at Ava, is a very good story, but I have the best reason for believing that he was incorrectly informed. There is no such officer at Ava as a special historiographer, and the portion continuing the history from 1821 to 1830 in 8 or 9 volumes, has only lately been completed by a committee of officers and learned men, whose labours have not yet been published. An abstract of the large history was prepared for me in 1830, by order of the king of Ava, and I then made a translation of it.

been destroyed for a long time, the Lord who repaired (it) was one PENTHAGOO-GYEE (⁸). When afterwards (it) was again destroyed, king THADO (⁹) built (it). When afterwards (it) was again destroyed, and the Lord of the white Elephant, (¹) the great king of righteousness, deputed (as) his representative the teacher, THEERI DHAMMA PADA RÁJA GOONA, (²) (he) was accompanied at the time by (his) disciple THEERI KATHABA (³). There was property to do (it), but (it) could not be done. Let the lord priest WABADATHI fulfil his engagement, and let PYOO-TA-THEIN-MEN (⁹) (or chief of 100,000 *Pyoos*,) assist, and have (it) done. Authority was given to PYOO-THAKHENNGE (¹⁰) and to the great officer RATHA, (and the temple) was re-built on Friday, the 10th day of the waning moon of *Pyatho*, (¹¹) in the year 467 (¹²). On Sunday, the 8th day of the waxing moon *Tazoun-mhoun* (¹³), in the year 468 (¹⁴), worship was paid (to the temple) with various flags (¹⁵) worthy to be presented. Worship was paid repeatedly with offerings (¹⁶) of food and a thousand lights. Reward was prayed for with 21 (¹⁷) young persons considered as our own sons and daughters, and worship was paid with a *Pudetha* (¹⁸) (tree), bearing flowers, cups and cloths. In order that the duty of (making) religious offerings might continue without interruption throughout all time, purchase was made with the weight of our bodies (¹⁹), and bestowed (on the temple). May such good works become (our) aid (to obtain) the thing *Neibban* (²⁰), and (we) desire the reward of becoming *Rahandas* (²¹) (or inspired apostles), in the days of the Lord God ARIMADEYA (²²)."

Explanatory Notes.

I.—*Páyatha-bhat* † are said to be Páli words, meaning boiled rice and milk. The first charitable offering which GAUDAMA received after he issued from the wilderness, where he had been performing austerities during six years, was in a village called *Thenanigouy*, from a rich man's daughter named THOOZÁTA. It consisted of boiled rice and

† *S. Páyasa.* (²) *Sri Kasyapa.*

milk, and the spot where he ate ^(a) it was called *Payatha-bhat* afterwards. That spot was close to the right bank of the *Nareenjana* ^(b), now called *Nilajan* stream, into which GAUDAMA cast the gold plate containing the food, after having eaten forty-nine mouthfuls of it. The plate floated up the stream and gave a proof that GAUDAMA would become a Buddha. On this same spot a king of *Magadha* named THEERI DHAMMA THAUKA, built one of the 84,000 temples, which he raised to the memory of GAUDAMA 218 years after that Buddha's death. The monuments usually called, as in this inscription, *Tsedi* or *Zedi* ^(c), are now generally built in Burmah, of a round and solid form, like that of the Dagope in Western India, but in former times, as may be seen particularly at Pagan, they were much handsomer structures, being arched, and containing highly ornamental apartments within them. At Pagan there still exists one pagoda called *Them-bau-zedi* ^(d), or ship-temple, probably from the circumstance of the form having been taken from that in use in countries beyond sea, which is something like the large Buddhist temple at *Buddha Gaya*, described in HAMILTON'S *East India Gazetteer* as "a lofty brick edifice resembling at a distance a huge glass house." The Burmese envoys had a picture taken in order to be presented to the king of Ava of this edifice, and of most of the surrounding objects at *Buddha Gaya*. THEERI DHAMMA THAUKA ^(e) built a monastery as well as a temple in 84,000 different parts of his empire, and as the temple now standing at *Buddha Gaya* called by the Burmese *Mahá Baudhi Paribánga-Zedi* ^(f) (temple in which all offerings to Buddha's sacred tree are deposited), is considered by the Burmese vakeels to have been originally built by the king of *Magadha*, they suppose that the inscription refers to the monastery which was built at the same time, and which might have been styled *Páyatha-bhat*, but of which there are no remains now. The words of the inscription do not however quite warrant such a supposition.

2.—THEERI DHAMMA THAUKA was the grandson of TSANDA-GOUTTA, ^(g) who must be the same as CHANDRA-GUPTA, king of *Magadha* of Sanscrit authors, and SANDRACOPTOS, or SANDRACOTTOS of the historians of Alexander the Great. According to the Burmese history, TSANDA-GOUTTA reigned for 24 years, between the Burmese

(a) The term used for GAUDAMA or any priest's eating is, "giving it glory."

(b) *S. Nairanjana*

(c) *S. Chaitya?*

(d) *Sembojeti.*

(e) *Sri Dharmaasoka.*

(f) *Paribboga jeti.*

(g) The Burmese letter *Q* is often pronounced as *ch*, and is used always for the *ch* in Páli or foreign words, but the usual sound given to it is more like a hard *s* pronounced with the tongue pressed against the roof of the mouth.

sacred year 162, and 186 or B. C. 382 and 358. He is also described as having been of the race of *Mauriya*, as having killed his predecessor DHANANANDA, the last of the eight *Nandas*, at the instigation of a Bramin named ZANEKKA, (a) and as having been consecrated king of the whole earth, implying that he possessed extensive power. The Burmese history also applies to this king TSANDA-GOUTTA, and not to NANDA, as Colonel WILFORD gives it from Sanscrit authors, the tale of his lifeless corpse having been re-animated and actuated by his presence—but by the soul of a *Bheeloo* or monster, and not by that of a magician. The son of this king, who was called BHEINDOO-THARA (b), from the circumstance, it is said, of his body being covered with some eruption, and who appears to be the same as the VARISARA of Sanscrit authors, killed the *Bheeloo* by a device, and ascended the throne in the Burmese sacred era 186 or B. C. 358. He reigned 28 years and was succeeded by his son THERRE DHAMMA THAUKA, who is also styled ATTHAUKA, in the Burmese sacred year 214 or B. C. 330. The Burmese always use a soft *th* for *s*, and hence ATTHAUKA is evidently the same as ASOCA-VERDHANA and ASOCA in Sir WM. JONES'S and Colonel WILFORD'S lists of the kings (c) of *Magadha*. This prince appears to have restored or established more extensively the religion of GAUDAMA, and hence the Brahmins of India have probably destroyed all accounts of his government; but the Burmese possess copious details; and the latter half of the 2d volume of the *Myamma Maha Yazawen-dau-gyee* (d), or large Burmese royal history of kings, is filled with an account of this king's reign. He is described as a *Mauriya* king of *Magadha*, as the grandson of TSANDA-GOUTTA, and as having held his capital at *Patalipout*, which the Burmese consider with Major RENNELL to have stood on the site of the present town of Patna. He is described also, as having been consecrated, or as having received the sacred affusion as king of *Zaboodipa* (e) island, four years after his accession to the throne, in the Burmese sacred year 218 or B. C. 326. It was after such consideration, as this inscription mentions, that he resolved upon building, and he carried his resolution into effect, a monastery and monument to the memory of GAUDAMA BOODHA, (f) in 84,000 different parts of his empire; and he selected that number, it is said, because one collection of the precepts of GAUDAMA, called *Dhamma Khanda*, is divided into 84,000

(a) *Chanacya* of Sanscrit authors.

(b) See vols. 2d and 9th of *Asiatic Researches*, Octavo edition.

(c) *Bindusára* or *Bimbisára*.

(d) *Barma mahá Rajawendogri*.

(e) *Jambu dwipa*.

(f) *Gautama Buddha*.

sections. One of the 84,000 temples then constructed is supposed by some Burmese to have been this *Páyatha-bhat*, which was re-built and on which this inscription was placed, 1430 years after. There are several temples in Burmah mentioned in the Burmese history as having been re-built by different monarchs, on the ruins of those built by THEERI DHAMMA THAUKA ⁽¹⁾ on this occasion. In the 23^d year of this king's reign, in the Burmese sacred era 237 or B. C. 307, the third and last rehearsal of the communications of GAUDAMA took place at *Pátalipout* ⁽²⁾ under the protection of this sovereign and superintendence of MAUGGALI POUTTA-TEITHA ⁽³⁾. The Burmese history has no account of any king of *Magadha* or Central India subsequent to this prince, whose dynasty is supposed to have become extinct with him, as his brother, son and daughter all assumed the priesthood and rejected the throne. The son, prince MAHEINDA, ⁽⁴⁾ proceeded to Ceylon and established the Buddhist religion there, and it is curious to observe that according to the native historians of Ceylon, the name of the person who introduced Buddhism into that island is MIHENDOO ⁽⁵⁾. THEERI DHAMMA THAUKA reigned forty-three years, between the Burmese years 214 and 255, or B. C. 330 and 289. One Burmese history relates, that in consequence of his having died in a fit of passion, his soul upon his death entered the body of a large serpent, and that his son, prince MAHEINDA, having preached to and converted him, he died again and proceeded to the *Nat* country or celestial regions. But the large Burmese history contradicts this statement and asserts, that his Majesty immediately upon his death proceeded to the *Nat* country. It is possible, that this tale was invented by the Brahmins, as they tell a similar one of a king of *Cashmere*, who according to them, was turned into a serpent for having delayed feeding some hungry Brahmins ⁽⁶⁾;—and at all events, the learned will recollect, that some among the ancients believed, that the *marrow of the back bone* in a wicked man turned into a huge and fierce serpent. Sir WM. JONES and Colonel WILFORD have shown, that CHANDRA-GUPTA, or TSANDA-GOUTTA of the Burmese, is the same as the SANDRA-COPTOS, with whom SELEUCUS entered into alliance, and the learned Colonel has also shown, that this alliance took place in the year 302, B. C., thirteen years after CHANDRA-GUPTA had ascended the throne, and that he reigned twenty-four years, and died 292 years before our ⁽⁷⁾ era. According to the Burmese

⁽¹⁾ *Sri Dharma Asoka.*

⁽²⁾ *Pátaliputra.*

⁽³⁾ *Mauggaliputra.*

⁽⁴⁾ *Mahendra.*

⁽⁵⁾ See M. JOINVILLE's paper on Singhalá or Ceylon in the 7th vol. of the *Asiatic Researches*.

⁽⁶⁾ See Dr. WILSON's paper on the History of *Cashmere*, p. 22, vol. 15th of the *Asiatic Researches*.

⁽⁷⁾ 9th vol. of the *Asiatic Researches*, octavo edition, p. 96 and 100.

historians, the date **THEERI DHAMMA THAUKA** is said to have ascended the throne is 362 years before Christ, and the date of his death 358 B. C., being sixty-six or sixty-seven years earlier than the periods fixed by Colonel WILFORD. This is a small error in an Indian date, and it is most probably an error on the part of the Burmese; for we can scarcely suppose that, in the time of **SELEUCUS**, **THEERI DHAMMA THAUKA** was known also by the title of his grandfather, as Colonel WILFORD has shown that the names given by old authors to the son and grandson of **SANDRA-COPTOS**, namely, **ALLITROCHATES** and **SOPHAGESIMUS**, apply to **VARISARA** *alias* **MITRA-GUPTA**, and **ASOCAVARDDHANA** *alias* **SHIVACASENA** ^(*). **THEERI DHAMMA THAUKA** then must be the same as the king **SOPHAGESIMUS** for renewing the alliance with whom **ANTIOCHUS** the Great went to India; and the date of his ascending the throne must be 264 years before Christ, and not, as the Burmese have it, 330 years. *Theeri* is the same as the Sanscrit *Śrī*, excellent—*Dhamma* is law, and religion too—and *Thauka*, which means care and anxiety, is said to have the privative initial particle *a* dropt in composition, but being understood, the word here implies *freedom* from care and anxiety ⁽¹⁾. When **THEERI DHAMMA THAUKA**'s mother was pregnant, she dreamt that she had one foot upon the sun and the other upon the moon, and that she was eating the stars. The dream was interpreted, that her child would bring the whole of *Zaboodipa* ⁽²⁾ island, which is equal to the sun and moon in beauty and splendour, under subjection, and that he would kill all his brothers. The latter part of the interpretation proved correct enough, as **THEERI DHAMMA THAUKA** is described as having killed no less than ninety-eight of his brothers, upon the death of the father, when they disputed the crown with him.

3.—*Zaboodipa* or more properly *Zambootipa* ⁽³⁾, the island of the *Jambú* or *Eugenia* fruit, is one of the four great islands, the southern one in the Buddhist system of the universe. It is so named from the circumstance of a tree of that species growing on the extreme north end of the island;—it is the same as this our earth, and hence, “king of *Zaboodipa*” means, king of the whole earth.

4.—This is the Buddhist sacred era commencing, according to the Burmese, 544 years before Christ, and our present year 1834 is their 2378th religious year. On the death of **GAUDAMA**, a king of *Magadha* named **AJĀTA-THAT** ⁽⁴⁾, assisted by one of **GAUDAMA**'s disciples **MAHĀ KATHABA** ⁽⁵⁾, resolved upon establishing a new epoch commencing

(*) P. 286, vol. 5th Asiatic Researches.

(1) *Jambudwipa*.

(2) *Ajātasatru*.

(3) *Mahā Kasyapa*.

ing from the year of that BOODH'S death. The name of this king resembles most that of AJATA-SATRU in Sir WM. JONES'S and Col. WILFORD'S lists of the kings of *Magadha*, but AJATA-SATRU is supposed by the Colonel to have reigned many years later, than what is given in the Burmese history as the date of AJATA-THAT'S reign or about the year 450 B. C. According to the Burmese, the father of AJATA-THAT was PRIM-BHA-THARA ⁽⁸⁾ and his successors in relation were—

His son AJATA-THAT, who reigned until the sacred year, 24

His son OODAYĀ-BHADDHA ⁽⁹⁾, who reigned until 40

His son ANOOROUDDHA ⁽¹⁰⁾, 0

His son MOUDHA ⁽¹¹⁾, who reigned until 48

His son NAGADATHA, ⁽¹²⁾ who reigned until 72

Each of the above mentioned five kings killed his father who preceded him; and the last, NAGADATHA, was déposed by his subjects, who placed on the throne an officer or minister, THOOTHOONAGA. This king, whose name resembles so closely SISUNAGA in Sir WM. JONES'S list of the kings of *Magadha*, was succeeded by his son KALA-THAUKA ⁽¹³⁾ in the sacred year 90. KALA-THAUKA was succeeded in 118 by his son BHADDHA-THENA, ⁽¹⁴⁾ who is described as having reigned with nine of his brothers during a period of 22 years. The last brother, PREENZA-MĀKĀ, ⁽¹⁵⁾ was killed in 140 by NANDA, said to have been a chief of robbers, and to have usurped the throne with the title of OUKKHA-THENA ⁽¹⁶⁾. He died very shortly after his usurpation, and was succeeded by eight brothers, the last of whom, named DHANA-NANDA ⁽¹⁷⁾, was killed, as mentioned in a preceding note, in the sacred year 162, by TSANDA-GOUTTA, the grandfather of THEERI DHANNA THAUKA.

5.—PENTHAGOO-GYEE, or the great PENTHAGOO, is supposed by the Burmese to have been some follower of the religion of GAUDAMA, probably a priest; but he is not mentioned anywhere in their history. At present it is not customary to say of a priest, as in this inscription, *ta youk*; but *ta ba*; in former times, however, it is said, priests as well as laymen were styled *yuk*.

6.—THADO MEN, or king of *Thado*, was the family title of a race of kings whose capital was at *Tagoung*, a city which once existed on the left bank of the *Erawadi* in

⁽⁸⁾ *Bimbaskra.*

⁽¹²⁾ *Nāgadatta.*

⁽¹⁶⁾ *Ugrasena.*

⁽⁹⁾ *Udayabhadra.*

⁽¹³⁾ *Kālasoka.*

⁽¹⁷⁾ *Dharmānanda.*

⁽¹⁰⁾ *Anurudha.*

⁽¹⁴⁾ *Bhādrasena.*

⁽¹¹⁾ *Mudra.*

⁽¹⁵⁾ *Pinjamaka.*

north latitude about 24°. The beginning of the third and twenty-second volumes of the large Burmese history contains some notice of these kings, who were of the race said to be descended from the sun, and also of the THAKEE or THAKYA ⁽¹⁸⁾ race, like GAUDAMA. An account of the origin of this term SHAKYA, or as the Burmese write and call it THAKYA or THAKEE, is given in the first volume of the Burmese history, and it corresponds a good deal with that translated by M. Csoma de Koros from the Thibet work, and published in the 20th volume of the Journal of the Asiatic Society. According to the Burmese version, a king of *Baranathi* or Benares, named OUKKAKAREET, expels from his capital four of his sons and five daughters, who go and found the city of *Kappilawot* ⁽¹⁹⁾, where GAUDAMA was afterwards born; and the four princes, the eldest of whom named OUKAMOUKKHA, appoint the eldest sister to take the place of mother, and marry the other four sisters. When the father hears of this proceeding he observes to his courtiers, "my sons have ability indeed (*thakes tau* in Páli) to take care of our lineage;" and thence, all kings of *Pátalipout* were styled of the *Thakes* or *Thakya* race. The first king of *Tagoung*, ABHIRÁJA, came from Central India long before the birth of GAUDAMA, and a list is given in the Burmese History of the sovereigns of *Tagoung*, most of whom are designated THADO. The queen of one of these kings, named THADO-MEN-GYEE, was delivered about the sacred year 40 or B. C. 504, of twin sons, MAHA THAMBAWA ⁽²⁰⁾ and TSOOLA THAMBAWA ⁽²¹⁾, both of whom were born blind. The father directed them to be put to death but the mother placed them upon a raft with provisions and floated them down the Erawadi. An account is given of their voyage down the river, and the sites of some of the towns now in existence, *Tsa-gain*, *Tsa-len*, *Myedé*, are said to have then received their names. The two princes receive their sight on the passage down, and stop at last off *Prome*, close to the spot where an uncle of their's, who had some time before been led so far from *Tagoung* in pursuit of an immense wild hog, had taken up his residence ⁽¹⁾.

The eldest prince, MAHA THAMBAWA, here built a city called *Thaxe Khettara* in the sacred year 60 or B. C. 484, and established the *Prome* dynasty, which flourished 578 years. Some remains of that city are still to be seen a few miles to the eastward of the present town of *Prome*, and Colonel SYMES, who visited the spot, gives a description of

(18) *Shákya*. (19) *Kapilavastu*. (20) *Maha Sambhava*. (21) *Chhila Sambhava*.

(1) There are many places named after this Hog—*Wet-ma-zwot*, or Hog not wet, a place where he crossed the Erawadi without the water reaching his belly;—*Wet-ye-gan*, Hog tank, the *Wattygoon* where our army met with one of the most serious disasters during the late war;—and *Wet-kywon*, Hog island, a spot near *Prome*, where the Hog was at last killed.

it. When *Thare Khettara* was destroyed A. D. 94, one portion of the inhabitants removed and settled at *Pagán*, where another capital was built, and another dynasty of kings established, which flourished 1176 years, and lingered 80 years longer. *Pagán* was destroyed by the Chinese, and 80 years after that event, a chief and descendant of the *Tagoung* race of kings, named *THADO-MEN-BYA*, conquered the last remains of the *Pagán* dynasty, and founded the city of *Ava* and a new dynasty of kings, about the year of Christ 1364. Hence, the kings of *Ava* to this day consider themselves as descended from the *Tagoung* line of kings, and one of their titles *Ne-dwet-Bhuren*, erroneously translated by us (king of the rising sun), means a king come out of or descended from the sun as the *Tagoung* kings were considered. In the same manner the kings of *Ava* pride themselves upon being of the *Thakya* or *Thakee* race, and the late king *MENDARA-GYEE*, when he married his eldest son to his eldest daughter referred, according to the 31st volume of the Burmese history, to the established custom among the *Thakee* royal race. The term *Thado* may be derived from *Tha-dau* royal son, although some Burmese consider it to be the same as *Tha-to*, a son in addition. At present, it is conferred as a title on princes and the highest ministers of state. The old *Kyee Woongyee* is a *Thado*. *Tagoung* is described as having been destroyed by the Tartars and Chinese, but there are to this day some remains of an old city said to be visible there.

7.—The Lord of the white Elephant and great king of righteousness, or *Tshen-byoo-thaken tara mengyee*, are common titles of the kings of *Pagan* and *Ava*. In the Burmese years 467 and 468, or A. D. 1105 and 1106, the person who bore these titles was a king of *Pagan* named *ALOUNG TSEE THOO*, and the latter half of the fourth volume of the large Burmese history contains an account of his reign, and refers particularly in one part, to an old inscription which is said to be still extant at *Ava*, commemorating some charitable gifts made by this king to a temple called *Shwe Mouthau*, in which inscription he is styled “Lord of thirty-six white Elephants.” He is also described in the Burmese history, as having reigned for the long space of 75 years, between the Burmese years 455 and 530 or A. D. 1093 and 1168; as having exercised dominion over Arracan, Bassein and Tinnasserim as well as over *Ava*, *Pagan* and *Prome*; and as having travelled more than is usual with Burmese kings,—having visited China overland and Acheen and Ceylon (*). On the day of his birth, the large honorary drum or *gong*, which agreeably

(*) This king also visited on shipboard, but by what route does not appear, the *Jamboo* tree on the northern end of this island—our north pole!

to a custom that still prevails at Ava, was hanging within the palace, emitted a sound of itself without being struck. This phenomenon was considered as prognosticating the infant's future power and glory, and hence he was called TSEE SHOO, the first word being the name of this kind of drum, and the last an imitation of the sound heard on the occasion. In process of time TSEE-SHOO was changed into TSEE-THOO. ALOUNG is a name of far more importance. It means the rudiments of a Boodh, or an Embryo Boodh, and is applied to a being who is hereafter to become a Boodh. GAUDAMA was so called during millions of years and during his 550 different states of existence, whilst he was completing the measure of good works, which was to perfect him into a Boodh, agreeably to a prophetic announcement that he had received from the Boodh DIPENGARA⁽¹⁾. This title was given to ALOUNG-TSEE-THOO in the same manner as it was afterwards given to ALOUNG-PHRA (ALOMPRA), by his subjects of their own accord, as a mark of their profound veneration and respect, believing, as they did, that these kings were not common mortals, but beings destined in some future state of existence to become Boodhs. The genealogy of ALOUNG-PHRA, after he had become king, was very carefully traced up to this ALOUNG-TSEE-THOO, and through him to ABHIRAJA, the first king of *Tagoung*. The Burmese history relates the fact of this king of Pagan, ALOUNG-TSEE-THOO, having sent an army to invade Arracan, and place on the throne of that kingdom, a prince named LET-YA-NAN, regarding whom mention will be made in a succeeding note.

8.—THERRI DHAMMA PADA RAJA GOONA⁽²⁾ is supposed to have been a priest who died in Arracan on his route to *Gaya*. His disciple, MAHA KATTABA,⁽³⁾ in consequence of his youth and subordinate rank, is supposed to have been afraid of proceeding on the mission by himself. A priest probably residing in Arracan offered to accompany him, and a reference must have been made to the king at *Pagán*, when, it is imagined,

(1) DIPENGARA predicted, that after four *Thenkhye* and 100,000 worlds, GAUDAMA would be perfected into a Boodh. A *Thenkhye* is a numeral, consisting of an unit with 140 cyphers! DIPENGARA was the fourth and GAUDAMA the twentieth of the Boodhs, who have last appeared in this world according to the Burmese. The sculptures and paintings seen in Burmese temples and monasteries of a man lying prostrate at the feet of another, who is addressing him, are intended to represent GAUDAMA as the hermit THOOMEDA⁽⁴⁾ receiving the prophetic announcement from DIPENGARA.

(2) *Sri Dharma pada raja Guna.*

(3) *Mahá Kasyapa.*

(4) *Sumita.*

the royal order was sent back, "Let the lord priest WARADATHI fulfil his engagement, and let the chief of the 100,000 *Pyoos* assist and have it done." Some persons at Rangoon fancy, that the form of many of the letters, as well as some idiomatic expressions, proves this inscription to have been put up by a native of Arracan.

9.—PYOO-TA-THEIN-MEN, or chief of 100,000 *Pyoos*, is supposed to have been the prince of Arracan, LET-YA-NAN, whom ALOUNG-TSEE-THOO, king of *Pagan*, assisted to recover the throne of his ancestors, and who is said to have established his capital at a place called *Parcin*. ALOUNG-TSEE-THOO sent an army of Talains or Peguers by sea, and one of Burmese by land, but the water force being defeated, the land force retreated without attempting any thing. The king sent the land force a second time, and it then succeeded in conquering and killing THENKHYA's grandson, MOUNG BADI, the king of Arracan at the time, and establishing LET-YA-NAN on the throne. This last mentioned prince was the grandson of a king of Arracan, named MEN BHEELOO, who was killed by an Arracanese noble, THENK-HAYA, who usurped the throne under the title of WAROUNG-NGHET-TSARE. The son of the deceased king of Arracan, named MEN-YE-BHÁ-YÁ, took refuge with ALOUNG-TSEE-THOO's predecessor and grandfather, THEK-THAIN-SHEN-KYAN-ZERT-THA, who reigned at *Pagan* between the Burmese years 426 and 455, or A. D. 1064 and 1093, but who took no measures for establishing the young Arracanese prince on his father's throne." ALOUNG-TSEE-THOO was induced, as above described, to assist this prince's son and the grandson of the murdered king of Arracan. The Burmese history observes, that some difference exists among the historians of *Pagan* and *Ava* as to the exact date when LET-YA-NAN was placed on the throne of Arracan, and refers to a copy of the Arracan history in Arracanese, in which mention is made that this aid was given to LET-YA-NAN after the year 480, or A. D. 1118. It quotes also some verses written in Arracanese, in honor of the sister and wife of LET-YA-NAN, wherein it is distinctly stated that ALOUNG-TSEE-THOO had established LET-YA-NAN on the throne of Arracan with 100,000 Talains and 100,000 *Pyoos*.

When Prome was destroyed, the inhabitants separated themselves into three divisions, part of one of which styled *Pyoo*, sixteen years afterwards, established themselves at *Pagan* and founded the *Pagan* empire. Hence, the people of *Pagan* were often called *Pyoo*, and whilst the Kings of *Ava* pride themselves as being descended from the *Tagoung* race, the Burmese commonalty to this day consider themselves as descended from the *Pyoo* race.

The figures in the two dates 467 and 468, are not very distinct in the inscription. The six also in the first and the eight in the last date are not quite clear. If the learned Burmese at *Rangoon* are correct in their reading of the figures, considerable doubt will still exist, how far they are right in considering PYOO-TA-THEIN-MEIN to be the King of *Arracan*, LET-YA-NAN, who they assert, although it is not mentioned in their large history, was styled chief of 100,000 *Pyoos*, because he was born at *Pagan* and had been established on the throne by 100,000 *Pyoos*. The *Arracan* history, as before quoted, states that LET-YA-NAN was assisted by ALOUNG-TSER-THOO, after the year 480, that is, at least twelve years after the date of this inscription, in which this name, PYOO-TA-THEIN-MEN occurs. It is more probable then, that this title was given to the chief or general of some *Pagan* army on the frontiers of *Arracan*, and it appears that the first army sent against that country by ALOUNG-TSER-THOO was forced to retreat.

On referring to the chronological table of the kings of *Arracan* given in Mr. PATON'S Historical and Statistical Sketch of *Arracan* published in the 16th volume of the *Asiatic Researches*, it will be seen, that there are several names similar to those mentioned in the Burmese history. MANICK PHALONG may be the same as the Burmese MEN BHEELOO; SAMKYANG as their THEA KHAYA; MANIK ZADI as MEN BADI; and LEYYA as LET-YA-NAN. This last king of *Arracan* is described in Mr. PATON'S list, as having reigned between the Mûg, which are the same as the Burmese years 498 and 500, or A. D. 1138 and 1140; and as those dates will be 31 and 32 years subsequent to the dates given in this inscription, here is another ground for doubting the accuracy of the Burmese at *Rangoon*, in considering PYOO-TA-THEIN-MEN to be LET-YA-NAN. The account given by Mr. PATON of the deposition of MANICK PHALONG, by his own Minister SAN KYANG; of his son's taking refuge with the king of *Ava*; and of an army from the king of *Ava* invading *Arracan*, killing the king at the time, MANIK ZADI, SAMKYANG'S grandson, and placing on the throne MANICK PHALONG'S grandson, LEYYA, corresponds very closely with the account given in the Burmese history.

The 32nd volume of the large Burmese History enumerates a list of the kings of *Arracan* from the earliest times down to the date of the Burmese conquest in 1784. This

* The four is made more like a six of the present style of writing—but Burmese scholars inform me, that this numeral four was formerly often written as in this inscription. If we take the two dates to be 667 and 669, the inscription cannot refer to any of the kings of *Pagan*, as that capital was destroyed by the Chinese in the Burman year 646, A. D. 1284.

list differs from that given by Mr. PATON, and many of the names cannot be made to agree. A circumstance owing probably as much to the careless and inaccurate manner in which Burmese and Arracanese copyists transcribe names, as to the difference between the two languages.

10.—PYOO-THAKEN-NGE, or little PYOO-THAKEN, is supposed to have been a priest, and some imagine that it was a name given to the disciple THEERI KATHADA, who had come from *Pagan* as a subordinate in the mission from the king.

11.—*Pya-tho* is the Burmese month, which usually falls partly in our December and partly in January.

12.—This is the Burmese vulgar era, styled by them *Kauza-thakkareet*. The epoch was established in the year of Christ 638, by a king of *Pagan* named POUPPA-TSAU-RAHAN. The calendar had been once before altered by THOO-MOUN-DAREE, a king of *Prome*, in the year of Christ 78, or 622 years after GAUDAMA's death. It is remarkable, that the Siamese vulgar era, called by them *Chooli Sakarat*, was established in the same year of Christ 638 as the Burmese; and by a king of their own named PHAYA KREK MIBOON, and PHAYA CHOO LI CHAKKA-PHAT.

13.—This month falls, usually, partly in our October and partly in November.

14.—The present Burmese year is 1196, and if this inscription be considered as having been put up in the year 468 or A. D. 1106, it will now be 728 years old.

15.—Flags made of cloth and paper, of round cylindrical and of flat forms, curiously cut and adorned, and often having prayers and requests written upon them, are presented to temples, and hung up near them and near monasteries as ornaments.

16.—Plates full of boiled rice, with fruit and fish, are laid before temples and images of GAUDAMA, as religious offerings, and this food is afterwards eaten by the pagoda slaves, or by dogs and birds. Lights are also offered and placed as ornaments. They are intended to illuminate the good works of a Buddhist. The word joined to lights in the inscription is read by some Burmese as "a thousand," a number often said to be offered, and by others as "set up," a common expression applied to lights.

17.—The sense here is not very clear in the original, whether these twenty-one young persons composed the *suite* of the mission, or were purchased at *Gaya* and allotted as slaves to the temple, agreeably to the custom in *Burmah*, in order to reside constantly near the building, to take charge of it and keep it clean and in order. The Burmese vakeels take the latter sense, and assume that the *Jogees*, who are now at *Buddha Gaya*, are lineally descended from the young men placed in A. D. 1106 to take care of the edifice then

rebuilt. The vakeels also read the number in the inscription as twelve and not twenty-one.

18.—*Padetka* is a tree said to exist in the *Nat* mansion, and in the northern of the four islands forming the Burmese world. It is said to bear clothes and every other article of necessary use, as well as fruits and flowers, and imitations of this tree are made by the Burmese with bamboos having flowers; cups, umbrellas, cloths, &c., hanging to the branches, and presented to temples and monasteries. These trees usually form a part of religious ceremonies in *Ava*, and for a further account of them reference may be made to DR. BUCHANAN'S paper in the 6th volume of the Asiatic Researches.

19.—It is a very common custom with the kings of *Ava* to have themselves weighed in gold or silver, and to apply the amount to some religious purpose. The "our" in the inscription is supposed to mean the king *ALOUNG-TSSE-THOO*, the chief of the 100,000 *Pygos*, and the priest *WARADATHI*. The weight in silver of the bodies of these three personages could not have amounted to so considerable a sum as one might at first imagine, for allowing that their average weight was 11 stone 462 lbs. avoirdupois or 561 lbs. imperial troy weight, the whole would not have exceeded 127½ viss of Burmese *dain* silver, or about sicca rupees 16,507. In the year 1774, the whole of the great *Dagon* pagoda at *Rangoon* was gilded with gold of the bodily weight of the then king of *Ava*, *TSHRN-BYOO-YEN*. The weight of his majesty on that occasion is stated in the 30th volume of the large Burmese History to have amounted to 47 viss and 37 ticals, that is, about 12 stone 3 lbs., and in sicca rupees the value would be about 94,080. This pagoda is now being again gilded, and the sum collected for the purpose from the inhabitants of the country is said to be equivalent to a lac of rupees.

20.—*Neibban* is the Burmese heaven—literally, emancipation from the round of existence to which all animal life is supposed to be doomed, until liberated by good works and placed in a state of quietude like that of annihilation.

21.—*Rahandas*, or as usually pronounced *Yahandas*, are inspired apostles of *BOODH*, possessing miraculous powers, such as, being able to sit upon water without sinking, to drive through the earth, &c. It was only five or six years ago that a Burmese priest pretended to be a *Yahanda*. He was summoned to *Ava* and treated with great respect, until he was prevailed upon to give a proof of his holy character, by performing the miracle of sitting upon water. He was fool enough to try to perform this feat, and of course soon sunk down. The king ordered

the other priests to remove his sacerdotal garments and drive him out of their community.

22.—ARIMADEYA is to be the 5th *Boodh* in the present system. He is to appear in this world hereafter. No oath is considered by a Burmese with more awe and solemnity, than to make him declare that in the event of his failing in truth, may he never see the BOODH ARIMADEYA.

Extracts from the Journals of the Burmese Vukeels on the subject of the foregoing Inscription.

Since writing the above, I have obtained a copy of the report which the Burmese vukeels submitted to the king of *Ava* of their visit to *Buddha Gaya*, and I annex a translation of this curious document, together with a copy of a picture, representing the *peepul* tree and surrounding scenery at *Buddha Gaya*, made by a Burmese painter in the suite of the vukeels and presented to the king of *Ava*. Having also obtained a copy of a journal of the late Burmese mission kept by the junior envoy, I add a translation of the passage containing his account of this visit to *Buddha Gaya*.

Translation of a Letter addressed to the King of Ava by the Burmese Vukeels, from Calcutta, in March, 1833.

“YOUR slaves MEN-GYEE MAHA TSEE THOO, commissioner, and MENTHANANDA-GYAU-DEN, secretary, making obeisance from under your excellent royal feet, bear your Majesty's orders upon their heads (meaning most humbly and respectfully petition).

Having made circuit beyond Hindoostan to the extremity of the English dominions, to the city of Furrukhabad at the head of the Ganges

river, and to the city of Agra at the head of the Jumna river, and having executed your Majesty's service unhesitatingly, devotedly and assiduously, we believed that to bear in mind respectfully our gratitude and obligations to your Majesty, and to fulfil your Majesty's religious duties (literally duty relating to future states of existence), would be a better proceeding. Accordingly, on our return from Agra, finding when we arrived at Patna that the *Maha Baudhi* or excellent *Boodh's* tree at *Buddha Gaya* (the *peepul* tree or *ficus religiosa*, under which GAUDAMA is supposed to have become perfected into a *boodh*) was only three days journey distant, we proceeded thither, and after worshipping and making various offerings in the name of our two sovereigns (king and queen), and prince and princess, consisting of gold and silver *padetha* trees, gilded and silvered candles, common wax candles, other lights in a *tazoung* (a portable pyramidical structure), a gilded umbrella and *thengap* (priest's upper garment), gold and silver *pouk pouk* (imitations of parched grain), and *tagwon*, *koukka*, and *moolakwa* (flags and streamers of various forms), *myooda* (pots with a long neck and open mouth), cold water, rice and other food, together with a hundred rupees in cash, we prayed that your Majesty's glory may be great—that your Majesty's age may exceed 100 years, and that every wish of your Majesty may be gratified and every service accomplished. The merit attending all these acts of charity and worship we humbly present to your Majesty.*

After making these offerings to BOODH's excellent tree and worshipping it, your Majesty's slave, MENG YEE MAHA-TSEE-THOO, repeated the whole of the *Thamanta* (b) and *Yatanathout* prayers, and, agreeably to their tenor,

(*) According to the *Buddhist* religion, a person may divide with others the merit attending good works performed by him—and thus allow others to share in the future reward. But the loyalty of the Burmese vukeels induced them to tender the whole merit and reward to their sovereign.

(b) These are two long prayers used as a preventive of evil. *Thamanta* meaning "the surrounding," is the first word of one of them.

having summoned all the *Nats* in the ten millions and hundred thousand worlds, (through which the authority of a BOODH is said to extend,) made a solemn appeal in the following eight terms :—BOODH is truly excellent in the three worlds (of *Byamhas*, *Nats* and *Men*). His precepts are excellent. His disciples are excellent. (I) trust in BOODH. (I) trust in his precepts. (I) trust in his disciples. (I) have always worshipped the three objects of adoration (BOODH, his precepts, and his disciples), as well as kept the five commandments (not to kill, steal, commit adultery, tell lies, or use intoxicating substances). (I) have always been grateful to my royal master. Proposing then to invite a piece from the western branch of BOODH's excellent tree, to proceed to the Burmese kingdom, to the spot where religion shines and where the protector of religion dwells, your Majesty's slave, MENOYEE MAHA-TSEE-THOO, walked round the tree from right to left and poured out some rose water, when owing to the great virtues of your Majesty, worthy to be styled protector of religion, your slave beheld within the brick platform of five gradations, which surround the body of the tree as high up as the point where the branches strike off, what was wonderful, never having happened before, most curious and most excellent, and what contradicts the common saying, that a small *peepul* tree does not grow under a large one :—it was a BOODH's adorable tree, of the size of a Chinese needle with only four leaves, and evidently produced by and of the same constituent part as (the large) BOODH's excellent tree. Delighted with joy, your Majesty's slave repeated his solemn appeal, and carefully gathered this plant. It is growing in (your slave's) possession, but in consequence of the stem and leaves being very delicate and tender, it cannot now be forwarded to your Majesty.(^c)

(^c) Appeals of this kind often making a future good or evil depend on a certain specific condition, are very common—and the truth and virtue of the appellat are considered to be proved, if any remarkable or unusual circumstance occurs, or if any event, which he desires,

The guardians of Boodh's tree also delivered for the purpose of being worshipped, by your Majesty, some boughs, leaves and fruit from the western branch of the tree, and these are now in the charge of your Majesty's slaves, MENGYEE MAHA-TSEE-THOO and MEN CHA-NANDA-GYAU-DEN, secretary. The chief of the guardians of the tree, *Muhunt Jogee* informed us, that in former times the dominion of the Burmese kings extended to this tree; and that the *Jogees* are the proper descendants of Burmese; and requesting to be allowed to write and solicit your Majesty to become the protector of BOODH's excellent tree, he delivered a letter for your Majesty written with ink in the *Devanāgarī* character, which (your slaves) now forward.

The good and excellent *Nals* directing us, the captain (Captain G. BURNET) and your Majesty's slaves discovered that that spot was formerly a part of the Burmese kingdom, as the chief *Muhunt Jogee* had stated, and your slaves submit a copy of an inscription in stone in the Burmese character, together with its meaning. The captain also copied this inscription, and on showing it to the governor general, he observed it is true the Burmese have cut and put up this, but you must ascertain from MENGYEE MAHA-TSEE-THOO and MEN CHA-NANDA-GYAN-DEN, the secretary, at what period and in what king's reign this was done. When the captain came to ask your Majesty's slaves, they stated that as the date mentioned in the inscription is 407, it was done in the reign of ALOUNG-TSEE-THOO, king of *Pagan*:—that in that king's reign the city of *Parein* in *Arracan* was built by 100,000 *Talains* and 100,000 *Pyoos*;—that that king possessed from *Arracan* to *Delhi*;—that he held *Arracan* also;—and that in consequence of his having such possession, it was said in the *Arracan* song—

<i>Loung-tsee-thoo-khain,</i>	under orders of king ALOUNG-TSEE-THOO,
<i>Ayoo-thain-rwe,</i>	who extended his views,—
<i>Talain-ta-thein,</i>	100,000 <i>Talains</i>
<i>Pyoo-ta-thein-nhen,</i>	with 100,000 <i>Pyoos</i> —
<i>Twet-gyein-kha-gyein,</i>	at the proper time
<i>Pyikka-dein-lyouk,</i>	corresponding to astrological calculations,
<i>Parein-myo-theet,</i>	the new city of <i>Parein</i>
<i>Tee-chā-lect-thee,</i>	did duly build.

happens to take place. In the present case, the Burmese envoy evidently considered the little *peepul* tree as a miraculous answer to his appeal, proving his own truth and virtue, although he pretends to owe such an extraordinary incident to the great virtues of his royal master.

Your Majesty's slaves thus showed by producing and reciting an apposite quotation, that *Arracan* and all the *Kula* countries had formed a part of the dominions of the Burmese kings.*

On this occasion, agreeably to the *Pāli* text, "he who takes care of religion, religion takes care of him," and agreeably to the phrase, "by fulfilling religious duties secular duties also will be fulfilled, the time having arrived when a reward for your Majesty's having attended so much to charity, religious duties and all the virtues, was to appear, "good works bring reward in the present world" (a *Pāli* text), all the good and excellent *Nats* duly directing your Majesty's slaves, a stone inscription and ancient record, which is most curious and which had not been found before during the reigns of so many kings, was brought to light.

The meaning of the inscription, is—that near the temple of MAHA BAUDHI PARIBAUGA, your Majesty's ancestor THEERI DHAMMA-THAUKA had first built the monastery of *Tshwon-tsa* (eating charitable food):—that afterwards the priest, the great PENTHHAGOO, had repaired it:—that afterwards king THADO had repaired it:—and that afterwards the master of the White Elephant and lord of righteousness repaired it. During the whole line of the fifty-five kings of *Pagan*, the race of THADO, kings of *Tagoung*, was not extinct; and accordingly, it was a THADO-MEN-BYA, son of a THADO-TSHEN-T,HEEN, who founded the city of *Ava*. The king THADO mentioned in the inscription (your slaves) take to be the king reigning in *Tagoung* at that time. With respect to the term "master of the White Elephant and lord of righteousness," referring to the date 467, (your slaves) suppose king ALOUNG-TSEE-THOO to have been so called. That king was born in the year 440, and he ascended the throne in 455. Deducting 455 from the date mentioned in the inscription 467, gives the 12th year of king ALOUNG-TSEE-

* It is difficult to understand how the vukeels made out that *all* the *Kula* countries were once a part of the Burmese dominions, unless they gave to the words in the second line of the *Arracan* song a very extended meaning.

THOO'S.

EERI-DHAMMA-RAJA-GOOROO

to repair (the building). That teacher having died before (the work) was finished, and his disciple; THEERI-KATHABA, not going on to complete it, WARADAT-THEE-THAMEN engaged to do so, and (your slaves) suppose that orders were sent to PYOO-TATHEIN chief, who had built the city of *Parain*, to send WARADAT-THEE to perform this service. With respect to the twelve young men then presented for the purpose of attending to the duty of burning lights and making offerings of food, as mentioned in the inscription, (your slaves) consider the descendants of these men who were presented as guardians (of the edifice) to have come down uninterruptedly to the present *Muhunt Jogees*.

Near BOODH's excellent tree there are also many images of GAUDAMA, which have entirely the form and countenance of Burmese. The captain came and asked, if the king called THEERI-DHAMMA-THAUKA was of the Burmese race, and your Majesty's slaves answered, that that king was of the *Thakee* royal race, and that the Burmese kings are of the same race.

Owing to your Majesty's exalted virtues, the large image of GAUDAMA,* worthy of being invited (to *Ava*), and worshipped by your Majesty, has been obtained; and together with BOODH's excellent tree and the branches, leaves and fruit (of the large tree), your Majesty's slaves will bring in the ensuing month of September, when they return agreeably to the petition which they have submitted, a picture of BOODH's tree and the seven places surrounding it, and a map and description of the rivers, *Nareenjara*, *Ganges*, *Jumna* and *Anauma*—of the hills, *Wengaba*, *Maura*, *Koodabo*, *Mengaladewee* and *Tharagaudika*, and of the city of *Yazagyo*† and when your slaves deliver all these into your royal hands, the whole will be exactly explained and understood."

* This image was formerly in the Asiatic Society's grounds.

† These five hills are supposed to have encircled the ancient city of *Rajagriha*, which the Burmese call *Yazagyo*.

*Extract from a Journal of the late Burmese Mission to Bengal,
kept by the Junior Envoy.*

AFTER stopping three days in the city of *Patna*, Kappitan THEERI YAZA NAURATHA (Captain G. BURNES's Burmese title,) came to our boat and said, agreeably to the promise which I formerly made that I would ask the governor general to allow you to go and see BOODH's excellent tree on your return from Hindostan, I have obtained his permission and you may, if you please, set off three days hence,—on Friday next. We replied, that we should like to go, and palankeens, bullock carts, and tents having been provided, we set off from the ghât at *Patna*, on Friday, the 25th January, 1833.

After travelling five *taings*,^(a) we came to the little river of *Poonassoonanadee*: three *taings* farther, we saw the *Mawrahat-nadee*, and half a *taing* farther, we came to the hill and village of *Animau*, where we halted (for the day.) Resuming our journey, we came in six *taings* to the *Daradh* river and village of *Zuhánat*, where we again halted. Departing from *Zuhánat* village, we came in four *taings* to the village of *Meggadwonpoo*, near the little river *Zamoonnee*, and saw (from thence) six *taings* to the southward, the five mountains which encircle the city of *Yazagyo* (*Rájagriha*.) We halted five *taings* beyond *Meggadwonpoo*, at the village of *Thela*. On the next day, we came in seven *taings* to the city of *Gara-thee* (*Gaya*,) and after travelling three and a half *taings* farther, we arrived at *Bouddha Gara*, (*Buddha Gaya*,) and BOODH's excellent tree, and put up to the eastward of that tree in a garden on the bank of the *Nareenjara* river. BOODH's excellent tree is thirty-four *taings* distant to the south-southwest of *Patalipout*^(b) or *Patna* city.

Of the seven places in which the most excellent GAUDAMA rested, the four following only are now visible, and they were seen by us. The village

^(a) A Burmese *taing* measures nearly two English miles.

^(b) The ancient name of *Patna* according to the Burmese.

of *Tzyapala* or *Tsheit-kyoung*, goat's grazing ground—*Yatana Zengyan*—*Aneimmettha* hill—and the lake of *Mounzaleinda*. The remaining places—*Lenwon* tree, *Yatanagara* or *Shweain*, golden house, (and *Baudhipallen*, or throne of gold under the *Peepul* tree,) have disappeared and could not be found on enquiry. With respect to the four places now visible, the lake of *Mounzaleinda* is above ten *tas*^(c) to the south-west of BOODH's tree. *Yatanazengyan* with its temple is seven *tas* to the eastward of the tree. The hill of *Aneimmettha* with its temple lies to the north-north-east of the tree. The *Nareenjara* river is upwards of forty *tas* to the eastward of the tree. The *Kulas* call that river *Nilazala*, (*Nilajan*) and on its eastern bank is the temple, *Tsheit-kyoung-myoung*, in the village of *Tsheittan*, which the *Kulas* now call *Bagaroo-goun*.^(d)

After seeing and examining every spot and object, we prepared handsome and suitable flowers of pure gold and pure silver, gilded and silvered candles, gilded priest's garments, umbrellas, and flags and streamers, with all of which, together with 1000 ^(e) lights, we worshipped and made offerings to BOODH's excellent tree, in the name of the most glorious and excellent sovereign lord (king of *Ava*). The principal guardian of the tree, *Muhunta-zee-zangyee*, (*Muhunt Jogee*) took charge of the gold and silver flowers.

This *Muhunt Jogee* told us, that the English chief has given him *twenty-seven* villages contiguous to BOODH's tree, and that he lives on the revenue derivable from the same. He occupies a three-storied brick-house, with all his disciples and subordinate *Jogees*, living in the lower and uppermost portions of it. He dresses himself in gold and silver *Kinkhab*, with gold and silver flowered muslins, and uses a rosary consisting of beads of pure gold of the size of the stone of the *Tshee-byoo* fruit. On asking him how many disciples and followers he had, he said upwards of five hundred, some near him and some at a distance. The subordinate *Jogees*, who constantly,

(^c) A *ta* is a measure of length equal to seven cubits.

(^d) See note at the close.

(^e) In figures in the original.

throughout the day and night, remain on guard near BOODH's tree, are LWOT-TAN, KHARAT, YANTEE, HATRA and GOMYEN, which five men are appointed to this duty by the principal *Jogee*.

The circumference of BOODH's tree on a line with the top of the encircling brick platform of five gradations, which forms its throne and is thirty-five cubits high, measured nineteen cubits and ten fingers breadth. The tree rises forty-four cubits above the brick platform. From the top of the tree to the terrace on the ground on the eastern side, may be eighty cubits, or a little more only, apparently, the boughs and small branches, which once grew upwards, have in consequence of the great age of the tree spread out laterally, and this is the reason why the present height of the tree does not correspond with that mentioned in the scriptures. It was fresh and young when GAUDAMA was perfected into a *Boodh*, and some of the boughs and small branches must then have been growing straight upwards, as well as some laterally—hence, we must believe that it was truly said in the scriptures to be a hundred cubits high—After going round and round BOODH's excellent tree, and offering our devotions to it during three days, we gave the guardian of the tree the *Muhunt Jogee* 80 rupees, and a present of 20 rupees to his disciples, and the subordinate *Jogees*, and returned (to *Patna*.)”

NOTE.—According to the *Buddhist* scriptures GAUDAMA, after he had become perfected into a *Boodh* under the *Peepul* tree, rested seven days at seven different places in the neighbourhood of that tree. These seven times seven days are called *Thatta Thattaha*, and the seven places *Thatta T,hána*—which are described as follows :

1st. *Baudhi pallen gan, pat,hama t,hána*—Place of the golden throne which had miraculously risen from the ground under the shade of the *Peepul* tree, and upon which GAUDAMA sat immovable seven days.

2d. *Ancimmeittha koun, dootiya t,hána*—This was a spot on a rising ground at a short distance from the tree, at which GAUDAMA stood immovable, looking at the golden throne “without winking or blinking,” during seven whole days.

3d. *Yatana zen gyan, tatiya t,hána*—This was another spot near the tree where GAUDAMA walked backwards and forwards in the air during seven days.

4th. *Yatana gara, or shes aing chadout, ha t, hana*—A golden or gilded house which appeared miraculously near the tree, and in which GAUDAMA remained seven days.

5th. *Izapala tshet kyong nyong beng, punjama t, hana*—Peepul tree growing on a piece of ground where goats usually grazed, and under which tree GAUDAMA remained seven more days.

6th. *Mounzaleinda ain, tohattama t, hana*—Lake or tank of *Mounzaleinda*, in which dwelt a *Naga* or Dragon, in the coils of whose body GAUDAMA sat seven days, covered by its hood completely from incessant showers of rain.

7th. *Yaza yatana, or len won beng, thattama t, hana*—A tree called *Len won*, under which GAUDAMA lastly sat during seven days, and whilst seated here, two brothers, merchants of a city called *Onkalaba*, near the site of the present town of *Rangoon*, paid their devotions to GAUDAMA and presented him with some bread soaked in honey. He delivered to them in return eight hairs which he plucked out of his head, and when they returned home, they built a temple depositing in it some of these hairs, which temple, but enlarged and improved by different kings, is the present great *Shwe dagoun* temple at *Rangoon*.

BOODH's *Peepul* tree had originally five large branches—but the southernmost was broken off by king THEERI-DHAMMA-THAUKHA, and sent as a present to a king of Ceylon, called DEWANAN-PEEYA-TEITT, HA,

The above note will elucidate the accompanying copy of a picture, representing BOODH's tree and the temple at *Buddha Gaya*, which, was painted by a Burmese painter in the suite of the mission, and presented to the king of *Ava*.

Rangoon, June, 1834..

H. BURNEY.

P O S T S C R I P T.

Having ventured, on the authority of RATNA PAULA, a Ceylonese Christian, well versed in the *Pāli* and Burmese languages, whom I employed to correct the lithograph of the facsimile, and of the Burmese version, of the inscription received from Colonel BURNEY, to insert or alter such letters as appeared on comparison with the stone, to be wanting or erroneously written in the Burmese transcript, I have thought it incumbent on me to append a list of these corrections, although the greater number are of no importance. The only two indeed which it is material to notice are those marked (E) and (I,) where the change makes a difference of 200 years in the date of the inscription, being read at *Ava* 467 and 468 respectively, whereas RATNA PAULA reads them 667 and 668. I have taken particular care that the facsimile should be correctly copied in these two places, and I confess, that although the first figure of the upper date is a little doubtful from the tail not being carried up so high as in the second, the first 6 of the lower date seems to

me quite plain, and essentially different from the 4, which occurs in the second line of the inscription, (*h.*) In the translation published in the *Journal*, Vol. III. page 214, the latter date was adopted: and I had since imagined that the circumstances of the frequent destruction of the building, and its final completion in the year 1305, A. D. were in some measure borne out by the fact noticed in Colonel TOD's *Rájasthán*, of frequent expeditions made from *Méwár* in the 13th century "to recover *Gaya* from the infidels." Before venturing however to allude to my own reading in opposition to Colonel BURNÉY'S, I referred to the author at *Ava*, remitting him the portion of *facsimile* including the date, for his re-examination. I now subjoin his reply, to which every deference is due; yet it appears to me possible that the Burmese may have a bias in favor of the date which can be best reconciled with their history; in reading 667 they must have conceded the honor of rebuilding the temple, as Colonel BURNÉY states, to the King of *Arracan*.—J. P. SEC.

"Your letter of the 16th October reached me yesterday, and I lost no time in showing to the MYAWADEE WOONGYEE (the most intelligent and learned Minister here), to the late Burmese Vukeel MAHA-TSEE-THOO, and to a whole company of Burmese *Savans*, your *facsimile* of the figures in the *Gaya* inscription, which however do not differ in the least from those in the copy we had here before. My friends still insist upon it, that the first figure in both dates is a 4, such as is commonly written in the stone character, and not a 6; and referring to another 6 in the inscription, that denoting the day of the week, Friday, they ask me to observe the difference. In the figure 4, the last portion of it does not rise so high or above the line as the same part does in all the three sixes, and the body of the figure is rounder and more upright, and the elbow more marked than in the 6.

I cannot see also how your "collateral evidence from TOD's *Rájasthán*" is applicable. Both Missions to *Gaya*, that which met with impediments, and that which succeeded in repairing the temple, appear to have taken place during the reign of the same King, TSHEN-SYOO-THAK, HEN-TARA-MEN, and the period between the two Missions could scarcely have been so great as that which elapsed between "the crusades of the Rájputs to recover *Gaya* from the Infidels in 1200-1250," and your date 1305. These crusades might have occurred after the temple had been re-built.

"Again, the capital of *Pagán* was destroyed by the Chinese in the Burmese year 646, A. D. 1284, and for several years after this country appears to have been divided into several little principalities.—In 667, 668, A. D. 1305 and 1306, a King named THEEHA-THOO, reigned at *Penya*, a town to the south of *Ava*, permitting, as the Burmese Chronicles say, TSAU-NKET, the grandson of TAROUP-PYE-MEN, the King who fled from the Chinese, to reign at *Pagán*. Adopt your reading of the inscription, and we must believe that this King of *Penya*, or (which I think is more probable), some King of *Arracan* sent these Missions to *Gaya*. These Burmese *Savans*, however, insist upon giving the credit of this good deed to ALOUNG-TSEE-THOO, King of *Pagán*."

H. B.

"*Ava*, 8th December, 1835."

Note of the alterations introduced in Version II. of Plate II, (the Transcript of the Facsimile, Plate I. in the Kyouk-cha, or square stone-letter,) on comparing the Copy received from Ava with the three fresh Facsimiles taken by Mr. Hathorne, from the original stone at Gaya. J. P.

The figures denote the commencement of each line in the original :—The letters mark alternations of-reading, as follows :—

- | | <i>Ava transcript.</i> | <i>Lithographed transcript.</i> |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| a. | ᳵ r, altered to | ᳶ ra. |
| b. | ᳶ ná, | ᳶ ná. |
| c. | ᳶ ni, | ᳶ nhui. |
| d. | ᳶ n, | ᳶ n. |
| e, l, o, p, | the letter | ᳶ w, omitted in the Ava transcript. |
| f. | ᳵ r, altered to | ᳶ y. |
| g. | ᳶ hi, | ᳶ ri. |
| h. | ᳵ, 4, this figure is here correctly used in the Ava text as 4. | |
| i. | ᳶ, m, altered to | ᳶ y. |
| j, k, n, q, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z, | A, C, D, H, Q, s, U; in all these cases the form ᳵ is used for the letter r, in lieu of ᳶ, which latter agrees better with the facsimile. | |
| r. | in this the latter form of r (rya) is used in the Ava version. | |
| B. | ᳶ tu (grandson) altered to | ᳶ hu (by):—this may be a fault of the sculptor. |
| 1. E. | ᳵ (4.) altered to | ᳶ (6) on the authority of the facsimile. |
| J. F. | ᳶ, y, | ᳶ ry; it does not alter the sense. |
| G. | ᳶ n, | ᳶ ni, |
| K. | caret | ᳶ lha. |
| M. | caret | ᳶ thiuv (pronounced do.) |
| L. | | |
| O. | ᳶ, 21, | ᳶ 2 (men); this reading is doubtful. |
| P. | caret | ᳶ k. |
| R. | ᳶ H, koo, to, | ᳶ mriy, earth—doubtful reading. |
| T. | ᳶ aym, | ᳶ; does not alter the sense. |

VI.

RESULTS OF AN ENQUIRY

RESPECTING THE

LAW OF MORTALITY,

FOR

BRITISH INDIA,

DEDUCED FROM THE REPORTS AND APPENDICES OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY
THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT IN 1834, TO CONSIDER THE EXPEDIENCY OF A
GOVERNMENT LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION;

BY CAPTAIN H. B. HENDERSON,

Asst. Milly. Audr. Genl., Secretary to the Committee.

FROM the enquiries set on foot during the operations of the Committee appointed by Government to enquire into the state of Life Assurance in India, a variety of curious and interesting documents have come to hand, and possibly a greater number of statements tending to elucidate the rate of Mortality of British India, than have been before accumulated. To consolidate or abstract the results of the information thus obtained, it is hoped the following will not be unacceptable.

With respect to the Natives themselves of the vast regions under the British Rule in India, there are few general tabular statements available, and no extensive or sure data in our possession of a nature to exhibit the

general ratio of mortality, compared with that of the population of other parts of the world. A statement lately published in the *Delhi Gazette*, giving the population, births, marriages, and deaths of that city for the past year (1833), throws some light on the subject, but the term is too short to afford a proper view of the state of the case, and the numbers and details not sufficiently precise to give a positive result for other similar places. From this statement, it would appear that the mortality at Delhi, though much greater than that experienced in the northern latitudes of Europe, is somewhat more favorable than that of the Roman States and Ancient Venetian Provinces, being a fraction less than one in twenty-eight souls per annum; the latter being stated at one in twenty-seven. The ratio, however, greatly exceeds that of Europe altogether, which by some recent returns is one in forty-four for the north, and one in thirty-six for the south; for better immediate reference, the Delhi statement, just referred to, is here given as published by the Civil Authorities of that City.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Adults,	39,592	41,526	81,118
Children,	20,553	18,189	38,742
Total Population,	60,145	59,715	119,860

	<i>Births.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Marriages.</i>
Males,	2,002	2,168	601
Females,	1,731	2,080	527
Total,	3,733	4,248	1,128

DEATHS.	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
At 1 year and under,	604	505	1,109
1 to 2 years,	270	276	546
10 years and under,	360	303	663
Adults,	934	996	1,930
Deaths,	2,168	2,080	4,248

From the above it appears that rather more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum is the general rate of decrement; and that more than one-fourth of the deaths occur in the first year of infancy; which, however, is a more favorable result for that tender period, than London could exhibit 50 years back, when nearly one-third of its native-born population were found to de cease in the first twelve months after birth. More than half of the total deaths at Delhi in 1833 seem to have occurred under 10 years of age: while the excess of mortality in males keeps pace with the observations of other countries: among adults, generally, one dies yearly from a number of forty-two, and one from every sixteen below the age of ten. In some remarks added to the table itself, it is said that a small number from the deaths may be deducted for strangers and foreigners, and a large proportion for the small-pox in Delhi, since the abolition of the Vaccine Institution. The calculation does not include the royal palace, said to contain twenty thousand souls.

Application having been made to Delhi for information regarding any period prior to former years, it was stated in reply that the enquiry had not been instituted for 1833. 'In future, it is hoped, these bills of mortality will be regularly exhibited.

The native soldiers on the Bengal Establishment are particularly healthy under ordinary circumstances. It has been found by a late enquiry, embracing a period of five years,* that only one man is reported to have died per annum, out of every one hundred and thirty-one on the actual strength of the army. So injurious, however, is Bengal Proper, to this class of natives, in comparison with the Upper Provinces, that although only one-fourth of the troops exhibited, are stationed in Bengal, the deaths of that fourth are more than a moiety of the whole mortality reported. It cannot be affirmed that this Table affords any criterion

of the decrement of the population at large; the very best periods only of life, (generally speaking from 20 to 45) are received in the statement which gives these results; the Sepoys are healthily employed, well clothed and attended, while many unrecorded deaths occur at their own homes, where, as a last resource, bad cases are allowed to proceed on medical certificate. • It would seem by other documents* that out of about eighteen thousand invalid fighting men, of the Bengal Army pensioned by the State, six hundred and eighty deceased during the year 1831-32, or one out of $20\frac{1}{2}$; while the average duration of the pension enjoyed by this class of men for a period embracing from May 1828 to October 1830, was 7 years $8\frac{1}{2}$ months, and from May 1831 to the same month in 1832, the duration of pension was only about 5 years $4\frac{1}{2}$ months.

It is to be regretted we are in possession of so little other information regarding natives. In common circumstances we may presume there is a tolerably uniform rate of mortality in most situations; but, perhaps, in no climate is there less tenaciousness of life in times of pestilence or famine than among the too delicate mass of our native population, and more particularly in Bengal Proper. The vast number that perish under these calamities, or under visitations of Providence, such as the late inundations, would defy all calculation or attempt at tabular exhibition. In the statistics of British India it is still, however, a grand desideratum, the possession of an accurate census of the large populous cities, with regularly published annual statements of the births, marriages and deaths, and all other information on this important point.

The Committee was able to afford more accurate and extensive information of the rate of mortality of Europeans frequenting this country, and although the ever-fluctuating character of the Calcutta European population, or that of the other seats of Government, left them in uncertainty

* Vide Tables Nos. 2 and 3.

as to the real ratio of decrement in their immediate communities ; yet from the regular constitution of the public covenanted services at large under each Government, there were greater facilities for obtaining scrupulous accuracy in India, in every thing relating to the periods of arrival, the ages, and dates of death, of the Company's Civil and Military Services, than can be found perhaps in any other country or scattered community.

The enquiry may commence with the common soldiery among whom the greatest mortality necessarily shews itself, from their habits, greater exposure, and the absence of much of the comfort and protection enjoyed by the higher classes. But it is scarcely needful to remark here that in the present paper there has been essayed no investigation into the causes of mortality, nor has any enquiry been instituted except into mere results and figured statements, called for to assist the Committee in calculating the correct value and expectation of life under the various circumstances of European residence in India. It would appear from a military work, published in England in 1832, of enlisting, discharging, and the pensioning of soldiers, by Mr. H. MARSHALL, Deputy Inspector General of Army Hospitals His Majesty's Service, that our Inspector General, Dr. BURKE, has stated, that coming to India at the mature age of 24 or 26 is the most favorable to health in the soldier, and we beg to call attention to a statement* furnished by the latter officer in confirmation of his opinion. By it we learn that in 1824, a Regiment employed in Ava, experienced a ratio of mortality among the young men who went out with the corps, to the extent of 38 per cent., or 1 in every $2\frac{1}{3}$, while among the Volunteers from other Regiments, who were considerably older, the mortality was 17 per cent. or 1 in 6. In 1825, (still on service in Ava) it was 305 per cent. or 1 in $3\frac{1}{3}$ among the former or younger class, and only 6 per cent. or 1 in 16 in the latter or older.

* Vide Table No. 4.

The Committee were favored with a complete report from Dr. BURKE himself, embracing in addition to earlier information, the casualties of the last four years for the whole of His Majesty's Army in Bengal. The rates of mortality generally for that term he makes to be 4.99 per cent. per annum with reference to the mean number of the troops. But he exhibits a curious distinction in the rate of danger at the different stations ; viz.º

	<i>Deaths to strength.</i>
Fort William,	7.59 per cent.
Berhampore,	6.77 „
Chinsurah,	6.10 „
Cawnpore,.....	4.55 „
Boglepore,	3.95 „
Dinapore,.....	3.84 „
Ghazipore,	3.80 „
Kurnaul,	3.00 „
Meerut,.....	1.99 „
Agra,	1.91 „

With respect to the ages of the deceased, the Inspector General has now given more ample information. During the four years 1826, 27, 28, 29, the ratio of deaths was—

From the age of 18 to 20,	16.12
20 to 25,	9.35
25 to 30,	10.13
30 to 35,	6.92
35 to 45,	9.54

In the above term were included the extraordinary casualties of the war in Ava and the scige of Bhurtpore. But in the four succeeding years of peace and non-exposure of the troops ; viz. 1830, 31, 32, 33, the ratio grows more regular, and assumes the generally steady progressive

increase of danger with increasing years, the same as in all the other Tables in possession of the Committee of officers and others; viz.

From 18 to 20 years,	0.58	per cent.
20 to 22 „	2.24	} 3.44
22 to 24 „	4.63	
25 to 30 „	5.86	
30 to 35 „	5.22	
35 to 45 „	6.78	

It should be remarked that from 18 to 20, during these four years, the class above represented, consists of recruits enlisted in India, the sons of soldiers of the regiments.

The whole of Dr. BURKE's Report is very valuable. It enters into the causes of the sickness, the difference of seasons, situations of barracks, &c., and other points which cannot fail to be useful. It was forwarded to the Government, and it is to be regretted it could not be appended to this abstract.

The Committee also received from the Secretary to the Medical Board, Quinquennial Table of the Sickness and Mortality of the whole of the European Troops of the Bengal Army, including not only His Majesty's Troops reported on by the Inspector General—but also the men of the Artillery and Honorable Company's European Regiment.* The Tables confirm Dr. BURKE's Report.

In ordinary circumstances, it would seem that about one dies per annum in every 18½ throughout Bengal, but in Bengal Proper the yearly percentage is nearly 7—or one in about 14, while in the Upper Provinces it is considerably less. At one post,—Agra, the percentage has not been 2, or one in 50 per annum, out of a garrison of one thousand men, a more favorable result than shewn in any Table hitherto prepared in India.

* Vide Table No. 5.

The next Table is that of the Calcutta Burials, European and East Indian, at the Park-street Burial Ground. From the impossibility of ascertaining, with the means at the disposal of the Committee, the births and periodical accession of strangers, and the difficulty of separating the classes, it was impracticable to prepare from these data an accurate, or even approximating, expectation of life for the city of Calcutta.

It may be presumed that the accessions chiefly experienced, by arrivals from England, include between the ages of 18 and 25, and that thenceforward until the later ages of retirement and return to the native country, there is not much fluctuation in numbers, except in the yearly uncertain and temporary addition of seamen and commercial visitors. This, of course, applies to the European part of the community; the East Indian inhabitants being throughout more permanent and stationary. Under the foregoing supposition, it will be found from the numbers exhibited in the Table that out of a radix of population of both classes to the extent of near three thousand souls of the age of 20 to 25, about one hundred die annually, or, as the real decrements shew, 3.84 per cent. For the next ten years the annual percentage is 5.49. For the ensuing same term, or from 35 to 45 it is 6.7 per cent. From 45 to 55, it is 6.18, while from 55 to 65, (though this term is little to be relied on from the frequent secession of persons retiring to England) the percentage is 8.4. Out of four thousand seven hundred and thirteen burials altogether recorded in 20 years, two hundred and seventy-nine are seamen, who died on a visit to the port—swelling the ratio of decrement, it may be supposed, at the middle ages. It is to be regretted that this Table could not be rendered available for any useful purpose to the Committee: all that could be gathered from it was a picture of Indian mortality, probably in its concentrated, worst, and most appalling character.

It might be supposed that the experience of the late Life Assurance Institutions would have afforded some data for guidance, and have exhibited a fair estimate of the ratio of decrement, among the insuring classes at least; but a little consideration and advertence to the facts before us would explain the difficulty and danger of relying upon the results of the different offices. The insured were chiefly, or a large portion of them, debtors in the services; men, it may be supposed, improvident in their life and habits; a few were adventurers, or others embarked in speculations, either necessitated unwillingly to incur the expence of a Life Assurance, or, as the figured Tables would sometimes lead to the suspicion, urged into the Society by the apprehension of approaching death. Thus, in the Fifth Laudable Society existing from 1822 to 1827,* there were one hundred and eighty-seven lapses out of one thousand three hundred and ninety lives; no very considerable mortality it would appear at first sight, as it ranges under 3 per cent. per annum,—but on a closer inspection of the Table it will be seen that seventy-five of the one hundred and eighty-seven deaths occurred in the two years immediately succeeding the Assurance, while the remainder of the lapses, one hundred and twelve in number, are traced to have lingered through ten years from the period of entrance into the Laudables. Such a misproportion of early lapses must have arisen from other cause than mere accident.

The Sixth Laudable Table† in the possession of the Committee, gives only the total number of lives and lapses without classing them by years of entrance or decrement; the former were nine hundred and ninety-six in number, and the deaths one hundred and eighty, or 3.6 per cent. per annum—the common average; but by apportioning the presumed periods of lapses among the five years of the Laudable, the more correct yearly per centage would be exhibited at 3.89.

The Oriental has existed for a longer term, and has incurred engagements up to 1833, on so many as one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one lives; out of which, during twelve years, it suffered to the extent of three hundred and seventy-three lapses. But unless, as will be understood by the more accurate and certain Tables to be hereafter referred to, there have been some extensive frauds at times practised on the Society, it is difficult to account for the very heavy rate of mortality it has experienced. It insured on an average seven hundred and eight lives yearly, losing of these with more or less regularity, more than thirty-one persons in the year, or an actual percentage of 4.39. Its greatest percentage of lapses during one year was 6.89, and its least 2.78. We believe here also some of the heaviest lapses occurred in certain cases shortly after the parties had effected insurance.

Although the Committee were unable to avail themselves of the experience of the Calcutta Life Insurance Offices to form a true estimate of the mortality, it may be remarked that the deaths exhibited by them nevertheless wonderfully bear out the fact shewn in all the general Tables prepared from the Honorable Company's different services of the *regularly progressive ratio of danger* (with a trifling exception only in some of the Tables,) *from increasing years and prolonged residence in India*. The ratio in the Army is generally under 3 per cent. for the first years of exposure, and increases to about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. at 30: 4 per cent. at 40: more than $4\frac{1}{2}$ at 50, and considerably higher at the next decennial period, while shortly after this time of life the longevity of the surviving Anglo-Indians almost keeps pace with the Northampton and other Tables, prepared during the last century in Europe. In the Civil Service the percentage of mortality for the last forty years has been somewhat under 2 per cent. for the first twenty years of residence in India; a result far more favorable than that of the other services. After the age of 40, the ratio of decrement would appear to keep pace with that of the Army.

At Bombay a Table* has been received from England, prepared by an eminent Actuary on data furnished from that presidency, which would have been valuable, but that throughout the document the Actuary, in the absence of more correct data, has erroneously assumed, that the probability of living any one year up to the age of 58 is correctly expressed by the fraction $\frac{1}{27}$; or in other words, that from the age of 18 to 58, one person uniformly and regularly dies per annum from every twenty-seven members of the service. This error, which it appears the Actuary had no means of rectifying, has vitiated the Table and calculations throughout, as it is at variance with the positive fact of the increasing danger of every five or ten years' residence in India. The progressive ratio of age holds good here as in Europe, with an increased impetus from the effect of climate. The result of this error has made the expectation of life in the Bombay Table nearly 20 per cent. too favourable for all ages above 30 or 35, diminishing the probable value of life for all ages below it. The fraction $\frac{1}{27}$ it is believed may accurately represent the average annual decrement at Bombay for the entire service, but it varies necessarily with the age and rank of the individual, much in the same manner we presume as has been actually experienced in the last twenty years in the Bengal Army; where 2.34 per cent. has been the ratio of yearly mortality for Ensigns, 2.75 for Lieutenants, 3.45 for Captains, 4.10 for Majors, 4.84 for Lieutenant-Colonels and 5.94 for Colonels. We may assume the general ages of the Ensigns to have been under 22, the Lieutenants under 33, the Captains and Majors 45, the Lieutenant-Colonels 55, &c.

In the last twenty years (as recently ascertained†) there have died one thousand one hundred and eighty-four Officers of the Bengal Army, or 59.2 per annum, out of an average number of one thousand eight hundred

* Vide Table No. 10.

† Vide Table No. 11.

and ninety-seven persons, or about 3.12 per cent; the mean ages of the deceased were as follows :—

81 Colonels, deceased, mean age,.....	61
97 Lieut.-Cols. ditto, ditto,.....	51
78 Majors, ditto, ditto,.....	40
277 Captains, ditto, ditto,.....	36
651 Subalterns, the mean age not ascertained, but it ranged from 18 to 33.	

It may be as well here to exhibit in a simple comparative Table the difference of the rate of mortality at the three Presidencies, Bengal being clearly less inimical to the health of the European than either Madras or Bombay.

*Comparative annual percentage of Mortality of the Officers of the three Armies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay.**

PRESIDENCY.	Colonels.	Lieut.-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Cornets and Ensigns.	Surgeons.	Assist. Surgeons.	Total or General Percentage.	GENERAL AVERAGE.
Bengal,	5.94	4.84	4.10	3.45	2.75	2.34	—	—	3.12	} 3.85
Madras,	5.40	6.11	5.42	5.02	4.17	3.80	4.68	4.31	4.49	
Bombay, ..	5.74	5.45	3.77	3.78	3.96	3.15	4.08	4.21	3.94	

The rate of mortality in the Bengal Pilot Service† has been accurately registered for the past thirty years. Its numbers are not sufficient for any general Table, as the annual effective strength of the Department has averaged only about one hundred and forty individuals. Out of these

* Vide Tables Nos. 11, 12 and 13.

† Vide Table No 14.

have demised 3.86 per cent, while as many as 31 more, (or 0.73 per cent) have been drowned ; this mode of death having occasioned nearly one-sixth of the entire mortality. On the examination of the Tables of the Pilot Establishment which have been compiled in the Master Attendant's Office, under orders of the Marine Board, several curious circumstances have come to view. Presuming them to be correct, we find their rate of decrement, generally speaking, does not exceed that of the Officers of the Army, but the periods of service and the ages of the deceased are much less than those of the Europeans elsewhere exhibited. Thus while the Branch Pilots or seniors whose time of life corresponds with that of Field Officers, have demised at the percentage of 4.46 per annum, the extreme age of the oldest has been 47 only, the mean age being 44 of all who died. The oldest Pilot on the list had only served thirty years, the mean of servitude for the whole casualties being only twenty-three years. Thirty-two Masters have died in thirty years, the percentage being 4.30, their mean age at the time of death being thirty-six, after a mean of service of seventeen years. The deaths in the First Mates (the most exposed class probably) have been heaviest of any, or 5 per cent. : their mean age was 28, and their period of service ten years. The Second Mates deceased only at half that rate, their mean age being 28 also, their service eight years. Among the Volunteers, the casualties by drowning are twenty, while the natural deaths are only fifty, the total percentage per annum being 4.10, the mean age of the deceased of this rank was 22, and their average periods of service three and a half years.

The Committee received separate Returns of the decrements among the Officers of His Majesty's Regiments stationed respectively at Bengal, Madras and Bombay.* At the first mentioned place the decrements on the whole are found to be 3.37 per cent. per annum ; at Madras 3.55,

and at Bombay 3.28. These results would seem to keep pace with the deaths in the Company's Army, but there is reason to believe that there are some discrepancies in the Returns of the strength of His Majesty's Officers, and that many are included (such as Officers with Depôts in Europe and others) who are not exposed to an Indian climate, and whose appearance therefore in the Table would tend to vitiate the correct ratio of mortality throughout. In the Table furnished by Dr. BURKE for the last four years, the percentage has been 4.12 per annum, and in Returns originally sent to the Committee by the Adjutant General of His Majesty's Troops,* the percentage was as high as 5.40 for the last twenty years. In explanation of this apparent excess the Adjutant General has justly observed that King's Regiments come "to India bodily, the Officers being of different ages from 16 to 50," and the twenty years shewn in the Tables being those of peace in Europe, Subalterns "are from 30 to 50 years of age, while in time of war their age would scarcely exceed 25." In explanation also of there being more deaths among His Majesty's Officers than those of the Hon'ble Company, the Adjutant General states the fact of all the Bengal Regiments having been sent to Awa, while few Hon'ble Company's Troops were employed from Bengal. He also observes that Europeans always compose the heads of columns in attacks of fortified places and consequently are the greatest sufferers. The whole of these reasons are sufficient to explain why there should seem a greater ratio of mortality with His Majesty's Regiments, but it is to be remarked, that the casualties in action are much less in either service than is generally presumed. In Bengal, out of two hundred and eighty-four deaths in His Majesty's Regiments, only fourteen, in those Returns, appear to have been killed in action, or about one in every twenty of those whose deaths are reported ;

* In the Original Returns, out of an average of 261.20 lives yearly exposed to the climate, the decrements were 14.15 per annum. The corrected Returns, it is believed, contain the Depôt Companies and others in Europe.

at Madras out of three hundred and twenty-four deaths, only ten are returned "in action," or one in every thirty-two; and at Bombay, four are reported out of one hundred and thirty-four deaths, or one in thirty-one. There may be some inaccuracy, however, in this point in the Returns.

In the Honorable Company's Bengal Army the deaths in action have been equally or more rare during the last twenty years, thirty-nine only being reported out of one thousand one hundred and eighty-four casualties, or about one in every thirty; in the Madras Army forty-three out of one thousand three hundred and eighty-seven casualties, or one in every thirty-three; and in Bombay eighteen out of eight hundred and fifty casualties, or one in forty-seven. There is very little difference in this respect between the two services in India, with reference to the total strength of each, as will be seen in the following calculation, shewing the very small percentage per annum of Officers who have been killed out of the average yearly strength of Officers of both services at the different presidencies :

HIS MAJESTY'S OFFICERS.

	<i>Percentage per annum killed.</i>
Bengal,	0.16
Madras,	0.11
Bombay,	0.09

HONORABLE COMPANY'S OFFICERS.

Bengal,	0.10
Madras,	0.13
Bombay,	0.08

The foregoing explanation is necessary to shew that the adoption of the rates of mortality in the Military Service, as data on which to base a general Table, is not materially affected by deaths in action. It is true the

Civil Service are proved to be less exposed to death by one-third than the Army, and particularly in the junior ages. Yet, for the community at large, including all classes, the Army casualties may be taken as a fair and reasonable criterion.

The Committee, it should be mentioned, in preparing their rates of premium for Life Assurance, availed themselves entirely of Mr. CURNIN's data and calculations. This Table of Mortality it is not deemed right to publish here, as Mr. CURNIN would probably desire to bring it forward under his own illustrations and details of the process of its laborious compilation. His calculations exhibit the accurate results of research and patient enquiry into the periods of service and dates of death of a greater number of well known individuals than it is believed, have ever been exhibited in any extant Table of Mortality. These calculations alone would have been sufficient to guide the Committee safely to fix the rate of premium, but it was thought fit to adduce at one view in the Appendix to the Report, the whole of the general Documents in the separate and previous possession of the Committee. The whole will be found wonderfully to bear out Mr. CURNIN's calculations when that gentleman may find it convenient to publish them.

A valuable paper by Mr. H. T. PRINSEP, of the Civil Service, which appeared in the Journal of the Asiatic Society for July 1832, has been made use of. It embraces a period of forty-one years. It appears that between 1790 and 1831, there were nine hundred and four Civilians, who safely reached Bengal, so as to be included in the enquiry. From this number two hundred and seventy-five lapsed in forty-one years, or at the average rate of 2.25 per cent. of the lives yearly ascertained to have been exposed to the decrement.

Another document referred to was a Table by Major DE HAVILAND, of the Madras Army, of the numbers, ages, and mortality of the Honorable Company's Officers under Fort Saint George, from 1808 to 1820 inclusive :

it shows the deaths to have been six hundred and forty-seven in that period, at the rate of 3.16 per cent. per annum, or one lapse in thirty-one and a half lives.

A third also referred to is a statement of the Bengal Army, shewing, as the above, the numbers, ages, and deaths at our own Presidency, (compiled several years ago by Mr. G. J. Gordon) from the year 1760. It gives four thousand one hundred and thirty-eight lives, from which number two thousand one hundred and thirty-five deaths are exhibited. These deaths we find by reference to the Table occurred at the rate of about 3.33 per cent. per annum.

It is unnecessary to republish the three Tables just spoken of, as it is believed, they have all elsewhere appeared—but from the information afforded by them—a general Table* was prepared by the Secretary of the Committee—which is appended for the sake of comparison, with the Committee's final Table now to be brought to the notice of the Society.

Several of the Committee, it seems, had been led to believe that if accurate Tables of the Indian Army could be obtained for the last twenty years *only*, a more favorable picture of the law of mortality for Europeans in British India would be obtained, than that exhibited by Mr. CURNIN; that his data from their very copiousness—the number of names exhibited, and the extent of time gone back into—must have included every variety of Military Servants from the earliest employment of regular Troops by the Company, and the result in consequence might be less favorable than what is at present experienced. Mr. CURNIN's researches—by exhibiting the casualties of the last century—embraced a period of wars, exposure, and ignorance of proper means of protection from the climate, from which the more recent servants of the Company have been generally exempted.

In a word, it was thought desirable to shew the Government, not only that Mr. CURNIN's Tables were perfectly safe, but that a lower rate of premium than that fixed by him might eventually be adopted with confidence—and although the Committee were not prepared, from obvious considerations of caution, to recommend the lower scale in the first instance, still it would be satisfactory for the Government to see upon what sure grounds the State was solicited to proffer its guarantee.

Under these impressions the Adjutants General of the three presidencies were called upon, with the sanction of Government, to furnish correct Returns, with the names and ages of all Officers who had deceased year by year at the different presidencies since the year 1814—together with the strength of the respective Armies for the twenty years exhibited. The information so obtained, it is not deemed requisite to publish here—particularly as the statements were found insufficient without further details; but these last were effectually procured by a form,* which the Adjutant Generals' Offices were requested to have filled up—and which it may be useful to print with the other Tables, as they will enable any one who enters into these enquiries to prepare Tables from the data thus given after his own mode of calculating; and, as there are various formula for obtaining the expectation of life, to follow that most approved of by himself. From the new form of statements, and on the assumption that every Cadet's age averages eighteen on his first arrival in India,† it was easy to ascertain how many persons of any given age had passed through,—(and what was the number of decrements in,) any given year of exposure to the

* Vide Tables Nos. 19, 20 and 21.

† Mr. CURNIN has established from the result of a reference to one thousand two hundred and six Baptismal Certificates obtained by him, that eighteen years, less a few days, was the mean age of that number of Officers on their reaching India. No general calculation therefore can materially err in assuming the age in question.

climate. Thus Tables, Nos. 22, 23, 24* were prepared for each presidency respectively.

From these last a general Table was correctly made out; *half* the number of Officers yearly retiring, or otherwise quitting the service, being deducted from the number of lives yearly exposed to the climate, on the principle that the retirements themselves were probably scattered through the year in which they occurred, and a portion of them only exposed to Indian mortality for the whole period. With such extensive data, thus rendered available, the Table No. 25,† was at length compiled; and this may be deemed a fair criterion of the law of mortality and expectation of life under existing circumstances in India. At the more advanced ages, as individuals are for the most part in Europe, the Northampton Tables are adopted, which being less favorable to life than the Carlisle ascertained law of mortality;—may more faithfully represent the state of the case as applicable to the Anglo-Indian community.

The calculations themselves in the greater portion of the Tables, were made by Mr. FERGUSON, Auditor, King's Troops' Department, in the Military Auditor General's Office, and the result of these Tables generally, after due allowance for the errors, which must creep into tedious and voluminous operations of this nature, may be the more confidently relied upon when it is understood that, although wrought separately and perfectly apart, they will be found to agree in all main points with Mr. CURNIN's more elaborate Tables, and particularly so if reference be had to his data of the last twenty years only.

* Vide Tables Nos. 22, 23 and 24.

† Vide Table No. 25.

TAB. I.—ABSTRACT shewing the strength, the proportion of Sick to strength, and ratio of Deaths to strength, per cent., for the undermentioned periods of Native Corps at the several Stations of the Army where European Troops are cantoned.

STATIONS.	Period of Corps remaining at Stations.	Total Strength by Monthly Average.	Average Strength.	Average of Admissions during the Year.	Proportion of Sick to Well.	NUMBER OF DEATHS.			General Ratio per Cent.
						Ordinary Diseases.	Cholera Morbus.	Total.	
Presidency, ...	For 5 years,.....	6720	1344	1089	1 to 14	171	22	193	2.83
	For 3 years,.....	406	135	270	1 to 5½	3	0	3	0.75
	Total,...	7126	1479	1359	2 to 19½	174	22	196	2.76
Barrackpore,...	For 3 years,.....	12990	4328	2043	1 to 17	274	10	284	2.15
	For 2 years,.....	2922	1461	1332	1 to 17	46	1	47	1.68
	For 1 year,	5263	5263	3006	1 to 15	46	3	49	0.94
	Total,...	21175	11052	7281	3 to 49	366	14	380	1.80
Dum-Dum, ...	For 5 years,.....	3640	725	612	1 to 10	46	7	53	1.28
	For 2 years,.....	264	132	141	1 to 11	4	0	4	1.34
	For 1 year,	110	110	117	1 to 12	3	0	3	3.00
	Total,...	4014	967	870	3 to 33	53	7	60	1.50
Behampore, ...	For 3 years,.....	2250	750	558	1 to 21	24	2	26	1.15
	For 1 year,	1376	1376	821	1 to 20	8	0	8	0.55
	Total,...	3626	2126	1379	2 to 41	32	2	34	0.89
Dinapore,	For 3 years,.....	6660	2110	1043	1 to 31	45	8	53	0.71
	For 2 years,.....	1560	780	482	1 to 25	23	2	25	1.62
	For 1 year,	4660	4660	2180	1 to 26	24	3	27	0.61
	Total,...	12880	7550	3705	3 to 82	92	13	105	0.82
Bhagulpore,.....	For 5 years,.....	2327	465	233	1 to 23	20	2	22	0.96
Benares,.....	For 5 years,.....	579	115	53	1 to 22	3	1	4	4.71
	For 4 years,.....	2600	650	275	1 to 33	7	0	7	0.20
	For 3 years,.....	4116	1372	875	1 to 20	22	7	29	0.73
	For 2 years,.....	1682	841	114	1 to 25	10	0	10	0.60
	For 1 year,	1331	1331	402	1 to 29	3	1	4	0.40
	Total,...	10308	4309	1719	5 to 129	45	9	54	0.52
Chunar,	For 1 year,	291	291	208	1 to 16	1	0	1	0.33
Allahabad,.....	For 5 years,.....	2008	413	378	1 to 13	0	1	1	0.05
	For 3 years,.....	3696	1231	751	1 to 23	16	2	18	0.50
	For 2 years,.....	2964	1484	1314	1 to 20	18	0	18	0.59
	For 1 year,	2030	2030	723	1 to 25	6	5	11	0.53
	Total,...	10758	5158	3166	4 to 81	40	8	48	0.44

RESULTS OF AN ENQUIRY RESPECTING THE

STATIONS.	Period of Corps remaining at Stations.	Total Strength by Monthly Average.	Average Strength.	Average of Admis- sions during the Year.	Proportion of Sick to Well.	NUMBER OF DEATHS.			General Ratio per Cent.
						Ordinary Diseases.	Cholera Morbus.	Total.	
Cawnpore, ...	For 5 years,.....	4390	878	844	1 to 19	16	1	17	0.38
	For 4 years,.....	806	201	143	1 to 18	10	1	11	1.35
	For 3 years,.....	9766	3253	1722	1 to 25	72	2	74	0.78
	For 2 years,.....	3510	1770	1127	1 to 25	14	0	14	0.42
	For 1 year,	5308	5308	2392	1 to 26	18	5	23	0.43
	Total,...	23810	11410	6228	5 to 113	130	9	139	0.58
Meerut,.....	For 5 years,.....	716	143	43	1 to 68	2	0	2	0.28
	For 4 years,.....	5410	1351	620	1 to 26	19	0	19	0.31
	For 3 years,.....	2315	771	400	1 to 16	8	1	9	0.39
	For 1 year,	3254	3254	2084	1 to 29	14	0	14	0.43
	Total,...	11695	5519	3147	4 to 139	43	1	44	0.38
Agra, ..	For 4 years,.....	3320	829	309	1 to 37	13	4	17	0.50
	For 3 years,.....	4291	1430	850	1 to 16	30	7	37	0.86
	For 2 years,.....	3001	1498	791	1 to 24	21	3	24	0.80
	For 1 year,	3370	3370	1319	1 to 27	15	0	15	0.47
	Total,...	13985	7127	3289	1 to 104	79	11	93	0.59
Muttra,	For 4 years,.....	2858	714	31	1 to 39	17	2	19	0.67
	For 3 years,.....	1867	622	349	1 to 21	15	2	17	0.90
	For 2 years,.....	1853	926	400	1 to 40	9	0	9	0.19
	For 1 year,	2269	2269	677	1 to 50	4	1	5	0.21
	Total,...	8847	4531	1157	4 to 150	45	5	50	0.56
Kurnaul,.....	For 4 years,.....	6500	1781	487	1 to 50	32	2	34	0.51
	For 3 years,....	2061	687	480	1 to 20	6	0	6	0.29
	For 2 years,.....	4219	2121	943	1 to 27	10	0	10	0.24
	For 1 year,	3568	3568	1094	1 to 28	12	0	12	0.32
	Total,...	16381	8163	3004	4 to 125	60	2	62	0.38
Saugor,.....	For 5 years,.....	1726	345	118	1 to 83	2	0	2	0.11
	For 4 years,.....	3532	997	651	1 to 54	19	2	21	0.60
	For 3 years,.....	7079	2359	1533	1 to 50	31	5	36	0.50
	For 2 years,.....	2657	1378	842	1 to 23	18	0	18	0.75
	For 1 year,	1610	1610	828	1 to 19	5	0	5	0.30
	Total,...	16804	6689	3972	5 to 229	75	7	82	0.49
Nusseerabad & Necmuh, ...	For 5 years,.....	1036	207	170	1 to 15	5	0	5	0.49
	For 4 years,.....	7459	1864	1159	1 to 21	45	2	47	0.63
	For 3 years,.....	13956	4619	2141	1 to 24	49	3	52	0.38
	For 2 years,.....	5080	1543	610	1 to 22	0	10	10	0.32
	For 1 year,	10246	10246	4534	1 to 27	38	0	38	0.32
	Total,...	35777	18509	8614	5 to 109	157	15	152	0.42
Grand Total,...	Strength by monthly average, ...	199604	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1522	0.76

TAB. II.—STATEMENT shewing the number of Deaths in the Invalid Pension Establishment (of Fighting Men) reported from 1st May 1831 to 30th April 1832; also the average of Age when pensioned and the duration of Pension.

	Number of Deaths.	Mean of Age, when Pensioned.			Mean of Number of Years of duration of Pension.		
		Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Subadar Majors,.....	5	61	9	18	5	0	0
Subadars,	60	59	3	24	6	8	23
Jemmadars,.....	20	57	1	6	4	8	1
Havildars and Naiks,.....	315	48	7	17	5	1	6
Trumpeters and Drummers,	7	55	5	4	1	10	4
Troopers, Sepoys and Privates,	273	46	6	8	5	6	6
Total and General Average,	680	49	1	22	5	4	12

TAB. III.—STATEMENT shewing the actual Deaths in Pension Establishment (Regular Army) reported from May 1828 to October 1830, or 2½ Years, also average of Age when pensioned and the duration of Pension.

	Number of Deaths.	Mean of Age, when Pensioned.			Mean of Number of Years of duration of Pension.		
		Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Subadar Majors,.....	6	73	7	0	2	3	12
Subadars,	76	64	8	22	8	4	3
Jemmadars,	28	58	10	14	7	7	0
Havildars and Naiks,.....	296	49	8	22	6	10	23
Drummers,	9	61	3	7	3	0	20
Sepoys, Privates and Troopers,	315	48	7	9	8	6	26
Total and General Average,	730	51	1	3	7	8	10

TAB. IV.—RETURN of the Strength of the — Regiment when it arrived in India in 1823; the numbers of Men who joined the Corps, and the numbers who died till 31st December 1829.

	Year.	Strength and Numbers who joined.	Died in the following Years.						
			1823.	1824.	1825.	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.
Strength of the Corps when it arrived in India	1823	653	45	231	115	37	13	18	12
Recruits who joined in	1824	13	0	2	4	0	1	0	0
Do. do. do. in	1826	600	0	0	0	79	26	52	48
Do. do. do. in	1827	188	0	0	0	0	17	15	31
Do. do. do. in	1828	34	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
Do. do. do. in	1829	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Volunteers from Regiments leaving India in	1823	620	3	105	32	15	3	8	6
Do. do. do. in	1826	29	0	0	0	3	0	1	1
Do. do. do. in	1827	7	0	0	0	0	0	2	0

TAB. V.—STATEMENT shewing the amount of Casualties by Death in the European Troops, at the several stations of the Army, when European Troops are stationed under the Presidency of Fort William, distinguishing those by Cholera Morbus, from those by ordinary Diseases and general proportion of the Sick to the Healthy, for the preceding 5 years, up to 31st December 1832.

PRESIDENCY.

YEAR.	STATION.	CORPS.	Average Strength for 12 Months.	Admissions during the Year.	Average Admissions for 12 Months.	Proportion of Sick to Well.	Deaths by Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths by Cholera Morbus.
1828,	Fort William,	H. M.'s 59th Regt.,	924	2021	168½	1 to 5½	36	13
1829,		Do. 16th Regt.,	954	2079	173	1 to 5½	55	14
1830,		Do. do.,	985	1955	163	1 to 6	73	5
1831,		H. M.'s 16th & 3d Foot,	884	1107	99	1 to 9	56	4
1832,		Do. do.,	785	1038	86	1 to 9	54	2
Total,	4532	8290	689	1 to 6½	274	38
Average,	906	1658	138	1 to 6½	55	7
Ratio per Cent.,	183	....	15	6	3½
General Ratio,	6½	....

TABLE V.—Continued.

BARRACKPORE.											
YEAR.	STATION.	CORPS.	Average Strength for 12 Months.	Admissions during the Year.	Average Admissions for 12 Months.	Proportion of Sick to Well.	Deaths by Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths by Cholera Morbus.	STATION.	CORPS.	Average Strength for 12 Months.
1828,	Dum-Dum.	H. C. Arty.....	1084½	2147	204	1 to 5½	46	13	Chinsurah.	H. M.'s Depôt.....	197
1829,		H. C. Arty.....	1037	1920	160	1 to 6½	30	3		Ditto ditto,	149
1830,		H. C. Arty.....	778	1735	144	1 to 5½	66	8		Ditto ditto,	322
1831,		H. C. Arty.....	758	1987	165	1 to 4	28	1		H. M.'s 16th Regt.	927
1832,		H. C. Arty.....	745	1487	122	1 to 6	46	6		H. M.'s 16th Regt.	804
Total,			4307	9276	795	1 to 5½	226	31			2800
Average,			879	1915	150	1 to 5½	45	6			479
Ratio per Cent, .....			.....	217½	.....	18	5	3½			.....
General Ratio, .....			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5½			.....
DINAPORE.											
YEAR.	STATION.	CORPS.	Average Strength for 12 Months.	Admissions during the Year.	Average Admissions for 12 Months.	Proportion of Sick to Well.	Deaths by Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths by Cholera Morbus.	STATION.	CORPS.	Average Strength for 12 Months.
1828,	Bhangulpore.	H. M.'s 3d Buff.,	604½	1132	91½	1 to 6½	50	26	Dinapore.	H. M.'s 13th Regt. & Arty.,	900½
1829,		Ditto ditto,	860	1677	139	1 to 5½	31	31		Ditto ditto,	1000
1830,		Ditto ditto,	831	97½	81	1 to 10	35	0		Ditto ditto,	861
1831, .....		.....	0	0	0	0	0	0		Ditto ditto,	820*
1832, .....		.....	0	0	0	0	0	0		H. C. Euro. Regt. Arty.,	1087
Total,			2305	3783	314	1 to 7	116	57			4707
Average,			765	1261	104	1 to 7	39	19			953
Ratio per Cent, .....			.....	162	.....	14	5	2½			.....
General Ratio, .....			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7½			.....

* H. M.'s 13th Regiment proceeded from Dinapore to Agra, during which no Returns were received for the months of November and December, 1831, consequently calculations are made for that year for 10 months only.

TABLE V.—Continued.

BERHAMPORE.

YEAR.	STATION.	CORPS.	Average Strength for 12 Months.	Admissions during the Year.	Average Admissions for 12 Months.	Proportion of Sick to Well.	Deaths by Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths by Cholera Morbus.
1828,	Berham- pore.	H. M.'s 47th & 14th Regt., ..	1022	3903	332	1 to 5	51	45
1829,		H. M.'s 49th & 14th do., ..	1507	3441	287	1 to 5½	72	60
1830,		Do. do., ..	1183	2245	187	1 to 6½	67	11
1831,		H. M.'s 49th & Atty., ..	808	1735	147	1 to 5½	59	2
1832,		Do. do., ..	783	1238	103	1 to 7½	50	3
Total,	5903	12655	1053	1 to 5½	302	125
Average,	1192	2531	210	1 to 5½	60	25
Ratio per Cent.,	212	....	17	5	2½
General Ratio,...	7½

ALLAHABAD.

YEAR.	STATION.	CORPS.	Average Strength for 12 Months.	Admission during the Year.	Average Admissions for 12 Months.	Proportion of Sick to Well.	Deaths by Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths by Cholera Morbus.
1828,	Allahabad.	H. C. Arty.	79	281	24	1 to 3	19	0
1829,		Do. do.	117	356	29	1 to 4	7	0
1830,		Do. do.	123	430	35	1 to 3½	8	0
1831,		Do. do.	108	287	24	1 to 4	4	0
1832,		Do. do.	127	323	27	1 to 4	5	0
Total,	551	1680	139	1 to 4	43	0
Average,	110	336	28	1 to 4	8	0
Ratio per Cent.	305	....	25	8	0
General Ratio,...	8	0

TABLE V.—Continued.

BENARÉS.													
YEAR.	STATION.	Corps.	Average Strength for 12 Months.	Admissions during the Year.	Average Admissions for 12 Months.	Proportion of Sick to Well.	Deaths by Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths by Cholera Morbus.	STATION.	Corps.	Average Strength for 12 Months.	Admissions during the Year.	Average Admissions for 12 Months.
1828,	Chauri,	H. C. Invalids,	296	620	66	1 to 4	41	1	..	H. C. Art'y.,	115	279	23
1829,	Ditto ditto,	304	657	57	1 to 5	22	0	..	Ditto ditto,	13	259	31
1830,	Ditto ditto,	303	303	44	1 to 6	20	0	..	Ditto ditto,	96	182	15
1831,	Ditto ditto,	278	490	35	1 to 7	43	4	..	Ditto ditto,	163	201	21
1832,	Ditto ditto,	252	345	45	1 to 5	12	0	..	Ditto ditto,	117	235	24
Total,	1182	2857	219	1 to 5	147	5	..	..	351	1337	114
Average,	293	597	49	1 to 5	29	1	..	..	117	279	23
Ratio per Cent.,	210	..	..	18	10	0	..	..	..	216	..
General Ratio,	104	..	..	..	..	..

AGRA.													
YEAR.	STATION.	Corps.	Average Strength for 12 Months.	Admissions during the Year.	Average Admissions for 12 Months.	Proportion of Sick to Well.	Deaths by Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths by Cholera Morbus.	STATION.	Corps.	Average Strength for 12 Months.	Admissions during the Year.	Average Admissions for 12 Months.
1828,	H. C. European Regt., .....	..	981	190	1 to 5	21	0	..	H. C. Art'y.,	99	103	9
1829,	Ditto ditto,	1024	1454	121	1 to 6	14	2	..	Ditto ditto,	101	179	14
1830,	Ditto ditto,	1261	1736	146	1 to 8	25	0	..	Ditto ditto,	104	184	15
1831,	Ditto ditto,	1277	1839	153	1 to 8	33	7	..	Ditto ditto,	102	165	14
1832,	H. M.'s 13th Regt.,	983	1007	84	1 to 11	14	0	..	Ditto ditto,	100	150	12
Total,	5326	8220	684	1 to 8	97	9	..	..	506	786	64
Average,	1105	1644	157	1 to 8	19	2	..	..	101	157	15
Ratio per Cent.,	148	..	12	1	0	..	..	..	155	..
General Ratio,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE V.—Continued.

CAWNPORE.								
YEAR.	STATION.	CORPS.	Average Strength for 12 Months.	Admissions during the Year.	Average Admissions for 12 Months.	Proportion of Sick to Well.	Deaths by Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths by Cholera Morbus.
1828,	Cawnpore.	H. M.'s 11th Drag. 38th } Regt. & Arty.	2184	3630	302	1 to 7	91	32
1829,		H. M.'s 11th Drag. 41th } Regt. & Arty.	2205	3106	283	1 to 7½	98	5
1830,		Do. do. do.	1960	3236	279	1 to 7	70	2
1831,		Do. do. do.	2015	3059	255	1 to 8	96	2
1832,		Do. do. do.	2003	3319	276	1 to 7	62	0
Total,.....				10397	16640	1395	1 to 7½	417	41
Average,			2079	3308	279	1 to 7½	83	8
Ratio per Cent., .....			...	160	.....	13	4	¼
General Ratio,...			.....	.....	.....	.....	4½	.....

MEERUT.

[illegible]

TABLE V.—Continued.

KURNAUL.

YEAR.	STATION.	CORPS.	Average Strength for 12 Months.	Admissions during the Year.	Average Admissions for 12 Months.	Proportion of Sick to Well.	Deaths by Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths by Cholera Morbus.
1828,	Kurnaul.	H. C. Arty.,	156	214	18	1 to 9	5	0
1829,		Do. do.,	291	574	48	1 to 6	11	1
1830,		Do. do.,	222	293	24	1 to 9	5	0
1831,		H. M.'s 31st Regt. Arty., ...	1196	1558	120	1 to 9	33	0
1832,		Do. do.,	1289	1650	137	1 to 9	41	0
Total, .....		.....	3154	4289	356	1 to 8½	95	1
Average, .....	.....	.....	630	858	71	1 to 8½	19	0
Ratio per Cent., .....	.....	.....	.....	138	.....	11½	3	0
General Ratio, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....

SAUGOR.

YEAR.	STATION.	CORPS.	Average Strength for 12 Months.	Admissions during the Year.	Average Admissions for 12 Months.	Proportion of Sick to Well.	Deaths by Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths by Cholera Morbus.
1828,	Saugor.	H. C. Arty.,	145	389	32	1 to 4½	26	0
1829,		Do. do.,	84	169	14	1 to 6	2	0
1830,		Do. do.,	101	204	17	1 to 6	3	0
1831,		Do. do.,	110	316	26	1 to 4	7	0
1832,		Do. do.,	86	242	20	1 to 4	2	0
Total, .....		.....	526	1320	109	1 to 4½	40	0
Average, .....	.....	.....	105	264	22	1 to 4½	14	.....
Ratio per Cent., .....	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	20	7½	0
General Ratio, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7½	.....

RESULTS OF AN ENQUIRY RESPECTING THE

TABLE V.—*Continued.*

NUSSEERABAD, FOR 1828, 29 & 30.
NEEMUCH, FOR 1831 & 1832.

YEAR.	STATIONS.	CORPS.	Average Strength for 12 Months.	Admissions during the Year.	Average Admissions for 12 Months.	Proportion of Sick to Well.	Deaths by Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths by Cholera Morbus.
1828,	Nusseerabad and Neemuch.	H. C. Arty.,	163	288	24	1 to 7	2	0
1829,		Do. do.,	312	730	60	1 to 5	12	0
1830,		Do. do.,	290	606	50	1 to 6	13	0
1831,		Do. do.,	309	927	77	1 to 4	11	11
1832,		Do. do.,	109	697	49	1 to 2	4	0
Total,			1183	3148	260	1 to 5	42	11
Average,			236	629	52	1 to 5	8	2
Ratio per Cent., .....			.....	285	... ..	22	3½	1
General Ratio,...			.....	.....	.....	.....	4½	.....

ABSTRACT, shewing the several Ratio per Cent. of the within Statement.

STATIONS.	Strength for 5 Years.	Of Sick to Well according to Total Admissions for 5 Years.	Of Sick to Well by Monthly Average.	Death by Ordinary Diseases to Strength.	Deaths by Cholera Morbus to Strength.
Fort William,	4532	183	15	6	6.75
Dum Dum,	4397	217½	18	5	5.75
Chinsurah,	2399	178	15	6	7
Berhampore,	5963	212	17	5	7.50
Bhaugulpore,	2295	162	14	5	7.50
Dinapore,	4767	195	16	5	5.33
Chunar and Buxar, ..	1418	210	18	10	10.33
Benares,	584	246	20	3½	3.75
Ghazepore,	4801	150	12	3½	5
Allahabad,	554	305	25	8	8
Cawnpore,	10397	160	13	4	4.14
Meerut,	9410	136	12	2½	2.62
Agia,	5526	148	12½	1½	1.91
Muttra,	606	155	13	1½	1.50
Kurnaul,	3154	138	11½	3	3
Saugor,	526	260	20	7½	7.50
Neemuch,	1183	285	22	3½	4.50
					5.50

J. HUTCHINSON,

Fort William, Medical Board Office.

Secy. Medical Board.

RESULTS OF AN ENQUIRY RESPECTING THE

TAB. VII.—FIFTH LAUDABLE SOCIETY—1822-27.

AGE.	<i>Lapsed within, from Insurance,</i>										<i>Total Lapses.</i>	<i>Total number of Lives Insured.</i>	<i>Rate per Cent. of Lapses.</i>
	<i>1 Year.</i>	<i>2 Years.</i>	<i>3 Years.</i>	<i>4 Years.</i>	<i>5 Years.</i>	<i>6 Years.</i>	<i>7 Years.</i>	<i>8 Years.</i>	<i>9 Years.</i>	<i>10 Years.</i>			
16 a 20, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	0
20 a 35,	22	25	4	5	7	9	7	10	5	7	101	748	13.500
35 a 50,	12	7	13	8	5	2	3	2	3	4	59	496	11.895
50 a 70,	1	8	2	3	3	0	2	1	4	3	27	123	21.960
	35	40	19	16	15	11	12	13	12	14	187	1390	13.453

Shares

Age 20 a 35—No. of Lives lapsed 101 on which 206 Shares were held, average 2.04 each Lapse.

“ 35 a 50 “ “ “ “ 59 “ “ 261 “ “ “ “ 4.42 ditto.

“ 50 & upwards, “ “ “ “ 27 “ “ 147 “ “ “ “ 5.44 ditto.

Total, ... 187 lapsed Lives. 614 Shares.

Average 3.28

TAB. VIII.—SIXTH LAUDABLE SOCIETY.

STATEMENT shewing the number of Shares which were transferred from the 5th to the 6th Laudable Society on the 1st January 1827—also the number of Lives on which those Shares were held, and the Lapses which have taken up to 31st December 1831.

Number of Shares transferred from 5th to 6th Laudable Society,	2741
Number of Lives on which the above Shares were held,	996
Number of Lives Lapsed up to 31st December 1831, out of the above,	180
Number of Shares held on the above Lapsed Lives,	520

“ The above 520 Shares being held on 180 Lives lapsed out of 996 Lives and 2741 Shares, gives an average of 2½ Shares on each Lapsed Life, and a ratio of Lapses of 18 per Cent. in 5 years.”

18 per Cent. in 5 years gives 3.6 per Cent. per Annum.

TAB. IX. NUMBER of Lives Insured at the ORIENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, with the Lapses from ditto, from 1822 to 1833, or a term of 12 years.

	<i>Under 25 years of Age.</i>	<i>From 25 to 30 years of Age.</i>	<i>30 to 35</i>	<i>35 to 40</i>	<i>40 to 45</i>	<i>45 to 50</i>	<i>50 to 55</i>	<i>55 & upwards.</i>	TOTAL.
Number Insured,	149	384	337	300	164	83	46	18	1781
Ditto Lapsed,	36	67	60	66	71	39	21	15	373
Percentage,	8.018	17.41	17.80	22.00	43.20	46.99	45.65	72.22	20 38

TAB. X.—BOMBAY MILITARY SERVANTS.

	1ST OF JANU.	STRENGTH.			INCREASE.			DECREASE BY DEATHS.		
	Year.	Officers.	Medical Officers.	Total.	Cadets.	Assist. Surgeons.	Total.	Officers.	Medical Officers.	Total.
	1789	210	35	245	8	1	9	0	0	0
	1790	215	34	249	12	11	23	6	0	6
	1791	220	45	265	27	9	36	9	0	9
	1792	238	46	284	17	1	18	1	0	1
	1793	250	48	298	4	0	4	12	0	12
	1794	225	48	273	5	4	9	8	2	10
	1795	208	50	258	6	0	6	10	3	13
	1796	206	47	253	27	1	28	5	3	8
	1797	226	45	271	36	4	40	16	7	23
	1798	246	42	288	75	11	86	3	2	5
	1799	318	51	369	31	18	49	20	0	20
	1800	329	60	398	41	4	45	18	5	23
	1801	351	68	419	108	7	115	12	2	14
	1802	436	72	508	38	6	44	20	7	27
	1803	437	62	499	20	1	21	20	2	22
	1804	432	61	493	65	6	71	14	3	17
	1805	473	64	537	119	6	125	33	5	38
	1806	560	65	625	29	5	34	17	9	26
	1807	545	61	606	20	5	25	29	2	31
	1808	524	62	586	23	12	35	22	3	25
	1809	522	72	594	50	10	60	20	1	21
	1810	529	80	609	32	5	37	10	1	11
	1811	528	84	612	34	6	40	19	3	22
	1812	530	85	615	30	0	30	13	3	16
	1813	540	82	622	8	7	15	12	4	16
	1814	538	85	623	18	5	23	21	0	21
	1815	515	90	605	8	1	9	11	6	17
	1816	499	86	585	7	7	14	10	1	11
	1817	498	88	577	12	7	19	13	1	14
	1818	488	89	577	55	7	62	13	5	18
	1819	484	85	569	81	16	97	23	10	33
	1820	556	91	647	90	11	110	22	3	25
	1821	563	97	660	122	13	135	36	8	44
	1822	670	102	772	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total,...	14100	2291	16391	1267	207	1474	498	101	599

RESULTS OF AN ENQUIRY RESPECTING THE

TABLE V.—Continued.

Shewing the rate of Mortality among the Military Officers at Bombay.

<i>Age.</i>	<i>Number Living</i>	<i>Decrement.</i>	<i>Number Living at the middle of next year.</i>	<i>Sum.</i>	<i>Expectation of Life. —</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Number Living.</i>	<i>Decrement.</i>	<i>Number Living at the middle of next year.</i>	<i>Sum.</i>	<i>Expectation of Life.</i>
<i>Years.</i>						<i>Years.</i>					
18	9964	369	9770	236872	23.77	57	2287	85	2245	33119	14.61
19	9595	355	9418	227093	23.67	58	2202	82	2161	31174	14.15
20	9240	343	9068	217675	23.56	59	2120	82	2079	29013	13.68
21	8897	329	8733	208607	23.45	60	2038	82	1997	26934	13.21
22	8568	317	8409	199874	23.33	61	1956	82	1915	24937	12.75
23	8251	306	8008	191465	23.20	62	1874	81	1833	23022	12.28
24	7945	294	7798	183367	23.08	63	1793	81	1753	21189	11.81
25	7651	284	7509	175569	22.95	64	1712	80	1672	19436	11.35
26	7367	272	7231	168060	22.81	65	1632	80	1592	17764	10.88
27	7095	263	6964	160829	22.67	66	1552	80	1512	16172	10.42
28	6832	253	6705	153865	22.62	67	1472	80	1432	14660	9.96
29	6579	244	6457	147160	22.37	68	1392	80	1352	13228	9.50
30	6335	235	6218	140703	22.21	69	1312	80	1272	11876	9.05
31	6100	226	5987	134485	22.05	70	1232	80	1192	10604	8.60
32	5874	217	5765	128495	21.88	71	1152	80	1112	9412	8.17
33	5657	210	5552	122733	21.69	72	1072	80	1032	8300	7.74
34	5447	201	5347	117181	21.51	73	993	80	952	7268	7.33
35	5246	195	5148	111834	21.32	74	912	80	872	6316	6.92
36	5051	187	4958	106686	21.12	75	832	80	792	5444	6.54
37	4864	180	4774	101728	20.91	76	752	77	713	4652	6.18
38	4684	173	4598	96954	20.70	77	675	73	639	3939	5.83
39	4511	167	4428	92356	20.47	78	602	68	568	3300	5.48
40	4344	161	4263	87928	20.24	79	534	65	501	2732	5.11
41	4183	155	4106	83665	20.00	80	469	63	438	2231	4.75
42	4028	149	3953	79559	19.75	81	406	60	376	1793	4.41
43	3879	144	3807	75606	19.49	82	346	57	317	1417	4.09
44	3735	138	3666	71799	19.22	83	289	55	262	1100	3.80
45	3597	134	3530	68133	18.91	84	234	48	210	838	3.58
46	3463	128	3399	64603	18.66	85	186	41	165	628	3.37
47	3335	123	3271	61204	18.35	86	145	34	128	463	3.19
48	3212	119	3152	57930	18.04	87	111	28	97	335	3.01
49	3093	115	3036	54778	17.71	88	83	21	73	234	2.86
50	2978	110	2923	51742	17.37	89	62	16	54	165	2.66
51	2868	106	2815	48819	17.02	90	46	12	40	111	2.41
52	2762	103	2710	46004	16.65	91	34	10	29	71	2.09
53	2659	98	2610	43294	16.28	92	24	8	20	42	1.75
54	2561	95	2514	40684	15.89	93	16	7	12	22	1.37
55	2466	91	2420	38170	15.43	94	9	5	7	10	1.11
56	2375	88	2331	35750	15.05	95	4	3	2	3	0.75
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	1	1	1	1	0.50

Tab. XI.—TABLE shewing the Casualties among Officers of the Bengal Army, (Hon. Company's Service) from the year 1814 to 1833, with the average percentage for each class and for each year.

Year.	COLONELS.		LT.-COLS.		MAJORS.		CAPTAINS.		LIEUTS.		CORNETS AND ENSIGNS.		TOTAL.		Yearly Percentage.
	Strength.	No. Died.	Strength.	No. Died.	Strength.	No. Died.	Strength.	No. Died.	Strength.	No. Died.	Strength.	No. Died.	Strength.	No. Died.	
1814	33	3	77	6	75	3	249	4	778	20	453	11	1665	47	2.82
1815	44	0	82	3	81	1	271	11	853	26	311	5	1642	46	2.80
1816	56	3	82	2	81	1	269	11	849	19	247	4	1564	40	2.56
1817	44	3	91	2	83	2	277	12	853	15	196	6	1544	40	2.59
1818	14	2	92	9	85	4	283	17	864	36	180	8	1548	76	4.90
1819	45	4	95	5	87	3	366	16	819	38	143	2	1555	68	4.37
1820	44	5	99	0	99	10	360	6	854	28	265	10	1721	50	3.42
1821	41	2	98	6	100	6	349	10	849	20	256	9	1696	53	3.12
1822	44	3	98	4	98	5	345	10	848	20	332	11	1765	53	3.00
1823	45	5	95	6	96	5	346	13	844	20	404	3	1830	52	2.81
1824	48	10	103	7	102	4	375	18	934	28	266	9	1828	76	4.15
1825	89	3	101	5	97	2	435	25	900	38	294	9	1936	82	4.23
1826	97	4	112	7	102	5	498	22	967	29	220	7	1996	74	3.70
1827	99	4	110	4	100	0	499	17	940	31	371	7	2159	66	3.00
1828	101	6	113	7	103	7	510	14	991	12	393	10	2211	56	2.53
1829	102	5	114	3	102	4	512	18	1000	23	451	8	2281	61	2.70
1830	101	6	113	6	103	3	511	12	973	20	519	9	2320	56	2.41
1831	101	5	109	4	102	3	511	16	927	24	538	17	2291	69	3.00
1832	101	3	110	5	103	4	513	12	863	23	528	9	2218	56	2.62
1833	101	5	108	6	103	6	521	13	838	17	510	7	2181	54	2.47
Total of each Rank,...	1363	81	2002	97	1902	78	8023	277	17781	490	6877	101	37951	1181	
Percent- age of each Rank,...	5.94		4.81		4.10		3.45		2.75		2.31		3.12		

Memo. of the number of Officers who were killed or died from wounds received in action, included in this Table—

	No.		No.
In the year 1814,	13	In the year 1821,	2
1815,	7	1824,	7
1816,	1	1825,	1
1817,	2	1826,	2
1818,	2	1829,	2

Total, ... 39

RESULTS OF AN ENQUIRY RESPECTING THE

TAB. XII.—TABLE showing the Decrements among the Officers of the Madras Army, (Honorable Company's Service) from the year 1814 to 1833 inclusive.

Year.	COLONELS.		LT.-COLS.		MAJORS.		CAPTAINS.		LIEUTS.		CORNETS AND ENSIGNS.		SURGEONS.		ASSISTANT SURGEONS.		TOTAL.		REMARKS.
	Strength.	No. of Deaths.	Strength.	No. of Deaths.	Strength.	No. of Deaths.	Strength.	No. of Deaths.	Strength.	No. of Deaths.	Strength.	No. of Deaths.	Strength.	No. of Deaths.	Strength.	No. of Deaths.	Strength.	No. of Deaths.	
1814	31	0	62	5	62	3	207	4	661	20	194	6	55	5	117	0	1392	43	1 Lieut. killed in action.
1815	31	3	62	2	62	4	207	8	661	24	187	3	63	0	114	4	1367	48	2 Lieuts. ditto ditto.
1816	31	0	62	5	62	3	207	10	661	24	170	1	62	5	116	5	1371	53	2 Captains, 3 Lieuts, 1 Ensign, & 1 Assist. Surgeon ditto ditto.
1817	31	3	62	6	62	3	207	10	661	43	131	5	62	3	117	7	1333	60	1 Captain, 8 Lieutenants, and 1 Ensign ditto ditto.
1818	29	3	58	6	61	1	203	12	651	52	115	9	62	2	118	6	1297	91	
1819	33	1	66	8	65	9	224	16	617	39	69	8	66	6	116	4	1256	91	
1820	33	2	69	2	78	4	278	16	569	32	22	1	66	6	116	9	1231	72	
1821	34	2	69	4	77	2	276	15	694	27	134	10	66	4	112	12	1462	76	
1822	34	2	69	2	77	2	277	8	696	18	213	12	66	2	128	7	1560	53	
1823	34	2	69	2	77	6	277	13	699	26	251	6	65	2	128	5	1630	62	
1824	68	4	68	4	71	6	304	35	664	47	193	8	70	7	130	7	1568	118	1 Major, 3 Captains, and 6 Lieuts. do. do.
1825	68	4	69	4	70	5	340	25	661	31	211	12	70	2	129	7	1617	90	1 Colonel, 1 Capt., and 1 Lieut. ditto ditto.
1826	70	3	67	8	69	3	340	19	665	29	210	7	70	2	124	6	1615	77	2 Captains and 2 Lieutenants ditto ditto.
1827	70	3	70	3	70	3	350	14	683	30	302	5	70	0	123	4	1738	62	
1828	70	7	70	4	70	3	350	13	696	13	321	14	72	2	137	3	1786	59	
1829	70	2	70	1	70	1	349	21	692	9	326	12	72	4	136	8	1767	53	
1830	70	1	70	3	70	3	349	14	634	25	321	13	70	2	159	1	1736	62	
1831	70	5	70	5	70	2	350	18	617	26	312	8	72	2	154	5	1715	71	
1832	70	3	70	3	70	5	350	9	604	14	307	11	72	1	150	6	1693	52	1 Lieutenant ditto ditto.
1833	70	5	70	5	70	7	350	11	589	17	296	13	72	6	155	5	1672	69	1 Lieut. and 1 Ensign ditto ditto.
																			1 Major ditto ditto.
Total of each,	1017	55	1341	82	1363	75	5795	291	13075	546	4315	164	1346	63	2572	111	30846	1387	43 Officers killed in action or died of wounds.
Percentage,	5.40		6.11		5.42		5.02		4.17		3.80		4.68		4.31		4.49		

Tab. XIII.—TABLE shewing the Decrements among the Officers of the Bombay Army, (Honorable Company's Service) from the year 1804 to 1833 inclusive.

Year.	COLONELS.		LT.-COLS.		MAJORS.		CAPTAINS.		LIEUTS.		CORNETS AND ENSIGNS.		SURGEONS.		ASSISTANT SURGEONS.		TOTAL.		REMARKS.
	Strength.	No. of Deaths.	Strength.	No. of Deaths.	Strength.	No. of Deaths.	Strength.	No. of Deaths.	Strength.	No. of Deaths.	Strength.	No. of Deaths.	Strength.	No. of Deaths.	Strength.	No. of Deaths.	Strength.	No. of Deaths.	
1804	9	0	25	0	22	1	106	6	246	6	7	0	30	1	35	1	480	15	3.12
1805	13	0	22	3	23	1	108	14	256	12	37	3	31	3	39	4	529	40	7.56
1806	13	2	22	2	24	0	110	3	254	10	118	5	30	5	34	3	605	30	4.95
1807	13	0	22	0	24	1	109	6	254	18	106	3	32	0	31	2	581	30	5.07
1808	13	1	25	1	24	1	108	3	254	4	103	2	32	3	45	0	601	15	2.49
1809	11	1	25	0	25	1	106	9	255	11	112	2	29	0	53	0	616	24	3.90
1810	12	0	24	1	25	4	105	2	256	6	105	3	29	0	58	1	615	17	2.76
1811	16	0	20	0	27	2	105	4	339	10	105	3	27	2	61	2	701	23	3.28
1812	16	0	18	0	28	0	105	5	258	7	111	2	27	1	59	2	622	17	2.73
1813	18	0	18	2	28	0	105	2	259	9	113	0	27	0	63	3	628	16	2.54
1814	18	1	20	2	28	1	103	2	259	15	97	4	27	0	63	1	608	26	4.27
1815	21	1	17	1	35	1	93	5	256	6	65	1	27	0	61	2	575	17	3.00
1816	20	1	18	1	31	1	128	2	225	4	58	0	27	1	62	1	570	11	1.93
1817	20	2	18	1	31	1	128	4	225	10	55	1	27	0	62	2	569	21	3.70
1818	18	1	26	2	30	1	129	6	233	10	42	0	32	3	59	6	569	29	5.09
1819	17	2	30	4	31	1	189	7	149	15	86	1	33	3	59	6	604	39	6.45
1820	17	1	30	2	31	0	188	9	236	18	49	1	31	1	64	5	646	37	5.72
1821	14	2	40	4	35	1	176	15	303	19	39	2	38	4	62	6	707	43	7.49
1822	14	1	40	4	35	2	180	3	334	9	72	4	37	4	73	2	765	29	3.79
1823	12	2	40	3	34	1	158	3	346	15	117	3	37	2	68	2	812	31	3.81
1824	9	2	50	0	33	2	180	9	344	14	120	8	37	2	72	3	837	39	4.66
1825	10	0	50	4	33	2	180	6	344	20	119	3	40	1	71	0	856	34	4.00
1826	7	1	61	5	33	2	178	12	335	12	134	10	40	1	73	3	861	54	6.27
1827	6	0	68	2	36	1	185	7	316	23	116	5	43	0	89	2	904	40	4.42
1828	34	0	38	3	36	2	185	2	361	12	130	5	43	1	93	3	920	32	3.47
1829	36	1	36	2	36	1	185	6	366	12	169	1	42	3	101	3	971	29	3.00
1830	37	2	37	1	37	0	185	2	358	11	172	7	42	1	105	2	973	26	2.67
1831	37	2	37	2	37	2	186	2	348	7	215	3	43	0	97	2	990	20	2.00
1832	37	1	38	1	38	2	187	4	316	13	152	8	43	1	103	3	914	33	3.61
1833	37	5	38	0	38	0	187	3	316	5	152	7	43	0	102	3	913	23	2.51
Total of each Rank,.....	557	32	971	53	928	35	4359	165	8601	341	3072	97	1039	42	2017	85	21572	850	
Percentage.	5.74		5.45		3.77		3.78		3.96		3.15		4.08		4.21		3.94		

18 Officers killed in action or died from wounds.

1 Ensign do. do.

6 Lieutenants and 1 Surgeon do. do.

1 Captain and 1 Assist. Surgeon ditto ditto.

1 Lieut. ditto ditto.

1 Assist. Surgeon ditto ditto.

2 Captains and 1 Lieut. do. do.

1 Lieut. ditto ditto.

1 Captain and 1 Ensign killed in action.

TABLE XIV.—DECREMENTS in the different Ranks of Officers in the Bengal Pilotage Establishment, from 1804 to 1833 inclusive.

Year.	BRANCH PILOTS.			MASTERS.			1st MATES.			BOATSWAIN, OR 2D MATE.			SEAMEN, OR VOLUNTEERS.			TOTALS.		
	Establishment.	Died.	Drowned.	Establishment.	Died.	Drowned.	Establishment.	Died.	Drowned.	Establishment.	Died.	Drowned.	Establishment.	Died.	Drowned.	Establishment.	Died.	Drowned.
1804	12	0	0	30	1	1	25	1	0	25	0	0	50	1	2	142	3	3
1805	12	2	0	30	0	0	25	3	0	25	0	0	58	1	0	150	6	0
1806	12	1	0	30	2	0	24	1	0	23	1	0	60	1	1	149	6	1
1807	12	0	0	30	0	0	24	2	1	24	0	1	58	0	0	148	2	2
1808	12	0	0	30	2	0	24	1	0	24	0	0	61	3	0	151	6	0
1809	12	0	0	24	0	0	24	0	0	24	0	0	45	0	0	129	0	0
1810	12	0	0	24	0	0	24	1	0	24	0	0	48	1	1	132	2	1
1811	12	1	0	24	1	0	24	0	0	25	1	1	36	1	0	121	4	1
1812	12	1	0	24	1	0	24	1	0	24	3	0	40	1	0	124	7	0
1813	12	0	0	22	0	0	23	0	0	23	1	0	47	1	0	127	2	0
1814	12	1	0	24	1	1	23	1	0	24	1	0	48	0	1	131	4	2
1815	12	0	0	24	0	0	24	1	0	24	0	0	50	1	0	134	2	0
1816	12	1	0	21	1	0	24	1	0	21	2	0	61	3	0	142	8	0
1817	12	0	0	24	2	0	24	2	1	24	0	0	70	1	4	154	5	5
1818	12	0	0	24	0	0	24	0	0	21	1	0	68	4	0	152	5	0
1819	12	0	0	24	2	0	24	1	0	24	0	0	73	2	0	157	5	0
1820	12	0	0	24	1	0	24	0	0	21	1	0	80	0	1	164	2	1
1821	11	0	0	21	1	0	24	0	0	24	0	0	76	3	2	169	4	2
1822	12	0	0	21	2	0	21	2	0	21	0	0	80	2	0	164	6	0
1823	12	2	0	21	2	1	24	3	0	21	0	0	72	2	4	156	9	5
1824	12	1	0	24	2	1	24	3	0	24	0	0	62	5	1	146	11	2
1825	12	0	0	24	0	0	24	0	0	24	1	0	67	1	0	151	2	0
1826	12	1	0	24	1	0	24	4	1	24	0	0	62	5	0	146	11	1
1827	12	0	1	24	1	0	24	3	0	21	1	0	59	0	0	143	5	1
1828	12	0	0	24	0	0	24	0	0	24	0	0	61	3	0	145	3	0
1829	12	0	0	24	0	0	21	0	0	24	1	0	56	2	0	140	3	0
1830	12	1	0	21	0	0	24	0	0	24	0	0	51	1	0	135	2	0
1831	12	1	0	24	0	0	21	1	0	24	1	0	45	1	0	129	4	0
1832	12	0	0	24	2	0	24	0	0	24	1	0	37	1	2	121	4	2
1833	12	1	1	24	3	0	24	1	0	24	2	0	23	3	1	107	10	2
	360	14	2	745	28	4	720	33	3	721	18	2	1704	50	20	4249	143	31
Percentage of Natural Deaths, ...	...	3.90	...	...	3.75	...	...	4.58	...	...	2.49	...	...	2.93	...	...	3.36	...
Total percentage, including Drowning,	...	4.45	...	...	4.30	...	...	5	...	...	2.77	...	...	4.10	...	...	4.09	...

Tab. XV.—TABLE shewing the Decrements among Officers of His Majesty's Regiments on the Bengal Establishment, from the year 1814 to 1833 inclusive.

Year.	LIEUT.-COLS.		MAJORS.		CAPTS.		LIEUTS.		CORNETS AND ENSIGNS.		PAYMASTERS.		ADJUTANTS.		QUARTERMASTERS.		SURGEONS.		ASSIST. SURGS.		VETERINARY SURGS.		TOTAL.	
	Strength.	Deaths.	Strength.	Deaths.	Strength.	Deaths.	Strength.	Deaths.	Strength.	Deaths.	Strength.	Deaths.	Strength.	Deaths.	Strength.	Deaths.	Strength.	Deaths.	Strength.	Deaths.	Strength.	Deaths.	Strength.	Deaths.
1814	15	0	15	1	70	2	164	4	65	2	7	1	7	0	7	1	7	0	15	2	2	0	380	13
1815	17	0	17	0	85	3	184	3	72	2	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	17	1	2	0	430	9
1816	18	0	18	2	87	3	190	13	73	2	9	1	9	0	9	1	9	0	18	4	2	0	442	20
1817	17	1	17	0	81	0	175	11	69	1	8	0	8	0	8	1	8	0	17	4	2	0	410	18
1818	16	0	16	0	73	4	156	4	63	1	8	0	8	0	8	1	8	1	16	0	3	0	375	11
1819	15	0	15	0	69	3	147	5	59	1	7	0	7	0	7	1	7	0	15	0	2	0	350	10
1820	14	0	14	0	66	1	142	2	56	1	7	1	7	0	7	1	7	1	14	0	2	0	336	12
1821	14	1	14	0	66	2	142	2	56	1	7	0	7	0	7	1	7	1	14	1	2	0	336	9
1822	16	0	16	1	75	0	163	4	64	1	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	16	1	2	0	384	7
1823	16	2	16	1	73	4	159	2	62	1	8	1	8	0	8	0	8	0	15	0	2	0	375	11
1824	16	0	16	1	76	4	164	11	64	1	8	0	8	0	8	1	8	0	16	0	2	0	386	18
1825	18	2	18	1	88	6	190	12	73	1	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	18	1	2	0	443	23
1826	21	4	21	1	100	8	217	10	83	3	10	2	10	0	10	0	10	1	21	1	2	0	505	30
1827	20	1	20	2	93	1	200	5	77	3	10	0	10	0	10	1	10	0	20	0	2	0	472	13
1828	20	1	20	1	96	6	208	4	80	3	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	1	20	1	2	0	486	17
1829	20	0	20	0	94	3	204	6	77	0	10	2	10	0	10	0	10	0	20	0	2	1	477	12
1830	20	0	20	0	90	2	205	6	74	1	10	1	10	0	10	0	10	0	20	0	2	0	471	10
1831	20	1	20	0	88	1	192	6	72	1	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	20	0	2	0	454	9
1832	20	0	20	0	88	5	192	7	72	0	10	0	10	0	10	1	10	0	20	1	2	0	454	14
1833	20	1	20	2	88	2	192	11	72	2	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	20	0	2	0	454	16
Total,.....	353	14	353	13	1652	58	3586	135	1363	27	175	9	175	0	175	9	175	5	352	13	41	1	8420	281
Percentage of each Rank, ...	3.96		3.68		3.51		3.76		2		5.15		0		5.15		2.86		3.69		2.44		3.37	

1 Lieut. and 1 Qr. Master killed in action.

7 Lieuts. killed in action. 1 Capt. and 2 Lieuts. do. 1 Lieut. Col. and 1 Lieut. ditto.

RESULTS OF AN ENQUIRY RESPECTING THE

Tab. XVI.—TABLE shewing the Decrements among Officers of His Majesty's Regiments on the Madras Establishment, from the year 1814 to 1833 inclusive.

Year.	LIEUT.-COLS.		MAJORS.		CAPTS.		LIEUTS.		CORNETS AND ENSIGNS.		PAYMASTERS.		ADJUTANTS.		QUARTMASTERS.		SURGS.		ASSIST. SURGS.		VETERINARY SURGS.		TOTAL.		REMARKS.
	Strength.	Deaths.	Strength.	Deaths.	Strength.	Deaths.	Strength.	Deaths.	Strength.	Deaths.	Strength.	Deaths.	Strength.	Deaths.	Strength.	Deaths.	Strength.	Deaths.	Strength.	Deaths.	Strength.	Deaths.	Strength.	Deaths.	
1814	22	0	22	0	116	1	238	5	92	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	22	0	2	0	552	6	No Returns for 5 months of this year.
1815	22	1	22	0	106	1	232	8	90	2	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	22	1	2	0	542	13	
1816	22	1	22	0	106	3	230	6	88	1	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	22	0	2	0	536	11	
1817	20	3	20	1	98	4	213	14	82	1	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	20	0	2	1	495	24	{ 1 Lieut. killed in action. 1 Major do. do. 1 Captain and 1 Lt. Killed in action. 1 Major do. do.
1818	22	0	22	1	106	6	230	12	88	4	11	2	11	0	11	1	11	1	22	0	2	0	536	27	
1819	20	0	20	2	92	7	200	13	76	3	9	0	9	1	9	1	9	0	20	1	2	0	466	28	
1820	16	1	16	2	78	0	170	9	64	2	8	1	8	0	8	0	8	0	16	0	1	0	393	16	
1821	16	0	16	1	78	1	170	6	64	1	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	16	4	1	0	393	14	
1822	18	1	18	0	90	1	165	8	73	1	9	0	9	0	9	1	9	0	18	1	1	0	449	13	
1823	16	1	16	0	78	1	170	5	64	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	16	0	1	0	393	7	
1824	18	0	18	1	87	5	190	9	71	1	9	0	9	0	9	1	9	1	18	2	1	0	499	20	{ 1 Lieut. killed in action. 2 Captains do. 2 Lieuts. do.
1825	19	1	19	0	93	4	203	14	76	5	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	1	19	2	1	0	470	27	
1826	18	0	18	1	86	4	192	18	72	3	9	2	9	0	9	0	9	0	18	1	0	0	443	28	
1827	18	1	18	0	88	10	192	5	72	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	18	2	1	0	443	18	
1828	18	1	18	0	91	1	199	4	74	2	9	0	9	0	9	1	9	0	18	0	1	0	455	9	
1829	18	2	18	1	80	5	176	1	64	2	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	18	0	1	0	411	11	
1830	18	0	18	1	80	1	176	6	64	0	9	0	9	0	9	1	9	0	18	0	1	0	411	9	
1831	18	0	18	1	80	4	176	2	64	1	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	18	2	1	0	411	10	
1832	18	3	18	0	82	5	181	2	65	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	1	18	0	1	0	419	11	
1833	18	0	18	0	82	12	181	4	65	2	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	1	18	3	1	0	419	22	
Total.....	375	16	375	12	1795	76	3914	151	1468	31	187	5	187	1	187	8	187	5	373	18	26	1	9076	324	{ 10 Officers killed in action.
Percentage,	4.26		3.20		4.25		3.85		2.11		2.67		0.53		4.27		2.67		4.80		4.00		3.55		

Tab. XVII.—TABLE shewing the Decrements among Officers of His Majesty's Regiments on the Bombay Establishment, from the year 1814 to 1833 inclusive.

Year.	LIEUT.-COLS.		MAJORS.		CAPTS.		LIEUTS.		CORNETS AND ENSIGNS.		PAYMASTERS.		ADJUTANTS.		QRT. MASTERS.		SURGS.		ASSIST. SURGS.		VETERINARY SURGS.		TOTAL.		REMARKS.
	Strength.	Deaths.	Strength.	Deaths.	Strength.	Deaths.	Strength.	Deaths.	Strength.	Deaths.	Strength.	Deaths.	Strength.	Deaths.	Strength.	Deaths.	Strength.	Deaths.	Strength.	Deaths.	Strength.	Deaths.	Strength.	Deaths.	
1814	8	0	8	0	40	1	86	10	34	0	4	0	4	0	4	1	4	1	8	1	1	0	201	14	1 Major, 1 Lieut. and 1 Ensign killed in action.
1815	8	1	8	0	40	1	84	2	33	2	4	0	4	0	4	1	4	0	8	0	1	1	198	6	
1816	8	0	8	1	38	2	82	3	32	1	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	8	0	1	0	193	8	
1817	6	1	6	0	28	0	61	3	24	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	6	0	1	0	143	8	
1818	10	0	10	0	49	1	104	6	40	1	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	10	0	1	0	243	8	
1819	8	1	8	0	38	2	82	8	32	2	4	0	4	0	4	1	4	0	6	0	1	0	193	14	1 Ensign killed in action.
1820	8	0	8	1	38	2	82	3	32	3	4	0	4	0	4	1	4	2	8	0	1	0	193	12	
1821	8	0	8	0	38	0	82	3	32	0	4	1	4	0	4	0	4	1	8	0	1	0	193	6	
1822	10	0	10	0	46	2	98	4	40	1	5	0	5	0	5	2	5	1	10	0	2	0	236	10	
1823	8	0	8	0	38	1	82	3	32	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	8	0	1	0	193	4	
1824	7	0	7	1	32	2	70	1	27	0	3	0	3	0	3	1	3	1	7	0	1	1	163	7	1 Ensign killed in action.
1825	9	0	9	0	43	2	93	1	36	2	5	0	5	0	5	1	5	0	9	1	1	0	220	7	
1826	8	0	8	0	38	0	82	1	32	0	4	1	4	0	4	1	4	1	8	0	1	0	193	4	
1827	8	0	8	1	38	1	82	0	32	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	8	0	1	0	193	2	
1828	8	0	8	0	38	0	82	2	32	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	8	0	1	0	193	2	
1829	10	1	10	0	44	0	96	0	36	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	10	1	1	0	227	2	4 Officers killed in action.
1830	10	0	10	1	44	2	96	1	36	1	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	10	3	1	0	227	8	
1831	10	0	10	0	44	4	96	0	36	2	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	10	0	1	0	227	6	
1832	10	0	10	0	44	0	96	4	36	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	10	0	1	0	227	4	
1833	10	0	10	0	44	0	96	2	36	3	5	0	5	0	5	1	5	1	10	0	1	0	227	7	
Total,.....	172	4	172	5	691	23	1731	65	670	18	87	2	87	0	87	10	87	9	172	6	21	2	4063	134	
Percentage,	2.32	3.00	3.32	3.17	2.70	2.30	11.50	10.34	3.48	9.52	3.28													

SECOND PART
OF THE
TWENTIETH VOLUME
OF
ASIATIC RESEARCHES;
OR,
TRANSACTIONS OF THE SOCIETY
INSTITUTED IN BENGAL,
FOR INQUIRING INTO
THE HISTORY, THE ANTIQUITIES, THE ARTS AND
SCIENCES, AND LITERATURE

A S I A.

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ERRATA

In the articles from Mr. A. C. Körösi.—Parts I. and II. Vol. 20.

PART I.

Page	Line	for	Read
42	18....	<i>Buddha-vatu-sanga</i> ..	<i>Buddha-vatān sanga</i>
43	3....	<i>Ch'hus-non-pa</i>	<i>Ch'hus-mñon-pu</i>
—	4....	<i>Non-pa-dsot</i>	<i>Mñon-pa-indant</i>
—	5....	ཡམ	ཡམ
44	17....	LA'HU'LA	RA'HULA
54	14....	<i>Sudhoddna</i>	<i>Suddhoddna</i>
60	1....	they may not save &c	according to this prohibition they will not save, &c
69	18....	<i>GyhoN</i> —&c	<i>GAHO-</i> &c
—	28....	འཕྲེ	འཕྲེ
75	3....	from bottom GA'YA	GA'YA'
78	18....	{ VIDYAKARA & ...VIDYA'KARA, &c { DHARMAKARA &c DHARMA'KARA, &c	
285	4....	from bottom གཤམ་	གཤམ་
286	13....	<i>Tushdu</i>	<i>Tushdā</i> (every where)
—	16....	<i>KASHYAPA</i> , &c ..	{ KA'SHYAPA, &c (every where)
287	10....	Family	Families, .
—	17....	<i>SHUDHODANA</i> &c	{ SHUDHODANA'NA &c { (every where)
288	1....	MA'YA	MA'YA'
289	7....	<i>Traya-strinsha</i>	<i>Trayastrinśha</i>
290	5....	from bottom RI-tAGS	RI DAGS
293	11....	<i>YANG-PO</i>	<i>BRANG-PO</i>
—	2....	{ from bottom AINYA' NA KONDINYA &c	{ AINA'NA KONDINYA
294	1....	<i>Byang-pu</i>	<i>Bsang-pu</i>
—	10....	<i>Gyugs</i> , &c.	<i>Gizugs</i> , &c
—	12....	part	pan
295	15....	<i>Panchola</i>	<i>Panchāla</i>
—	19....	sends	cedes or yields
296	11....	casual	causal
—	6....	from bottom <i>Br</i>	<i>Br</i>
297	At the bottom,	after the note add	See འཕྲེལ་པ་, 2, leaf 651
—	13....	<i>Tung-rop</i>	<i>Gsung-rub</i>
298	4....	<i>Kāshyapriyā</i>	<i>Kāshyapriyā</i>
—	13....	<i>atsiputriyā</i>	<i>Vātsiputriyā</i>
—	11....	<i>Maha Sapphikā</i>	<i>Mahā Saṅghikā</i>
—	15....	<i>ruahi</i>	<i>rirohi</i>
—	17....	<i>Lokottola Vādinā</i> ..	<i>Lokottara-Vādinā</i>
—	20....	<i>Maha vāhara vapina</i> ..	<i>Mahā Vihāra Vā-</i>
—	21....	<i>Kātyā-bu</i>	<i>Kātyāhu-bu</i>

PART I. (continued.)

298	at the bottom	1 ལྷུལ་...ལྷུལ་	
	Add at the bottom	These Notes and references, in form of answers had been written (or were written) to the queries of Mr. H. H. Wilson	
299	4....	<i>Jnyāsi</i>	<i>Jñāhi</i>
16....	2	<i>Vidha</i> or <i>Vidha</i> ..	<i>Vid'ha</i> or <i>Bud'ha</i>
300	10....	གནད	གནད
11....	10'SNAM, DAVA &c	..10'SNAM De'VA' &c	
18....	{ བཤེས་ ches-pi བཤེས་ byis-puhi-slob { pan kunche she dpan-kun-gyi bshes-nyen..... gnyen		
18....	བཤེས་ ཞིང་.....	བཤེས་ ཞིང་	
302	22....	or a seat	on a seat
303	7....	Hymns or &c	Note 16 Hymns or &c
—	10....	The gods of &c	1. The gods of &c.
304	1....	<i>Abhisvara</i>	<i>A'bhisvara</i>
—	8....	are.....	art
—	12....	are.....	art
305	3....	<i>Chang-chab</i>	<i>Chang-chub</i>
—	7....	ditto	ditto
—	9....	from bottom ལྷུང་	ལྷུང་
307	4....	ན་ ཤེ་ བཤེ་.....	ཆེ་ ཤེ་ བཤེ་
309	2....	for p. 77	read Vol D p 635
13....	མ་ རྩུལ་	མ་ རྩུལ་	
310	2....	fr. bott <i>S Sahalake</i>	<i>S Sahalokeshā</i>
—	2....	fr. bott. མ་ མཐང་	མ་ མཐང་
311	5....	ཆོ་ &c.	ཆོ་ &c
312	6....	fr bott and cotton...of cotton	
314	3....	<i>Akarn</i>	<i>Akaru</i>
—	11....	tower.....	towu
—	17....	<i>Ge'shong</i>	<i>Ge'shong</i>
315	1....	<i>Shrakas</i>	<i>Shrakas</i>
316	11....	<i>Br'vo tang</i>	<i>Br'vō dang</i>
—	1	at bottom <i>Br'vo tang</i>	<i>Br'vō dang</i>

PART II.

322	at the bottom	51 རྩེ་པོ་...པོ་མོ་	
324	7....	<i>Bzung</i>	<i>Byung</i>
	at the bottom	གཤམ་གཤམ་...གཤམ་གཤམ་	
328	6....	<i>Mathuca</i>	<i>Muthura</i>

NOTE.—The Sanscrit words in the titles of the treatises, mentioned in this volume have been rendered in Roman character according as they were expressed in the Tibetan (letters), without endeavouring to correct them according to the rules of *Sandhi* of Indian and European grammarians. Also in the list of Errata, such mistakes in printing, as the intelligent reader himself may easily correct, have not been included.

VII.

ON THE

GOVERNMENT OF SIAM.

BY CAPTAIN JAMES LOW,
M. A. S. C.

NOTE.—The orthography of such words as are of Pāli origin has been subjoined in foot notes with the assistance of Mr. R. PAULA, a Pāli Scholar. SEE.

THE Government of Siam is monarchical and perfectly despotic in practice, but in principle it affects to be regulated by strict impartiality and by justice.

At the head of the nation is the King, whose national designations are *Phrāyā Thai*, ‘Lord of the Thai race,’ or *Kho-ung Lo-ang*, (the supreme ruler.) He is also both the protector of the *Phra Satsanā* ⁽¹⁾ or Buddhist faith, and the chief judge in the Empire, to whom ultimate appeals are made from inferior judicial departments. He is not however the head of the Church, the Hierarchy being under a *Phrā Phootthā-ōng* ⁽²⁾ or high priest, who merely regulates ecclesiastical discipline, without interfering in matters of state.

The King ought to be guided in his public conduct by his *Phra Maha Rachakhroo* ⁽³⁾ or spiritual guide and his chief ministers; and it is to

⁽¹⁾ Pali, *Pra sāsana*.

⁽²⁾ P. *Pra Buddha angga*.

⁽³⁾ P. *Pra mahā rāja guru*.

be suspected from the nature of past events, that when deficient in talent and energy he becomes a mere puppet in the hands of a yet more despotic (if such be possible) aristocracy.

From whatever source the legislative power proceeds, it appears to be enforced with less regard to public opinion than was generally exhibited by the ancient Dynasties and Princes of Hindoostan, even while in the plenitude of sovereign authority; because *they* felt that their subjects if they did not actually rebel against oppression, could, upon a fitting occasion, easily transfer their allegiance to a domestic rival or to a foreign invader.

The succession in Siam is hereditary in the male line. Women are not admissible to the throne, which is one political feature distinguishing the Siamese from the natives of Hindoostan. The eldest son succeeds, although it has not apparently always been thus,* next to him other sons, then the brothers of the King. But any one of these may be set aside from incapacity. It does not unfrequently happen that the King previous to his death nominates a successor, hoping thereby to prevent a civil war. The motives, however, which urge him to such a measure being generally unjust, partial or fanciful, and to the exclusion and prejudice of the *Somdet P'hra Chāñu lok t,hoo*—or heir apparent, they consequently defeat the object.

It rarely happens that a new reign is not begun in disorder and blood. But the evils which here follow a disputed succession are little felt beyond the precincts of the palace, and the spheres of the respective contending parties. These last seldom embrace, or come in contact with, the mass of the people, which finds its best safety to consist in neutrality. It is this culpable apathy which rivets the chains of the subject, and is the surest bulwark of the oppressor's throne; for the new King rises triumphant over the ashes of his slaughtered brethren, and finds equally in this case, as he should have experienced in a quiet succession, that the machinery of

* Kemfer, vol. 1, p. 23

Government has not been disturbed, and that it is yet as rigid, formal and energetic as before.

It must be confessed that their system of government is in many respects well adapted to the genius and locality of the people; that it is minutely, as well as extensively efficient, cannot be denied. It is to these causes, and to the constant tension preserved throughout the various sinews of the State, that Siam is entitled to rank amongst the kingdoms of the East; for neither her population, since that is but limited, nor her territories, large though ill-peopled as they actually are, would confer a right to such an honor.

The Government penetrates by its spies into the domestic circle, and even punishes those, who having the opportunity do not become informers; never trusts an individual, however low in office or high in favor and dignity, with any degree of solitary and unchecked power; suspects every subject to be a disguised enemy; and exacts from the bulk of the male population their personal service, and from the higher ranks the homage of slavery and fear; monopolizes wealth; cripples and confines trade both domestic and foreign by senseless, unprofitable and perverse restrictions, and mean, narrow minded regulations, and is frequently for a time indulgent to delinquency, that in the end it may satiate its cupidity and shew itself unsparing, as it always is, in retribution.

There is a strong affinity betwixt the Siamese and Burman plans of government. But in their details it would seem that a firmer chain of responsibility has been wrought throughout the body politic in Siam than in that of Ava.

Were the *T'hai* nation as bold and militant as they are crafty, plausible and ambitious, they might well from their unanimity be deemed dangerous neighbours, even to European settlements. For what else than their unity of purpose could have enabled them, until checked partly by European influence with inferior numbers, to overawe the Malayan States of Keddah, Perah, Patani, Salangore and others. They are perfectly aware

of the ground on which they stand; for while collectively affecting to despise the Malayan character in every respect, they yet as *individuals* behold them with a dread which is quite ludicrous. This feeling may have arisen from their experience of the determination generally evinced by seafaring and piratical Malays, for the agricultural Malays are generally a quiet set of people. If *combination*, destitute of patriotism, or true military spirit, can give to Siam the power to controul those possessing perhaps more personal courage though less organized means of defence, to what a distance may we suppose they wou'd be cast behind European troops, should they ever be so unfortunate as to lead themselves into a war where these may be encountered.

It were vain to indulge in the belief that the Malays will ever firmly join to repel their invaders. They have never been united and have never constituted a nation since they sent off colonies from the original body, whatever transitory power insulated States may have at different periods of history possessed.

Were Siam to relax her system of rule, and to admit of her outer provinces being governed by irresponsible chiefs, instead of controlling each by a council of two officers specially nominated at court; and were she to permit foreigners freely to resort to all her ports, we should soon witness the result of such policy in the dismemberment of her Empire. We must believe that those chiefs would speedily imbibe from their European visitors, new ideas on every subject, and principally on commerce, and that having once leaped the barrier to improvement they would hasten to join with those, or to employ the knowledge they had gained, in asserting independence. Such considerations however do not perhaps weigh so much at the court, as the dread of *losing revenue* by fairly opening the trade of inferior ports.

Unless Siam unalterably adheres to her present scheme of policy, extension must weaken her, for she is not in the condition of a State borne down by a superabundant population to which emigration is a relief; a fact

sufficiently apparent from the care with which she prevents the migration of her subjects and especially of women—although I am free to confess that the same reason will not account for a similar prohibition in China. Her main territory is so thinly peopled in comparison with its extent of surface, that instead of being able to support and spare a drain from its numbers, she is forced to check emigration by sumptuary laws. A man may indeed obtain permission to leave the country, or may quit it without leave having been granted, but in neither case (unless he happens to live on the boundary) will he find it possible to take his family with him.

If the restriction was to be removed the greatest part of Lower Siam would soon be abandoned by its inhabitants.

When the King of Siam is spoken of by a subject his real name is never mentioned. The usual designation on such occasions is *Phră ong*.

His titles however are very numerous, and in the following which have been extracted from authoritative law digests, and authentic letters, the Sanscrit scholar will probably find allusions to more western regal titles.

In one work he is entitled *Phră Karunna prabaat Somdetcha éka t,hots-ārôt Eesō-ān bāromma bāp,heettră Phra Phootthee Chăäu yo hoa-khròo ong somdetcha Phra Narai song meekk,ha Racha tham an maha prasat.*(¹)

“The pre-eminently merciful and munificent, the soles of whose feet resemble those of *Boodd,ha*—the exalted, *the one*; he who claims descent from the mighty father of *Rama* [*Thotsarot*]; and who may be compared with *Isvara*, who is supremely blessed in the possession of all that mortal can desire, and who like *Boodd,ha* the Lord, is head over all. He is like *Phra Narai* (a title of *Rama*), and his piety and virtue transcend in brightness the magnificence and lustre of his imperial state.”

It must not be supposed that the Siamese are such idiots as to believe that these outrageous titles are with justice applied. They candidly allow

(¹) P. *Pra karunā pra pāla ékachhatta oras isvara parama pra Buddha pra nārāyana rāja dhamma maha prasāttha.*

them to be the phrases of adulation. Again we have in another place the following addition to the quotation just made :—

Somdetcha P,hra Eka t,hats-ong Eeso-an barommanarot P,hra Chaau na-yookhon,(¹) which means “ he who is in possession of all that mankind covet and desire, and who is famed for virtue and dignity.”

And *P,hra maha Krasaat Chaun fua, Chaau p,hén deen Chaau p,heep,hop Chāan Cheewet.*(²)

“ The greatest of princes ; firmly established in justice and virtue ; lord of earth and sky, of life and death, whose sway is unbounded.”

“ And *Chakkrap,hat somdet P,hra Chaau Kroongsee Ayoott,haiya theppa* “ *maha nak,hon song p,hramam P,hra T,heenang.*(³) The wielder of the “ mighty discus of the Gods, the great Lord and King of *Kroong see Ayoot-* “ *thaiya*(⁴) (the old capital—the name being officially applied to the new one,) “ which in brilliancy and splendor vies with the bright abodes of the “ Gods. He who is privileged to sit on the exalted *P,hra T,heenang* “ (throne.)”

P,hra P,hoott,hee Chau yohoa settanakaan nāu Racha Aat P,hra Cheen At,heet,(⁵) *P,hra t,heenang sooceeruan reenthan, P,hra K,hoon lo-ang* (or *Khong* or *K,hoang Lo-ang.*)

“ He who like *Boodd,ha* is exalted above the heads of mortals ; who “ reclines on the regal chair, fixed in the *west*. He is the mighty ruler of “ nations and resembles *Rāma* !”

He is also termed—

Chaau kroong P,hra nak,hoon.

Kroong Krasattra. Lord of the country.

P,hra Maha Krasat. The mighty and the just.

(¹) *P. Pra eka chhatta anga Issara parama narotama pra....*

(²) *P. Pra mahā khattiya vibhava jivita.*

(³) *P. Chakkavatti Pra Sri Ayudhya deva mahā nagar pranāma*

(⁴) *Ayodiya, or Oudh.*

(⁵) *P. Pra chanda ādichcha ; Sansc. Chandraāditya.*

*Baromma Krasat**Chau k, hau deng.* The Lord of the red rice.⁽¹⁾

This title is bestowed on the King, because he distributes, or ought to distribute dressed rice to all ranks during the three days on which is held the great festival called *Wan troot lé wan Songkhraan*,⁽²⁾ It happens about the middle of the fourth month. Much state is displayed on the coronation of a king.

The account which is now to be given of the ceremonies which took place on one occasion when a Siamese king voluntarily resigned the sceptre to his legal successor, has been principally extracted from a MS. in the *Thai* language.

“ The illustrious sovereign of earth and sky having publicly announced his intention to pass the remainder of his life in the service of religion, and to resign the crown into the hands of the *Chau lok thoo yui*, or heir apparent, named *Chan sui da'dooa*, the astrologers were therefore required to fix a day for the august ceremony of installation.

“ All the officers of state in the capital, and all the governors of provinces and their subordinates, who could be spared from their important functions, were summoned to the presence, that they might behold, and swear allegiance to, their new king, and be gratified by laying their heads beneath the sublime feet. They were also directed to bring their wives to court in case of their services being desired as attendants on the queen.

“ As the fortunate day approached the populace were entertained with feasting and every kind of revel, and the priests were sumptuously fed and clothed.

“ The prince went frequently in procession round the city [or that part of it which is fortified.]

(1) Perhaps rather *Chau khan din*, lord of cultivable land.

(2) *Sankranti*, the entrance of the Sun into the zodiacal sign aries.

“ On the morning of the auspicious day he went abroad in “dazzling state; and on his return bathed in consecrated water “ [*nam mon.*] This water was mixed with lime juice and exquisitely “scented. Having bathed, he perfumed himself with the *peng hom.*” [this paste is composed of rice flour, sandal and lignum aloes.] Attendants now presented the regal robes and dress, consisting of a golden vest with tight sleeves [*Salong Phra-ong*]; and an embroidered under garment, below which depending from the girdle and reaching down the thighs hung deep and richly embroidered and ornamented slashes of cloth” [or *Chai Krong.*] These resemble in some degree the ornamental dresses worn by Chinese actors when representing on the stage Tartar heroes of old, and in the same respects may remind us of the Spanish costume.] “ He put on likewise the *Cherbat* and *Khem Khat* or broad waist belt and plate, and the golden configured apron (called *P,ha hoe nau*), and the mantle (or *P,ha t,keep*), and he threw gold chains around his neck. From his shoulders depended the *Eenthanoo* [or jewel flowered shoulder ornament],* and a splendid *Thupsorung* [or gorget of gold set with jewels] adorned his breast. Richly embroidered belts [*Sai*] crossed his body diagonally from the shoulder to the side [to the ends of these are attached golden ornaments called *Eeng*: *Su-ceng* is the name of whole]; his arms were encircled with massive and costly bracelets [*Krong khi* and *rat khi*], and his fingers shone with diamond rings. “ On his feet were the *Salong prabaat* or royal slippers.

“ Thus gorgeously apparelled the sublime prince passed into the hall and placed himself in the midst of a ring of prostrate dignitaries and officers. The astrologers now came forward and raised the *wén kén teen* [*t,hiyan* [or mystic tablet], on the edge of which lighted tapers had been fixed, and invoked the supernal powers to vouchsafe their protection to

* It will be found in that drawing of the *Prabaat* in the account published in the Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society.

“ the prince, and to bless the kingdom which he was about to rule. The
 “ tablet being then laid down, the astrologer took a leaf of the betel vine,
 “ and held it over the flame of one of the tapers, which he also extinguished
 “ with it.

“ With this blackened leaf he made nine mystic marks* on the forehead
 “ of the prince. And now appeared the *Phra maha mongkoot* or *tiara*,
 “ which was brought forth supported on a golden staff!”

Of this *tiara* a drawing is exhibited in the drawing of the divine foot already before the Royal Asiatic Society. Its pyramidal shape is in allusion to the *Oonmaheet Sancha* of the *Bali*, the *tiara* of *Boodd,ha*, and may probably be typical of the solar ray ; for it has been stated by MAURICE that the same shape was retained in the Persian diadem, and in the Phrygian bonnet, which adorned the statues of *Mithra*, and that the Druids (who were followers of the elder *Boodd,ha*) wore a similarly formed cap.

His Siamese majesty wears his crown only on occasions of very particular ceremony.

“ The chief astrologer, (he is frequently a *Brahman*) next approached
 “ the crown and made to it three several obeisances.”

These are thus performed. The person rests on his knees, joins his open hands, and raises them until the tips of his fingers are on a level with his forehead, and then, without removing them from that position, bows his head to within about two inches of the ground.

“ When the prince had been crowned by the astrologer, he took the
 “ *son phrakhan* or bow and sword of state in his right hand, and seating
 “ himself in his palanquin (*bootsabok*) was conveyed amidst the astounding
 “ chorus of all manner of musical instruments to the hall where the throne
 “ rested, shaded by the *sekkachal* or seven-tiered umbrella. The *Bali*
 “ *formulæ* ordained to be read on such solemn occasions were duly
 “ attended to.”

* Typical of the nine evacutory organs of *Boodd,ha*.

ROYAL APPURTENANCES.

There are five things especially appertaining to royalty. The *Setta chatra* ⁽¹⁾ or seven-tiered umbrella; the *P, hatchance* ⁽²⁾ or fan; the *P, hra k, han* ⁽³⁾ or sword, the diadem, and slippers. But it is also essential to regal dignity that it should be attended by the *Amancha*, ⁽⁴⁾ which comprehends a ⁽⁵⁾ *Mon-tree* or prime minister, a *Parohita* ⁽⁶⁾ or astrologer, an *Ak, khalt, hatso* or person through whom the King is addressed [etiquette not permitting that he should be personally spoken to in public]—a land surveyor, a *Chattok, haho* ⁽⁷⁾ or umbrella bearer, a *K, hattak, haho* ⁽⁸⁾ or armour bearer, *Chattant, ha* ⁽⁹⁾ an elephant, *Atsara* ⁽¹⁰⁾ a horse, *Phra t, hammarong noppharat* ⁽¹¹⁾ a ring, set with nine kinds of precious stones; bearing perhaps allusion to the churning of the ocean by the Gods, or to the nine gems of *Vicramāditya's* Court; and lastly and ungallantly an *Ak, khamahesee* ⁽¹²⁾ or queen, herself of royal blood. Should a lady of equal rank not be obtainable, the King may marry one of inferior or plebeian rank; but she is not then entitled to the above appellation. She can only claim the title of *Phra Sanom*. It is owing to this punctilio that Siamese kings, rather than disgrace and confound their line by an unequal alliance, prefer marrying distant scions of their own family; and, when such cannot be obtained, their own sisters, like the Egyptian princes of old.

It would be only repeating what has been narrated by those who have at various periods, some of them recent, visited Siam, were a description to be here given of the state maintained at Court on common occasions of ceremony. The historical account of the country by M. D. L. LOÛBERE in the 16th century; Mr. CRAWFORD's mission; and the late Dr. FINLAYSON's account in 1821-22 may be consulted with advantage.

(1) P. *Satta chhatta*. (2) P. *Vijani*. (3) P. *Khagga*. (4) P. *Amochcha*. (5) P. *Mantini*.
 (6) P. *Parohita*. (7) P. *Chhattagáho*. (8) P. *Khaggagáho*. (9) P. *Chhaddanta*. (10) P. *Assu*.
 (11) P. *Navaratana*. (12) P. *Aggamahési*.

These are sufficiently decisive of the fact, that the Court is equally devoid of real splendor, as its inmates are of taste, feeling and honor; and that a paltry affectation of rating their knowledge, institutions, and strength as a nation, at a level beyond that to which other people of other regions have attained, and a morbid, fantastical and delusive imagination, have insensibly nursed and matured in them the belief, that their country and all that appertains to it, are collectively or individually superlative, or as they would express it—*ek* “*the one*,” than which nothing is greater.

To pull them down from this high vantage ground to which a sickly fancy has raised them would be no easy task. The events of the Burmese war has no doubt shaken the basis of their pampered vanity. Yet nothing has transpired in the measures and *ostensible policy* of their Court to shew that it has wrought a very salutary change: and if such a palpable, and it might be thought fearful, example has proved no *obvious* stumbling block to them, but has only contributed to render them greater bigots to former systems, there is no likelihood of their soon emerging from demi-barbarism, or of a field being opened on which either enlightened philanthropy can labor with any prospect of success—or policy calculate for the issue of the future.

Still the existing defects which we cannot but deplore, belong more to the Government than to the people; who are naturally cheerful, imaginative and charitable. Their poetry, romances and dramatic works have all a powerful tendency to soothe the mind, and even to take from the bitterness of the thralldom they endure. Living in the utopian land of fancy, and viewing every thing as if it were actually what it ought to be, and not what it really is, *truth*, and particularly that sort which is apt to destroy the illusive mirage which surrounds them, becomes to them an unwelcome guest, divested in their sight of every attraction which endears her to civilized man.

It will be well for Siam if schemes of conquest do not lead to her ruin. She was not long since in the high way to military supremacy over the whole Malayan Peninsula, although conscious that she must in her course

have trod on the delicate political relations of the power which but lately humbled her most ancient and potent adversary ; and to conclude ;—is it certain that the nation does not now think in its blind pride that it was formerly deceived in its high estimate of the strength and courage of that adversary ! and are we sure that the contempt which such an erroneous conception must always create, does not fortify it in a belief that the British are less powerful than had been represented ?

The rules by which Siamese kings affect to regulate their public and private conduct have been chiefly derived from the Bali religious moral and civil codes. Access has been obtained to several of these, and from them have been extracted the rules for kingly governance which occur in these pages.

The people look up to the king as to one by whose conduct they are to regulate their own, and it is to be regretted that so long as his behaviour does not manifestly and direfully affect their own happiness, they are about equally disposed to follow a bad as a good example. But this last is a moral truism in every half civilised country. The king *ought* to practise patience (*Khanthee* ¹) when occupied in state affairs, rigidly observe the rules of justice and truth (*Sachha* ²) and be possessed of a discriminating judgment (*Dheetee* ³) regarding mankind. He ought to be punctual, decided and unremitting in business, and be ever alive to the interests of his subjects ; refraining from extorting or exacting from them with rigor what he may even rightfully claim as his due. He must faithfully observe the *Seelang* (⁴) or eight moral obligations, and prove his worth by generosity, disinterestedness (*Panee Chukang* ⁵) and attention to the reciprocal duties betwixt man and man, (*Aweekang*. ⁶) He should beware of repaying hastily injuries by revengeful actions, and rather increase his fame by the display of calmness and forbearance (*Moothoowang*. ⁷) Harsh and petulant expressions must

(¹) P. *Khanti*. (²) P. *Sachcha*. (³) P. *Thiti* (⁴) P. *Silaq*. (⁵) P. *Panitakan*.
 (⁶) P. *Avégan*. (⁷) P. *Muduvan*.

be avoided by him, nor ought he to visit slight offences with severity of punishment. Every animated thing will claim his tender solicitude and compassion, and his enmity ought to be as open as his friendship.

The *Parohita dhamma* ⁽⁸⁾ are instructions which were given to MALINTHA, a renowned king of old.

Soott,ha b,hu-čané weesoo t,huiya.

Soodt,ha b,hachané ma-Keeleeng.

K,hatang j,hapetec-D,hammany.

Anoosa sattee-Satsamed,hany.

Pareesame d,hang-Summa pasang. ⁽⁹⁾

Under these heads it is enjoined that a king must strenuously persevere in the duties imposed upon him by his exalted station—and in those enjoined by the precepts of *Boodd,ha*. He ought to strive to subdue his passions—seeing that temperance and impartiality are required from a prince.

He must constantly study the religious and moral codes, and the law code of the Empire, and regulate his mind and his behaviour by what these contain. If he desires knowledge let him gain a thorough acquaintance with the *P,hra D,hamma* or *Bali* (*Dharma*, moral code.)

A sovereign ought to be indulgent to the husbandman, and lend him money, or make advances to him of grain, receiving in return *one-tenth* part of the produce of the harvest. He should regularly issue pay to the officers and servants of the State, with every class of dependents, yearly by two equal instalments. [Siamese officers it is notorious do not receive regular pay—hence oppressions.]

It is incumbent on a king to visit the sacred pagodas and the *Wat* or temples. His Siamese Majesty goes once a year in *t,hatkatheen* or holy procession to the chief of these. On entering one he takes off his shoes.

(8) *P. Paróhita dhamma.*

(9) *P. Suddha bhójane wesodhiya suddha bhájane makilan khāldan jahápeti dhamman anúsū sati sassa medhan Purí samedhan sammāpāsan.*

The candles and incense tapers having been lighted, and the crystal vases full of flowers being arranged, the king approaches the shrine of *Boodd,ha*. Then having taken tapers and flowers in both hands he falls on his knees and, having raised his hands with what they hold above his head, repeats some particular prayers.* These finished, he spreads part of his robe on the floor before him, and placing on it his opened hands with the palms downward, he makes three several profound obeisances, at each of which his head touches the backs of his hands. He concludes by performing three similar obeisances to the *superior*, and making such gifts as are customary. The superior, and the rest of the priests sit unmoved during the ceremony, assuming the attitude said to have been the favorite one of *Boodd,ha* when he instructed his eighty-four thousand followers.

The king is cautious of exhibiting such humility oftener than custom prescribes—and waves it when he can.

When he goes abroad he uses the precaution of sending heralds in advance to warn all priests to keep out of his sight; since were he to meet one the customary homage must be paid, which it is believed would tend to diminish the respect which the multitude pay to *his* person. •

The Siamese do not supplicate *Boodd,ha*, and rarely any other divinity, for riches or any other good in this life—at least they suppose that entreaties for such would not be attended to.

They deprecate evil rather than implore good—and their exorcisers of possessing spirits, and expounders of the *Nangsæ tamradoo* or *horoscopes*, candidly allow that unless the faith of the applicant be lively their arts are of no avail. There is no doubt that in hypochondriacism such a belief might be of assistance in effecting the cure of a patient.

In their plurality of Dewattas or inferior divinities, a Siamese sometimes

* Generally as follows: akk,hee t,hawayang p,haho boop,hang chéné t,kattawa. Seetee kappako teeyo ap,heeropo t,hareuto wee takkatayang paromang sook,hang.

selects one whom fancy makes him think will be propitious, and who bears the brunt of his intercessions. He does not however when unsuccessful treat the god with such abuse as an ignorant catholic vents towards his unkind saint.

Intercessions for benefits to be derived in a future state of existence are supposed to be most successful, especially if charity be superadded to them. The forms most in use belong to the Hindoo ritual of ancient times; and in the Bali, range under the following heads. (1) *P,hra P,hroott,ha boocha (priya) maha decharunto—P,hra d,hamma boocha pranyo—and P,hra sangk,ha boocha maha P,hakk,hawaho*—being respectively to *Boodd,ha* for power, riches, knowledge, and superhuman qualities, in subsequent states of the metempsychosis. To *Phra dhammæ* [which is *Dharma*, and in the *Bali* of Siam seems to comprehend the word or holy writ personified] for wisdom, knowledge and scientific acquirements, and expertness in the arts conducive to comfort; and lastly to the priesthood [whether any member of it be present or not] for a superfluity, in the next state of migration, of all that mortal can desire.

To return to the subject—when the king has concluded his obeisances and devotions as described, the superior priest blesses him; and we may give him credit for pronouncing it heartily, since it becomes manifestly his interest to encourage the return of so substantial a votary. The terms in which the priest repays the king for his pious visit are these—as taken from the *Bali*.

(2) “ *Yat,hawaree waha poora parce pooreento teesa k,hurang ewamé wæcto, theenung petunang ooppa kuppatee echeetang pät,heetang tooverhang-*

(1) *P. Pra Buddha, pūjā mahatejuvanto—Pra, dhamma pūjā pangyo Pra sangha pūjā maha Bhogaranto.*

(2) *P. Yathāwāriwahāpurā, paripūrentusāgaran ēvamevaitodinnan. pētū nanupakappatī, Ichchhitan pachchhitan tuyhan, khippa mewasamijjhatū, sabbeppūrentuchettasankappā, chandopannarasī yathā, Sabbhī tiyoriwajjhantū, sabbarogowinassatū, mātchhawat wantarāyo, sukhī-ḍghāyukobhava, Abhiwādanasilissa, nicchan waddhāpachāyino chattāro dhammāwaddhanti, āyuwannosukhanbala, Bhawatusabbamangala, rakkhantusabbadāwatā, sabbabuddhānu bhāwena, &c. Sabbadhammānubhāwena, &c. Sabbāsanghānubhāwena, &c. Sadāsotthibhawantute.*

“ *keppamewa samcento sangkapa chanto pannaraso yathasapp,hee teeyowee*
 “ *meewatchanto sapp,haroko weenatsantoo mahate bhawa* [this sentence or
 “ from *sapp,hee* to *bhawa* is thrice repeated] *ab,hewa tanaseelet sanetchang*
 “ *P,hootd,ha. Pattha ceno d,hamma wathantee ayooanno'sookk,h ang p,ha-*
 “ *long b,hawattoo sapp,hamong k,halang rak,hantoo sapphat,he wāta sapp,ha*
 “ *P,hootd,ha nooppaharena sat,ha sotee bhawantoote sapp,ha d,hamma noopp-*
 “ *harena, &c. sappha sangk,ha noopp,hawena, &c.*”

The king 'concludes the ceremony by pouring out a libation of pure water on the ground repeating the while the following *Bali* invocation of the powers of heaven, earth and hell, the names of his ancestors included—to witness the virtuous resolves which fill his mind.

(¹) “ *Eemeena boonya-kamé mata peeta p,hawantooté k,hroo ooppachu-acha-*
 “ *riyé-nà metta peeche Eentra, Yommaracha Nak,ha—K,hroott,ha Chuk-*
 “ *keennaree—chakkeennara—P,hra T,horanee K,hongka—Sapp,he T,he-*
 “ *wa—Manootsa—maha sattha—Teemecya—sett,hee—Chamaha racha anooma*
 “ *t,hantoo.*”

A sovereign of Siam is rarely seen abroad, and to guard against treachery he is difficult of access. He must however be almost daily visible to his ministers—and attend to public affairs in open hall.

The Government affects publicity on all occasions ; and matters of state policy are often openly discussed. If the wisdom in the councils of a nation might be measured by the length of deliberations, those of Siam might claim a high station. But the tediousness of the deliberative proceedings at its Court is the effect of pride, rather than of any anxiety to bring talent and collective wisdom to bear on every part of a subject under discussion. It is the finesse of a petty spirit, which sooner than forego the silly formalities which incumber its motions—and the paltry advantages which it

(¹) *P. Imināpunyakammena, mātāpitā bhawantute, guruwpajjhāchariyā mettāpīcha, indrayamarājā, nāga, garudhācha, kinnarīcha kinnarā, pra dharaṇī, yaṅgā, sabbedwā, manussā, mahā-sattha setthi cha, mahārājā anumōdantū.*

hopes delay will give it over those with whom it has to negotiate—will consent to delay or even forfeit present valuable and pressing interests.

When the king goes abroad he is preceded by the *Tamraat* or bamboo bearers, in files of two each. They proclaim, by the *Bali* word *sadet* the approach of majesty, and they clear the way by a hearty application of their bamboos to the backs of the throng. It is consequently the interest of every one, *not in office*, to keep at home when the king takes an airing. No acclamations rend the air on his advance. The old adage “that a cat may look at a king,” would scarcely apply here. The people must squat in the mud or dust, and remain with prostrate body head averted and downcast eyes until the cavalcade has passed. A band of music also precedes the king. He is generally in a sort of palanquin, carried by eight bearers, and close to him are the *Chuan seng dup* or state sword bearers; the *tamraat hak* or spearsmen, and other officers. Behind him follow the *Mahat lek* or honorary attendants. They have been called Pages by some writers,* and they are so in several respects. They here carry such articles as the king may want for immediate use, such as his betel box, his smoking apparatus, clothes and arms.

The rest of the cavalcade consists of guards and inferior attendants, while here and there are persons with pellet bows to shoot earthen balls at those who do not get quickly out of the way, or are wanting in respect.

The King of Siam keeps numbers of elephants, although he rarely rides on one. The white elephants have been described by many travellers. Their color is by no means pure white, but has a slight admixture of grey or brown in it, and may perhaps be best compared with that of the Malacca peninsular white buffalo. The former however owes its color to some organic defect, as that of albinos in the human species does, while the latter is of a distinct species.

* M. D. L. LOUBERE.

It is well known that the Siamese believe that the royal elephants are receptacles for migratory souls of kings. For this reason they may not be rode on. The white elephant is in Bali MSS. described as lineally descended from the famous *Chatt,hanto* ⁽¹⁾ or preternaturally gifted elephant of Himāla, which of old bore on its back the renowned Raja, or *P,hraya, Bārommā chakkra*, he who could throw the mighty *Chakkra*, the fiery discus of the gods. IBN BATTUTA informs us that when he visited Ceylon white elephants were venerated there—next to the white elephant, in estimation, are white monkeys and horses. We may by the way remark that the Siamese have not yet thought fit to be so consistent as to include the *white race* of men amongst their predilections. But they go by cold scholastic rule, and not by reason or feeling, and will waste more mistaken humanity upon a tiger or muskito than they are always willing to shew towards one of their own species.

From all that can be gathered there is no great degree of state kept up in the interior of the palace. The king (if he does his duty) rises at day break. Having dressed, he prays and bestows food on the priests; and then drinks some rice gruel. Proceeding next to the hall of state he transacts the business of the morning. Breakfast succeeds, the assembly dispersing to their houses for the purpose. The king's cooks, and his immediate private attendants are women. If his queen is an ⁽²⁾ *Akk,hamahessee* or of royal descent, she may eat with him, and if not, then only by special request and permission.

The trays on which his food is served up have wooden covers, over these cloths of silk are put in shape of a purse, the cords of which having been drawn, the chief cook affixes his seal. The king breaks the seals himself, when the dinner is placed before him—such a custom evinces at a glance, the instability of the throne. The dishes usually consist of butcher's

⁽¹⁾ *Chhaddanta*.

⁽²⁾ *Aggamahēsi*.

meat, chiefly venison, fish and other food—these are boiled, broiled, roasted, stewed and chopped:—perhaps thirty dishes (China cups gilded) are served up regularly. Tea is a beverage which amongst the higher ranks is always on table, but it does not form as in Europe an essentially component part of a breakfast. Having breakfasted the king takes the betel and the pipe, and towards the afternoon he proceeds to the great hall where he hears the reports of his officers regarding the internal administration, the resort of shipping to his ports, and the condition of surrounding states. He dines at 8 or 9 and retires to rest.

There is a *Rong So-at mon* or *Ila So-at mon*—a sort of chapel in the palace where the queen and her attendants go to pray. The king's is separate.

Every written mandate emanating from the king must bear an impression of the royal seal, without which it would be invalid. The impression is either that of the (¹) *Khotchasee* or fabulous tusked lion—or it is of the (²) *Rachasee*, another fanciful species. Every public officer has his seal of office. That of the *P,hra K,hleng*, the minister for foreign affairs, has a lotus engraved on it, and the same kind is employed by the *P,hriya* or governor of Ligor.

It is affirmed by intelligent natives that the temper in which the Court may be for the time, is evinced by the nature of the seal affixed to a document or letter. The king's seals are preserved with great care, nor are they entrusted beyond his presence. A seal bearing the impression of a yak or *Rakhsha** is indicative of a hostile feeling. The yak is the *Rakhsha* of India—a sort of Pan at times—but with few exceptions a malicious monster.

THE HIERARCHY.

The Church holds actually the second civil rank in the state and is under the governance of the *P,hra Phoott,ha ony* or high priest. But no priest can hold a lay appointment.

• (¹) *Gajasiha* (or *Sinha*) (²) *Rajaha*.

* A sort of sylvan deity—half human, gigantic, and of mixed moral qualities.

The titles and designations of public officers are capriciously bestowed—LOUBERE not unaptly calls them *eulogiuns*—but his description of them is unmethodised. The great stumbling block to those who travelled in his day was the necessity they fancied themselves to labor under of appreciating the nature and merits of Asiatic institutions by the standard of those appertaining to European countries.

The influence of the (¹) *P,heek,hoo* or priesthood, opposed, it might be thought in some measure to the power of the king, is entirely dependent on public opinion. This expression may perhaps sound strange after the arbitrary nature of the government has been so frequently insisted on—but it may be observed in explanation that here, where the pivot is religion, popular feeling may prove destructive as in several other despotisms of the individual ruler, without materially deranging the coercive system by which he governs or the condition of the governed.

The king, whether he be a hypocrite or a conscientious supporter of the hierarchy must, to save appearances, bow to it. Were it not that we must be aware how large a share ambition had when creating such distinctions, we might be startled to find virtue, or at least its undetected semblance, taking amidst a half polished people its proud stand above earthly dignities. The *P,heek,hoo* claim superiority over the rest of mankind because they are the viceregents of *Bodd,ha*, and observe (if we are to believe them) two hundred and twenty-seven moral precepts (or (²) *Scenla*.) The king's inferiority consists in his only observing five on ordinary, and eight on extraordinary occasions. These last are facts, whether voluntary, or enjoined by the calendar. The body of the laity are nearly on a level with the king in these respects.

THIRD CLASS.

The third class in the state comprehends the civil and military officers. Immediately below them is the body of the people; there being no distinct

(¹) *Bhikkhū*.

(²) *Sila*.

middle class. The consequence is that there is often but one step betwixt abject penury and the acme of exaltation ; and the grovelling slave of to-day spurns to-morrow the man who was but yesterday his equal.

Offices are hereditary—but not absolutely so. The holders receive small salaries—inadequate for their support, which are paid once in a year, although two periods of payment are enjoined in *Bali* writ. The king bestows on them slaves, goods, and land, and they make up for limited incomes by rapacity and venality, which it can hardly be doubted are connived at in the main, although an occasional example ostensibly on public grounds, but really to gratify private pique and the avarice of the court, may be made.

The king addresses an officer by his title and not by his name ; and to an untitled subject he calls out *ha ai nan*—"ho you there," or he uses the second personal pronoun, *meong*, thou !

The following scale of ranks in Siam has been framed from their codes of civil and criminal law ; and from various MSS. in the *Thai* language, received from natives of the capital. It is probably still imperfect—and I pretend not to determine how far its operation may be really modified in practice.

Next in personal and civil rank to the king is the *Akkhamahesee*, (1) or queen and the princes of the blood.

These last are, the *Kho-ang lo-ang wang na*, or lords of the interior division of the palace—amongst whom ought to be the *Somdet P,hra Cuanulok thoo*, or heir apparent. The last heir apparent was termed *Chuan Khrommachet*.

The *K,ho-ang wang k,hlung*, or lord of the centre division—and *Kho-ang wang lang*, Lord of the rear division. The term *Chään* includes all other scions of the royal stock. It must be discriminated from the word *Chäu*—which is less dignified—and often means plain Sir. *Nang* is

(1) P. *Aggamahesā*.

equivalent to Madam. *Chǎǎu T,hai*, the Siamese people; and *Chaaau P,hama*, the Burmese, are familiar terms—*Chaaau Krommasac* is a title sometimes given to a general.

P,ho raksa moo-ung is a viceroy. When the Siamese conquer a country a dignitary of this class is appointed, either until the former prince is restored, or a new one installed.

Next are officers of the state who rank according to a scale of *Nǎǎ* or fields. The real possession of landed property is not essential. They are a nominal aristocracy. The *nua* is *sapda* ⁽¹⁾ or mere formality.

RANK. 1st. The highest rank—or of 10,000 *Nǎǎ* fields. Of this there are many officers—their titles differing greatly. The following are all *Somdet Chau P,hraya*, viz.

S. C. *P,hraya Ap,hai t,han*. ⁽²⁾

S. C. *P,hraya Wongsā sooree sak*. ⁽³⁾ The “*Peja Surusak*” ⁽⁴⁾ (of KEMPFER) had direction of criminal courts and confiscations.” vol. 1, p. 26.

S. C. P. *Sooreewong Montree*. ⁽⁵⁾ The minister for shipping and superintendent of foreigners.

C. P. *P,honlathep*. ⁽⁶⁾ Collector general of the land tax and other assessment on fixed property.

C. P. *Chetchamnong p,hakdee*. ⁽⁷⁾

2d. *Chau P,hraya*, 10,000 *Nǎǎ*

The *Yommaraat* ⁽⁸⁾ or chief criminal judge is a *Chau P,hraya*. But in one of their law digests he is placed 3rd on a bench of judges which were assembled on a particular occasion.

The president of another bench which was assembled in the 1146th year of the *Choonla Sakkarraat*, ⁽⁹⁾ or *Thai Esa*, was *Chau P,hraya, Phet P,hee Chai*. ⁽¹⁰⁾

⁽¹⁾ P. *Saddhā*. ⁽²⁾ P. *Abhayadāna*. ⁽³⁾ P. *Wongsasūrisakka*. ⁽⁴⁾ P. *Wejjasurarakka*.
⁽⁵⁾ P. *Suriyawansamantini*. ⁽⁶⁾ P. *Baladēva*. ⁽⁷⁾ P. *Chitchamanavatti*.
⁽⁸⁾ P. *Yamarāja*. ⁽⁹⁾ P. *Chulla saka rāja*. ⁽¹⁰⁾ P. *Wejja wijaya*.

The governors of *Mooung Ek*, or provinces of the first rank, are termed *Chau P,hraya*—of these there are at least eleven, exclusive of that in which the capital is included, and as follow :

1st.—*Mooung P,hra samoott,ha P,hra Kaan*, ⁽¹⁾ which embraces districts in the vicinity of the embouchure of the *Ménam*.

2d.—*Mooung P,hitchabooree*. ⁽²⁾

3d.— ——— *Ratphree*.

4th.— ——— *Chant,haboon*, ⁽³⁾ a flourishing province on the east coast of the Gulf of Siam, abounding in pepper.

5th.—*Mooung Lo-ang Prabang*—ranging along the northern frontier.

6th.— ——— *Nopp,habooree* ⁽⁴⁾—(the nine gems.)

7th.— ——— *P,hee cheet*. ⁽⁵⁾

8th.— ——— *Sokkat,hai*, ⁽⁶⁾ which once formed the capital as it is said.

9th.— ——— *K,horaat*, or *K,horaatchasema* ⁽⁷⁾—literally “the bearer the lion’s skin comes,” a fanciful appellation alluding to the imagined good fortune to be derived from the possession of a *Ratchasee’s* skin.

10th.—*Ditto Camp,héng P,het*.

11th.—*Ditto Nakhān*, *See T,hammasookkaraat* ⁽⁸⁾ or Ligor.

The proximity of this last province to Prince of Wales Island, has brought its Governor or *Chau P,hraya* sufficiently into notice. *Nakhān* is the proper name of Ligor, and *See* (or *Sri*) *T,hammasookkaraat* is a title he derives from the independent prince who governed the country at a remote date, and who was subdued by *T,haá Oothong*, a King of Siam. In a letter to the Envoy* from the Penang Government in 1824, he styles himself *P,hrä nāhoä Chau t,han Chau P,hraya See T,hammasookkuratcha*—*chatdee chooa Dechochai mä nai sooreeya t,heet*—*bādee p,haiya p,heeree bara kromma p,haho Chau Phraya Nakhān see Thummarat ān maha-*

⁽¹⁾ *P. Samuddapākāra*. ⁽²⁾ *P. Wajjrapurī*. ⁽³⁾ *P. Chandapunnā*. ⁽⁴⁾ *P. Nawapurī*.

⁽⁵⁾ *P. Wijita*. ⁽⁶⁾ *P. Sōkaudaya*. ⁽⁷⁾ *P. Gōrājasēmā*. ⁽⁸⁾ *P. Nagara siridhammāsoka rājja*

prasoot.⁽¹⁾ The *P,hra* who is exalted above “ the heads of others—the “ *Chau P,hraya* illustrious in rank, like the *P,hraya*, who founded the “ principedom of old, *T,hammāsookha Raja* (of *Awadeeraat*)—the descendant “ of supernaturally endowed ancestors, mighty as the sun—casting its rays “ beneath it—whose subjects at the sound of the great drum become walls “ of defence against enemies; the ruler, viz. the most illustrious *Chau* “ *Phraya See Thammarat*.”

The *P,hraya* has two councillors who are appointed by the Court of Bankok—and there can be little doubt that it looked formerly and may now look upon his province and the conquered Malayan states as the key to territorial aggrandizement in a southern direction—and that he has every disposition to second its views.

The *Phrayas* of these *Mooung P. K.* have the privilege, not granted to inferior governors, of using the *K,hlōng prakom*, or great drum of ceremony, the noubut and magari of Hindoostan. It is kept generally in the *t,heem prakom yam*, or apartment where the water horologe is regulated—and it is struck eight times in twenty-four hours—being the periods for the reliefs of watches.

The *Chau Phraya* of Ligor was once a *mahat lek*, or attendant, whose province it was to light the king's pipe. His father was *Tak*, the famous Chinese usurper of the throne of Siam, and his mother was a Siamese. The latter after *P,hraya Tak* was killed, was given in marriage by the new king to the then governor of Ligor, who married her. The present *P,hraya* was born soon after.

Other officers of this rank are variously employed, and are in high offices—

Chau Phraya, Monthiyan ban.

C. P. *Ra Montree*.⁽²⁾

(1) P. *Pra* *siri dhammāsoka rajajātī* *Tejōjaya* *suriyadesawāsī* *wiraparākkhramabāhu* *nagara siri dhammarāja* *māhāprasetha*. (2) P. *Rajamantini*.

C. P. Ra-rong mooung, often bestowed on an officer of the criminal bench.

C. P. Phayat,han, generally a treasurer.

C. P. Kalahoum, a chief officer of the war department.

C. P. Sri Krailat, ⁽¹⁾ a police superintendant.

C. P. Wongsā sooreesak. ⁽²⁾

C. P. Soorecurong, ⁽³⁾ premier.

C. P. Rat P,hakdec, a financial officer, and head collector of revenues, assisted by a *P,hra Chai yot*. ⁽⁴⁾

C. P. Kosa, seems to be in the foreign office.

C. P. Kamp,heng, superintendant of elephants, assisted by a *P,hraya See Sarap,hap*.

C. P. Sawat, attends the king pursuivant.

C. P. Amat, ⁽⁵⁾ who seems to be of equal rank with the *Seena* and *Montree*.

C. P. Cheetcham nong p,hakdec āk-k,hu maha Seena chang wang muhat lek, ⁽⁶⁾ controller of the pages.

C. P. Song praseet, captain of the king's barges or *rooa*.

C. P. T,hai nam, waits behind the king.

C. P. Fangam deen.

C. P. P,hra K,hlang, chief minister for trade and foreign affairs. He was lately a Portuguese or Native Portuguese, and styled himself in his correspondence—"Chau *P,hraya P,hra K,hlang*, primeiro ministro da cidade *T,hep,ha maha nak,hon Sejuthiya*." ⁽⁷⁾

In the law digest termed *Kot p,hra-āyahāñ*, he is only designated the *P,hraya P,hrak,lang*---and is rated as 10th in the list of grandees who are therein stated to be directly or incidentally connected with the practical

⁽¹⁾ *P. Sītkelāsa*. ⁽²⁾ *P. Wangsasūrasakka*. ⁽³⁾ *P. Suriyawangsa*. ⁽⁴⁾ *P. Pra jaya yasa*. ⁽⁵⁾ *P. Amachcha*. ⁽⁶⁾ *P. Chittachamana watī aggamahāsenā*. ⁽⁷⁾ *P. Dibbamahā nagara sriāyōddhiyā*.

administration of justice. These last are *P,hraya maha Oopparaat chattee soorcewong p,hongsu p,hakdee bādeen thān*. (1)

Chau P,hraya Seenyattee Ruchak,hroo, *C. P. Tayamoocheet*.

(2) or spiritual guides.

C. P. T,heep,heet ratana.

C. P. Parohita, or astrologers.

C. P. Rocha Kosa.

C. P. Soopp,hawadee, (3) connected with the revenue department.

C. P. T,heebādee.

C. P. See Barommahong. (4)

C. P. P,hrakrom p,haho.

C. P. Wongsu.

To conclude, there are the —

C. P. Boorcelok,ha oodom. (5)

Phau P,hraya. Seena.

C. P. P,hrammana the Brahminical tribe.

C. P. Fāṅgām deen.

C. P. P,hrookt,ha chau K,hlang connected with the ecclesiastical department.

C. P. Khem kap, superintends foreigners if natives of India.

C. P. Rārāṅ san.

C. P. Sooreen.

C. P. P,hraya P,hra K,hlang.

C. P. Rayo.

C. P. Srce T,hammaruat. (6)

Officers to whom it were difficult to assign distinct places.

C. P. Decho, (7) War department.

C. P. Chattee Amat.

All the *Chau P,hrayas* at Court take precedence of those who are governors, or occupy other stations at a distance.

The highest ministers of the state are generally chosen from amongst the officers of these two classes. Four of the first class or *Chau Phrayas* would seem to be deemed enough to compose a privy council.

3dly. *Phrayas* of 5000 fields.

(1) P. mahāuparājajātisuriyavangsawatī (2) P. Rājagurū. (3) P. Subhāwatī.

(4) P. Siri paramahansa. (5) P. Purilōkuttarama. (6) P. Siri dhamma raja. (7) P. Tējō.

(8) P. Abhayabhēri.

This title is somewhat indefinite, since it applies to individuals of widely different ranks.

The king is simply *P,hraya T,hai*, the lord of the *Thai* race.

P,hraya Ra-rong moonng, is one of the inferior judges.

P,hraya Maha Rachak,hroo ⁽¹⁾ is recorded in digests to have presided over courts of justice, and his place there would seem to rank him as a holder of 10,000 fields. His proper sphere would appear to be that of chief spiritual guide to the king and privy councillor.

P,hraya P,heechai no-reet ⁽²⁾ is an officer of the army, and *P,hra Decho* is the title of a general.

P,hraya Thai nam is a war minister, and if the king goes to battle he accompanies him.

P. Cheetnai rong,

P. Rasong k,hraam, ⁽³⁾

P. Ram kam hing

} war department.

P. Sooreewong montree, ⁽⁴⁾ the prime minister's coadjutor.

P. Prasat. ⁽⁵⁾

P. See P,hee,phat, ⁽⁶⁾

P. Ratyai kosa,

} attached to the *P,hraklang*.

P. Maha Oopparaat chattee Sooreewong p,hongsa p,hakdee bādeenthān.

⁽⁷⁾ He is viceroy during the king's absence from his capital.

It would seem that Siamese kings have rarely moved of late years far from the city, being afraid of commotions.

P,hraya Kalahon, a war minister.

P. See, Sarap,ha. ⁽⁸⁾

P. Tumungong. [The Malayan *Tumungong* is a police officer generally.]

⁽¹⁾ *P. Mahāñāgaurā*. ⁽²⁾ *P. Wijayanaresa*. ⁽³⁾ *P. Rājasanggāma*. ⁽⁴⁾ *P. Suriya wangsamantini*. ⁽⁵⁾ *P. Pra settha*. ⁽⁶⁾ *P. Sirihipassa*. ⁽⁷⁾ *P. Mahāuparājātisuriyawangsawangsawali*. ⁽⁸⁾ *P. Śirisabba*.

P. Ra p,hakdee, (1) in the revenue department.

P. Chakkrārā. (2)

P. Pam roop,hak, attached to the frontier duty posts.

P. P,hra Raam. [*Sri Rama*.]

We have also the *P,hraya Rachasee*, the spotted lion, (apparently intended for the royal tiger.)

P,hraya,Hong, (3) the goose, the ensign of Ava, *hunza*.

P,hraya is a title bestowed on governors of the *Moo-ung T,hō*, or secondary class of provinces, such as *Moo-ung choomp,hōn*, and *Chaiya* on the west coast of the gulf of Siam. *Moo-ung mé K,hlang*, or the river of that name - *Moo-ung P,heechai* (4) *Moo-ung Kanbooree*, (5) north west of Bangkok, - *Moo-ung Sop,hun*, (6) northward of it, and *Raheng*, *P,hertseektok*, and *P,hetchabooree* (7) — *Daloong* on the peninsula — *T,hoong yai*—and perhaps now, *Keddah*; although the son of the raja of Ligor, its chief, entitles himself *P,hra P,hak deebāreerak*.

The raja of Ligor, in an official letter addressed me while agent of the Prince of Wales Island Government, at the breaking out of the Burman war, excuses certain palpable inconsistencies or duplicities in his conduct by avowing that he was fettered—for his phrase directly implies it—by certain officers—who had been appointed by the king of Siam to relieve him from some of his toils of state. These were *Phraya Sooresena*, *P,hraya P,hee chaiya song k,hraam K,hoonuang* (8) and others, amounting in all to forty-two persons.

The *Phraya Racha,thôt* (9) is the title of the officer who is sent on embassies to *first rate courts*.

The *Phraya Ooppat,hot* (10) is next in rank to him, and is also employed on such services.

(1) *P. Rājabhāṭṭi*. (2) *P. Chakka*. (3) *P. Haṅṣa*. (4) *P. Wijaya*.
(5) *P. Kannapurī*. (6) *P. Suwanna*. (7) *P. Wejjapurī*. (8) *P. Sūrasēnā, wijaya-saṅgāma*. (9) *P. Rājadōsa*. (10) *P. Upadōsa*.

P,hra or officers of 3000 *Nāḍ*.

The word *P,hra* is capable of very extensive application. In the first instance it was probably exclusively used when alluding to *Booddha*—as it seems to be now in Burma: priests next assumed the title, and kings soon claimed equal right to it. Standing alone it means divine, or great, or dignified. A few examples will best shew its meaning when conjoined to other words.

P,hra Chaaṇ is *Boodha*—and *P,hra Prabaat*, his foot—*P,hra d,hamma*, the sacred text of the Bali—*P,hra Sangha*, priests—*P,hra Ayakan anyákāra*, a code of laws—*P,hrasat*, the royal quarter, including palace and houses attached—*P,hra* ⁽¹⁾ *Racharot*, his carriage. The name of every member of the king's person must have *P,hra* prefixed, as *Shooee*, golden, is applied in Ava on like occasions.

P,hra Chauthan, ⁽²⁾ the king's elephants. They are magnificently housed and ceremoniously attended by officers appointed for the purpose; being fastened with gold or silver chains, and eating out of receptacles composed of precious metals. *P,hra t,heenang*, chair of state, splendidly gilded and painted.

The *P,hra khroo pheeraum* ⁽³⁾ is an officer who occasionally presides over a tribunal of justice—but when the *P,hraya maha Rachak,hroo* ⁽⁴⁾ presides, he takes a station below him.

P,hra see Mohosot ⁽⁵⁾ is a title appertaining either to the president or a member of a tribunal, according to its importance and dignity. In one assembled in 1788 he is ranked as fourth member.

P,hra krom p,hako is a sort of secretary of state.

P,hra Satsadee ⁽⁶⁾ is the title given to two law advisers—and to the keeper of the census of population.

P,hra Yok,kabat is a kind of attorney general and acts as a spy on a governor or other dignitary.

(1) P. *Rājaratha*.

(2) P. *Para chhaddanta*.

(3) P. *Pura guru wirāma*.

(4) P. *Mahārāja gurū*.

(5) P. *Para siri mahosadha*.

(6) P. *Pura sāsutī*.

P,hră Rachaneekoon, ⁽¹⁾ descendants of the former princes of Siam.

P,hra P,hoot,haŋg ⁽²⁾ supreme judge in the ecclesiastical court. The supreme criminal court however take cognizance of crimes of *magnitude* committed by priests. This high priest delivers the offender to the *P,hraya Sadet*, who punishes him according to law.

P,hra Salet-prasong, a judge whose province it is to settle all matters relating to the priesthood, and to adjust differences amongst the members of that body.

P,hra P,he chai ⁽³⁾ *Racha* assists him.

P,hra chuiyet, ⁽⁴⁾ an assistant revenue collector.

P,hra chai dook ⁽⁵⁾ is an officer under the *P,hra K,hleng*.

P,hra luksa mon,theun. ⁽⁶⁾ His name appears second in a list of members composing a civil court.

P,hra K,hro weechet. ⁽⁷⁾ (consulter of the planetary aspects?)

P,hra see wee rot. ⁽⁸⁾ He is superintendent of the gaming farms.

P,hra Aphai waree, ⁽⁹⁾ superintends the fisheries, which bring about 50,000 rupces to the treasury annually, if accounts of the natives may be credited.

P,hra p,hee lee-ung, maids of the nursery. *P,hra palat*. *Prat p,hukdec*.

P,hra P,hoot is *Booddha*.

P,hra Satsana, ⁽¹⁰⁾ the religion of *Booddha*.

P,hra Sangk,ha, ⁽¹¹⁾ the priesthood.

P,hra Sra, the mighty tiger.

P,hra Een makan, custom-house officers.

P,hra Alak, librarian to the king.

P,hra sec sombat ⁽¹²⁾ is an officer of the granaries. The Siamese, like the Burmans, keep depôts of grain in various parts of the country to supply

⁽¹⁾ P. *Para rājanikara*. ⁽²⁾ P. *Buddhanangga*. ⁽³⁾ P. *Para wijaya*. ⁽⁴⁾ P. *Para jayesa*. ⁽⁵⁾ P. *Projayadukkha*. ⁽⁶⁾ P. *Pralakkha muntiya*. ⁽⁷⁾ P. *Pra gaha wijēta*. ⁽⁸⁾ P. *Parasiriwirōcha*. ⁽⁹⁾ P. *Abhayawari*. ⁽¹⁰⁾ P. *Prasāsana*. ⁽¹¹⁾ P. *Prasanggha*. ⁽¹²⁾ P. *Parasirisampatti*.

extraordinary demands in war or famine. Hollow perforated bamboos are placed at intervals in a vertical position throughout the granaries to prevent the grain from heating. It is sold when about three years old, and its place supplied with fresh grain.

P,hra Raho, (1) the great dragon. *P,hra Chettee*, (2) a pagoda.

LO-ANGS OR LO-UNGS OF 2000 FIELDS.

Officers of this rank are very numerous—and to state them all would be tiresome, even if it were possible, with our present information.

The following have at different periods sat on the bench* of judges. *Lo-ung yama p,hakkuat*(1)—*Lg. T,hep,ha Rachada*(4)—*Lg. T,hammasat*(3)—*Lg. Racha th,ada*(6)—*Lg. Att,haya*(7)—*Lg. Ya prakaat*(8)—*Lg. K,hoon raat phaneet chai*(9)—*Lg. Maha T,hepsai*(10) and *Lg. Maha Montree*(11) are ministers respectively of the left and right hand. The Siamese, always, in conversation and in writing, place the least important object or subject first, and they are extremely fond of recapitulations. But they do not seem to cavil as the natives of Hindostan do about the rights supposed to belong to either. *Lo-ung Wang* is a kind of governor of the palace.

Lg. P,heng—Is a registrar and clerk to a court. He reads the sentence of a judge.

The following *Lo-angs* are under the *P,hreca Kamp,heng* or governor of the Fort, *Lo-ung-nareet*. (12)

Lg. narce det. (13) *Lg. narce seet*. (14)

Lg. narce sak. (15) *Lg. song but*. (16)

The *Lg. sawat* (17) and *Lg. T,hangso* are under the master attendant.

* *Kot phra Ayakann Digest*.

- (1) *P. Para rāhu*. (2) *P. Para chēti*. (3) *P. Yamapakāsa*. (4) *P. Devarajata*.
 (5) *P. Dhamma Sachcha*. (6) *P. Rājadātā*. (7) *P. Adayā*. (8) *P. pakāsa*.
 (9) *P. Gunaratuna wānījaya*. (10) *P. Mahādibbāsaya*. (11) *P. Mahāmantiñi*.
 (12) *P. Narerādhī*. (13) *P. Nareteja*. (14) *P. Naresettha*. (15) *P. Naresakha*.
 (16) *P. Sampatti*. (17) *P. Suvatti*.

Lg. chamroon' sombat, ⁽¹⁾ and *Lg. soom chān p,hee-mon* ⁽²⁾ are assistants to the superintendent of gaming farms. The *Lg. seena p,haneet* ⁽³⁾ and *Lg. chamuang p,hakdee* ⁽⁴⁾ are under the *P,hra Ap,hai narie* ⁽⁵⁾ or fisheries' superintendent. The fisheries of the sea shores and rivers throughout the country, except near the city, are farmed out.

Junkceylon, when I was deputed on a mission and was there in 1824, was under a *Lo-ung Bumrong*.

Lo-ung Krai. Lg. Thep. ⁽⁶⁾

Lo-ung ma-ung, are officers, the exact duty of which have not been learned.

The following are generally in the military department.

Lo-ung P,hee chai sena. ⁽⁷⁾ *Raam awoot*, ⁽⁸⁾ *Sattra rooungdet*, ⁽⁹⁾ *Weeset krasattra*, ⁽¹⁰⁾ *Song reetcha*, ⁽¹¹⁾ *Kla p,honlarop*, *P,hee renna thep*, ⁽¹²⁾ armour bearers.

The next five may have offices; but their nature has not been discovered. *Lo-ung Rachreen*, ⁽¹³⁾ *Lg. det*, ⁽¹⁴⁾ *Lg. P,hra rom bāreerāk*, ⁽¹⁵⁾ *Lg. Seence*, ⁽¹⁶⁾ *Lg. P,hee Chai*. ⁽¹⁷⁾

The *Lo-ung maha noopp,ha*, ⁽¹⁸⁾ are assistants to the elephant superintendents.

Lo-ung k,hlang, is the king's warehouse-keeper. It ought to be a responsible situation, and is no doubt one admitting of considerable peculation.

The *Lg. T,hepparaksa* ⁽¹⁹⁾ is keeper of the palace storerooms.

Lo-ung Seeya p,hakdee ⁽²⁰⁾ is a spear bearer of his majesty, who has nine *Mōōns* under him. *Lg. Thangsoo*, is in the Custom House office. *Lg. Sawat* attends the collection of shipping duties.

(1) P. *Sumpatti*. (2) P. *Samachandawimala*. (3) P. *Senāpanīta*. (4) P. *Chamanavati*. (5) P. *Paraabhayanārāyana*. (6) P. *Dewa*. (7) P. *Wijayasena*. (8) P. *Rāmāvudha*. (9) P. *Sattharavateja*. (10) P. *Wisēsakhattiya*. (11) P. *Rajja*. (12) P. *Wirenadeva*. (13) P. *Rājacharana*. (14) P. *Teja*. (15) P. *Prarōmauārirarakkha*. (16) P. *Seni*. (17) *Wijaya*. (18) P. *Mahānubhāva*. (19) P. *Dibbarakkhā*. (20) P. *Seyyat wattī*.

Lo-ung Ramdech ⁽¹⁾ was one of three commissioners deputed by the *P,hraya* of *Ligor* to confer with the envoy from Penang, when he was sent into that country.*

Lo-ung mé chaau, is the chief housekeeper in the Palace. She is aided by *Lg. Aya*, *Lg. Plat*, and *Lg. Rong*. She likewise controls the *P,hra P,hce Lee-ung* or female attendants, and the *Me nom* or nurses.

Siamese ladies of rank are very scrupulous in doing aught which may tend to diminish their charms, and to attain this end sacrifice the earliest maternal affections and cares, children are often suckled for two and three years by nurses, and amongst the lower classes by mothers—and this last fact may account perhaps in some degree for the stationary nature of the population.

The following *Lo-ungs* may be put down although their duties are not clearly defined. *P,hetchaloosen*, ⁽²⁾ *Lg. Sak*, ⁽³⁾ *Lg. Seet*, ⁽⁴⁾ *Lg. Seethee P,hrom*, ⁽⁵⁾ *Lg. Prasect*, ⁽⁶⁾ *Lg. Eent,hamat*, ⁽⁷⁾ *Lg. P,hon*, *Lg. K,hrang*, *Lg. Det*, *Lg. Reett,han*, *Lg. Chai seena*. ⁽⁸⁾

Awk,kya or *ākya* is an honorary title which may be given to governors of provinces and some courtiers. It seems to have fallen much into disuse. It is prefixed occasionally to the titles *P,hra Palat*, *P,hra Yokkabat* or great law officer, *P,hra Satsadee* or the keeper of the rolls, *P,hra Maha T,hai Loang Rabang*.

KHOON.

Respectively of 1600—1400—or 1200 fields.

The word *Khoon* means beneficent, humane, charitable, and is used in common speech by those who wish to be particularly respectful to a superior, or to endear themselves to an individual. Thus *Chauk,hoon*, “your excellency,” *Phāk,hoon* “my worthy father,” &c.

⁽¹⁾ *P. Ramateja*.

* (In 1824.)

⁽²⁾ *P. Wejjalāsena*.

⁽³⁾ *P. Sakka*.

⁽⁴⁾ *P. Settha*.

⁽⁵⁾ *P. Siddhi Brahma*.

⁽⁶⁾ *P. Pasettha*.

⁽⁷⁾ *P. Indhaṇṇadda*.

⁽⁸⁾ *P. Jayasena*.

In the law digests, officers holding the rank of *K,hoon* are noticed as having on many occasions sat on benches in the lowest ranks of judges. On one occasion where a court was composed of nine judges, and which assembled in the *Suan Lo-ung* (the supreme court house) there were five *K,hoon* in this number. They ranked as under --

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1st. <i>K,hoon Rat P,haneet Chai.</i> (¹) | 4th. <i>K. Racha Reet t,hanon.</i> (⁴) |
| 2d. <i>K. Ayachak.</i> (²) | 5th. <i>K. T,heppa Aya.</i> (⁵) |
| 3d. <i>K. Lo-ang P,hra Kraisee.</i> (³) | |

And in an inferior bench of four judges (the *Koon* or reporter not being reckoned) two were *K,hoon*, viz. *P,hetchana t,hep* and *see Sangkōn.* (⁶)

The third and last member of another court was *K,hoon see Rachabat.* (⁷) It would appear from the digests that officers below this rank are not entitled to sit as judges.

K,hoon Aksūn (⁸) is an officer attached to the Raja of *Ligor* as a sort of secretary. He was well known in Penang, as he was long the confidential political agent in commission with *Nuee uee-um*, of the *Ligor* Governor or *P,hraya*, in his communications with the British Government.

K,hoon p,hcep,hut ph,ok,ha (⁹) is an officer connected with the gaming farm.

Khoon nong is a general title equivalent to dignity.

The governors of provinces give titles to their officers affecting the style of the court, but they are looked down upon by those appointed by the king.

THE MOON.

Of the rank of 1000 fields and down to 600 fields.

A *Mōōn* if in the army commands a body of men. Officers from the rank of 200 fields upwards of 1000 are the champions of the country—they

(¹) *P. Ratana panīta.* (²) *P. Annyā chakka.* (³) *P. Pratisinhā.* (⁴) *P. Rājārid-dhinūra.* (⁵) *P. Dibbaanyā.* (⁶) *P. Guna, wjānadeva, sirisankara.* (⁷) *P. Gunasirir-ājubhata.* (⁸) *P. Guna akkhara.* (⁹) *P. Guna, wibhāgabhōya.*

are the *mōñ p,hlaan p,honla men*. Wherever any great enterprize is to be undertaken the *mōñ* must be engaged.

They are tamers of elephants in times of peace, and are special boxers, fencers, and swordsmen. When boxing they wrap cotton tape around their knuckles to preserve them—and not out of regard to the adversary, for the tape or string is soft inside and hard outside. All sorts of advantages are taken, as it is allowable to use the knees and feet. Three rounds only are permitted. The victor receives a gift from the entertainer.

They fence with sword and shield, but the former is for the prevention of wounds, generally a wooden one. A band plays sprightly airs during the exhibition. Single stick is also a favorite game.

They fence occasionally with a sword in each hand, that one in the left hand serving chiefly for defence.

The sword is nearly of the same construction as the Burman one. The handle is without a guard, and so long that it serves to fend off a blow.

The *Chu-mōñ wai warranat*, has charge of the guards or pages—and under him are the *C. Mn. Sau rak*, *C. Mn. See sarap,het*, and *C. Mn. Samōñ chai*.

The following bear spears when the king goes abroad in state, and are of higher rank than the *Mōñ*.

C. M. Thepp,ha raksu. (¹)

C. M. Racha han. (²)

C. M. Chau t,han.

C. M. Sa t,han montree. (³)

C. M. Chau p,hosa.

C. M. Thepp,hasena. (⁴)

C. M. Racha mat. (⁵)

C. M. Samoo p,heeman. (⁶)

Men of these ranks are sent as special messengers and agents to distant provinces on affairs of consequence.

(¹) P. *Diḥbarakkhā*. (²) P. *Rājamachcha*. (³) P. *Rājahansa*. (⁴) P. *Chhad-dantamantini*. (⁵) P. *Dibbusena*. (⁶) P. *Samowimula*.

P,HAN.

500 fields, and downwards to 200 fields. *P,han T,hanai*, inferior officers.

The *P,han* in the army command 1000 men—they are addressed by their own names.

THE NĀEE.

Nai signifies “officers,” and is joined to other names and titles, therefore it is difficult to assign to them here their proper place. *Nāee seep* is a commander of 10, *Nāee rāee* of 100, *Nāee p,han* of 1000. *Mōōn*, commander of 10,000.

The following seem to be of a rank varying from that of 200 fields to 10.

Nāee chung wang, a court officer,)
attends in the palace. He commands) Their rank is superior to the
the *Nāee wen* and *P,alat wen*.) *Nāee* although classed with them.

Nāee ying.

Nāee yo-at.

Nāee ko-at.

Petty officers of the palace.

Nāee knan.

The *Chang wang* has charge of the king's boats. The fore-castle is commanded by a *P,han hoa*, the stem by a *P,han Thaai*. The rowers or *Seep,hai*, are seated on benches, their feet reaching the hold or lower deck. They sing the *He roo-ā*, or boat song, keeping time with their oars.

Nāee Samoo banchi, head clerk of the palace.

Nāee sarat,hee, master of the equipages.

Nāee Soneet—*Nāee Sane*—*Nāee Yam*, keepers of the horologe and head watchmen. They also command the *Mahat lek* or pages. These last are sons of men in office, and are eligible like the pages of the Sultan of the Sublime Porte, when grown up, to high situations, as has been before observed in noticing the *P,hraya*, or Governor of *Ligor*, who was one. There are four *Nāee Yams*.

The word *Chau* is a term also of very general application. It may be rendered by Sir, Mr. The word *Nang* is used when the person spoken to,

or of, is a female. It may be thus exemplified in conjunction. It will hence appear that the Siamese language does not contain any exclusively and distinctly *feminine* appellatives. They must place *nang*—lady—woman—before to distinguish the gender of a name.

Châu or *nang*—*Boon see*.

Chau or *nang* *Thōng*.

Ditto Ditto *Boon maek*.

Ditto Ditto *Ngoon*.

Ditto 'Ditto *Boon k,hon*.

Ditto Ditto *Naak*.

Ditto Ditto *Noo*.

Ditto Ditto *Kēō*.

Ditto Ditto *Chan*.

Ditto Ditto *Do-ung*.

are all and each names of men and women in Siam.

Chau Krom, an officer of rank next to the *Palat Krom*.

Chau Mao-ung—a governor, ruler—but not in his own right.

Chau Khă, your slave!

Chau K,hoon, my lord! your excellency.

Chau nooe, “the young gentleman,” is the title given to the son of the *P,hraya of Ligor*, who visited me when envoy as before noticed from Penang.

P,horang, retired governors.

T,haaro yots-amon,thi yeen, lady governess of the Palace.

T,hăđu doots-ăđă p,heerom, (¹) may be interpreted chief duenna; eunuchs are not here in fashion.

The duennas are very severely punished if they betray the trust reposed in them.

T,hăđu Warachun wacha; (²) and *T,haam T,heppak,dee wacha*, (³) are ladies of the queen's bedchamber. Under them are the *Chau* and *K,hon*, the upper and under waiting women. The *Nangsaan Chai* are maid servants.

(¹) P. *Thāvara, dṛṣādivirama*. (²) P. *Thāvara, warachanda wācha*. (³) P. *Thāvara, devapakatiwācha*.

There are no men servants in the interior of the palace.

The lady of the king's wardrobe is *T,haau P,hoosa mala*. (1)

Male children are admitted to the palace.

OATHS.

The oath of fidelity which is administered to Siamese officers, whether civil or military, does not differ materially from that administered to a witness in a court of law. Both are little better than imprecations for evil of every description to happen to the perjured and the unfaithful public servant.

The mode and terms in which evidence are sworn will be described under the head of oaths in my "account of Straits cultivation and accompanying notices." It will only therefore be requisite to shew what additions are made in tendering the civil and military oath.

Previous to its being administered, a large jar (*k,han*) full of holy water (*nam p,hee p,hat sachha* (2) or *nam Ongk,haan*) is placed before the party, waxen candles and incense tapers duly lighted and placed in order, flowers of the lotus, and of other plants, are also produced.

The adjurer (*Satthak,hon*) (3) comes forward accompanied by four *P,hraam* (4) or persons if possible of the brahminical tribe—certain war-like weapons are then dipped in the holy water,* and the person repeats the oath. It begins as before with I, his majesty's devoted slave, &c.

"I —, slave of *P,hra P,hoot t,hee Chuan* (*Boodd,ha* properly, but here "meaning his majesty) *cha rəp p,hra Racha p,hra than*, (5) having accepted

(1) P. *Thānura*, *Bhūsamālā*. (2) P. *Wibhāgasachcha*. (3) P. *Saddhāyana*.

(4) P. *Brāhmaṇa*. (5) P. *Sārawīrājapathāna*.

* This form is practised by several Malayan tribes in the *Malacca Peninsula*. It was observed at Perak by the writer while on a mission there—and has been described in the publication above alluded to.

“ the king's gift do solicit that I may be permitted to take the binding oath
 “ of allegiance to his sacred majesty in presence of this holy water, and of
 “ the panoply of war, and further being conscious that I am acting in pre-
 “ sence of *P,hra P,hooth,hee Chāu* or *Boodd,ha*, &c. &c. the words “ prove
 “ faithful to his majesty” stand in lieu of “ will speak the truth” as in the
 “ other oath.

“ If I betray *Burommachak**⁽¹⁾ may his majesty's weapons of war be
 “ directed against my bosom—and may the lash of the sky† cut me in two,
 “ &c. &c.

“ If I shall become a traitor to his majesty *Chau k,hau deng*, *Lord of the*
 “ *red rice*, or if I shall addict myself to peculation—or if when sent to a
 “ distant province I shall be guilty of oppressing his majesty's subjects
 “ —or of levying unauthorized taxes for my own emolument—or if
 “ I shall accept of a bribe to deliver my opinion upon any matter at
 “ legal issue—or if I shall give a false report of the state of the depart-
 “ ment committed to my charge—whether civil or military as the case
 “ may be—then may the spirits and Devotas of the country, &c. &c.
 “ and destroy me, &c. &c.

“ If his sacred majesty should take the field then if I shall prove
 “ a coward or a traitor to him, may the weapons of the enemy reach
 “ my heart, &c.

“ Should I act with pride and presumption—and ingratitude—and
 “ prove grinding towards the poor; or if I should lend my ear to or sanction
 “ any cabals by which the safety of his majesty and his government can be
 “ in the least degree affected and injured—or if I should treacherously coun-
 “ tenance the king's enemies, then let me suffer death accompanied by the
 “ severest tortures, &c. &c.”

* The Possessor of the *Chakra*.

(1) P. *Paramachakka*.

† Lightening.

It is only the officers of the state who are obliged to take this oath. All below the rank of the lowest *officer* are exempted from it—on the supposition perhaps that it would prove a weak barrier to the impulses of fear. They apply to the lower classes the *argumentum ad hominem* in a manner quite intelligible to them, and quite preservative of their fidelity. The inferior Siamese officers are undoubtedly good servants in so far as zeal to carry their master's orders into effect can make them be so considered. But fear forms undoubtedly a large component part of this zeal—and as their families are generally in the power of government they are thereby restrained from negligence or treason.

Province Wellesley; revised }
1st January, 1836. }

VIII.

NOTICES

ON THE

LIFE OF SHAKYA,

EXTRACTED FROM THE

TIBETAN AUTHORITIES.

BY M. ALEXANDER CSOMA KÖRÖSI.

SCHOLAR-HUNGARIAN OF TRANSYLVANIA.

THE two principal works treating of the life of SHĀKYA, are the “*rgya ch’hér-rol-pa*” (ཉལ་མེད་རོལ་པ) Sanscrit: . *Lalitavistāra*; and the *Mnon par-Hbyung-va*:” མདོ་པ་འབྲུང་བ. The first is contained in the 17th or 2nd, and the latter in the 24th or 26th volume of the *M,do* class in the *B,ka* *hgyur*.

Many of the facts or anecdotes of the life of SHĀKYA, that occur in these two works, have been also introduced in the *Dulva* class, especially in the third and fourth volumes. Passages from the same works are likewise to be found in several *Shāstras* relating to the life of SHĀKYA.

According to the authority above cited, the principal acts in the life of SHĀKYA are the following twelve; designated in Tibetan by the term མཛད་པ་བརྩ་བཞུགས་: *Mdsad-pa-Bchu-gnyis*, or “the twelve acts (of SHĀKYA.)”

I.—He descended from among the gods.

II.—He entered into the womb.

III.—He was born.

IV.—He displayed all sorts of arts

V.—He was married, or enjoyed the pleasures of the conjugal state.

VI.—He left his house and took the religious character.

VII.—He performed penances.

VIII.—He overcame the devil, or god of pleasures, (*Kāma Dēva*.)

IX.—He arrived at supreme perfection, or became *Buddha*.

X.—He turned the wheel of the law or published his doctrine.

XI.—He was delivered from pain, or died.

XII.—His relics were deposited.

The notices will be made according to these twelve heads, thus :

I.—*He descended from among the gods.*

Before his last incarnation, SHĀKYA resided for a long time in *Galdan* (S. *Tushita*, one of the heavens of the gods), whither he had ascended through his former moral merits, especially through his having been accomplished in the six transcendental virtues ; viz. charity, morality, patience, &c., when KASHYAPA, his predecessor, was about to leave *Galdan*, and to descend to be incarnated for the purpose of becoming a *Buddha*, SHĀKYA was at that time a *Bodhisatwa* of the tenth degree of perfection. He was chosen by KASHYAPA for his Vicegerent in *Tushita*, to be the instructor of the gods, and was also inaugurated by him with his own diadem. As a *Bodhisatwa* under the name of “*Dam-pa-tog-dkar*” (དམ་པ་རྟོག་དཀར་) he remained afterwards in *Tushita* for a long period, or till the time, when men lived only one hundred years. At a certain occasion, when the gods in *Tushita* were exhibiting all sorts of musical entertainments, out of respect for him, he was exhorted by the *Buddhas* of all the corners of the world, to descend from *Tushita*, and to endeavour to become a *Buddha*.

He acquainted the gods with his intention respecting his descent into *Jambu dwipa*. They, knowing that there were at that time many atheistical teachers,* endeavoured to divert him from his purpose : but in

* See No. 1, of the Extracts in the Appendix, *Dubva* 3rd Vol. leaf 419—478 ; and 4th Vol. leaf 1—100.

FROM TIBETAN AUTHORITIES

vain. He assured them that he should overcome them all, that his doctrine would be established and flourish in *Jambu dwipa*. And he recommended to the gods, that whoever among them might wish to taste of the food of immortality, he should be incarnated among men, in the same division of the earth.

The gods in *Tushita*, after having agreed on *Bodhisatwa's* descent, consulted about where he should be incarnated, in what country, nation and family. They all agreed that it should be in central or Gangetic India. But with respect to the tribe and family they differed among themselves. Some proposing one, some another from the ruling tribes or family in central India; but some objection was started to each of them. The ruling tribes or families enumerated by them, were residing, at that time, in *Ujjayani*, *Hastinápura* (the *Pándava* race), *Mathurá*, *Vaishali* or *Prayága* (the *Lichabyis*,*) in *Kaushambhi*, *Rájagriha*; *Shravasti*, in *Kosala*; and the *Badsa Raja*.† Not being able to agree among themselves, they ask *Bodhisatwa* himself (SHÁKYA) where he would be incarnated. He tells them in the house of SHUDHODANA (Tib. *Zas-gtsang*) a king of the Shákya race, residing at *Capilavastu*; on account of the purity and celebrity of his family, he being a descendant of the ancient universal monarchs.

Before leaving *Tushita*, he appoints MAITREYA (Tib. མཐོག་པོ་ *vulg. Cham-ba*) to be his Vicegerent (*sku-tshab*, ལྷ་མོ་) in the same manner as he himself had been appointed by KASHYAPA. MAITREYA is still residing there, and he is the saint who first will become a *Buddha* hereafter.

II.—He entered into the womb, or was incarnated.

There was a consultation again among the gods in what form *Bodhisatwa* should enter into the womb or body of the woman whom he had chosen to become his mother. A young elephant with six adorned trunks, such as has been judged proper in brahmanical works, was preferred. He therefore, leaving *Tushita*, descends, and, in the form of an elephant,

* See No. 2.

† See No. 3.

enters by the right side, into the womb or cavity of the body of MĀYA DEVI* (*Tib. Lhāmo-ogyu-phrul-mā*) the wife of SHUDHODANA. She never felt such a pleasure as at that moment. Next morning she tells the king the dream she had respecting that elephant. The Brahmans and the interpreters of dreams being called by the king, they propound that the queen shall be delivered of a son, who will become either an universal monarch or a *Buddha*. The king greatly rejoicing upon hearing these predictions, orders alms to be distributed, and offerings or sacrifices to be made to the gods for the safety and happy delivery of MĀYA DEVI, and for the prosperity of the child that was to be born: and he himself is very solicitous to do every thing according to her pleasure. The gods render her every service, and all nature is favourably disposed on account of *Bodhisatwa*, or the incarnated saint.

III.—*He was born.*

MĀYA DEVI† was delivered of *Bodhisatwa* or the child, on the fifteenth day of the 4th moon of the Wood-Rat year; when she was in the garden or grove *Lumbini* whither she had gone with great procession for her recreation. The child (SHĀKYA) came out by her right side, she being in a standing posture, and holding fast the branch of a tree, INDRA, and other gods, assisted her. Soon after his birth, SHĀKYA walked seven paces towards each of the four cardinal points, and uttered the name of each of them, telling what he was about to do with respect to them. Several miracles happened at his birth: for instance the whole world was illuminated with great light or brightness; the earth quaked, or trembled several times; the blind saw, &c. &c.

There were born at the same time with SHĀKYA,‡ the sons of four kings in central or Gangetic India. At *Rājagriha* in *Magadha*; at *Shravasti* in *Kosala*; at *Kaushambhi*, and at *Ujjayani* (as *VIMBASARA* or *SHRENIKA*, *PRASENAJIT*, &c. &c.)

* See No. 4.

† See No. 5.

‡ See No. 6.

Likewise, at *Capilavastu*, there were born of the *Kakshya* tribe 500 male and 500 female children; 500 male and 500 female servants; 500 young elephants, 500 young horses or colts, 500 treasures also opened; all the wishes of SHUDHODANA being thus fulfilled, he gave to his son the name of *Siddhārtha* or "*Sarva Siddhārtha*" (Tib. *Don-grub* or *Don-thams-chad-grub* pa.)

Seven days after the birth of SHĀKYA, his mother dies, and is born again among the gods, in the *Traya-strimsha* (33) Heaven.

From *Lumbini* SHĀKYA is carried with great solemnity to *Capilavastu*, is taken to the temple of a particular god of the Shakyas* to salute him; but it is the god himself who shows reverence to him. Hence, one of the many names of SHĀKYA, is *Dévata Déva*, Tib. *Lhah Lha*: god of gods. He is entrusted to GAUTAM† (his aunt), who, together with 32 nurses, takes care of him. On a certain occasion it was found that the strength of SHĀKYA, (when yet a child) equalled that of a thousand elephants.

The Brahmins and other diviners observing the characteristic signs on the body of SHĀKYA, foretell that he shall become an universal monarch; if he remains at home; or a *Buddha*, if he leaves his house and assumes the religious character.

An Hermit or Sage, called NAG-PO (or according to others *Nyon-mongs-med*) admonished by the great illumination of the world, together with his nephew MIS-BYIN (*S. Narada*) goes to *Capilavastu*, to salute the new born child. He has a long conversation with SHUDHODANA, and foretells to him that his son shall not become an universal monarch (*Chakravarti*) as some have foretold of him, but a *Buddha*. He laments that being too old, he cannot reach the time, in which he shall teach his doctrine. He recommends to NARADA to become his disciple.

IV.—*He displayed all sorts of arts.*

On a lucky or auspicious day, (according to the observations of the Astrologers) SHUDHODANA intending to send his son (SHĀKYA)‡ unto a

* See No. 7.

† See No. 8.

‡ See No. 9.

school to learn his letters, ordered the city to be cleansed and decorated; offerings or sacrifices to be made to the gods, and alms to be distributed. But, when brought to the school-master, he shews that, without being instructed, he knows every kind of letter shown by the school-master. And he himself enumerates 64 different alphabets (among which are mentioned those of *Yavina* and *Huna* also; but they are mostly fanciful names) and shows their figures. The Master is astonished at his wisdom, and utters several *slokas* expressive of his praise. Likewise, in Arithmetic and Astronomy, he is more expert than all others. He is acquainted with the art of subduing, or breaking in, an elephant, and with all the 64 mechanical arts, with military weapons and machines. He excels all other young SHAKYAS in the gymnastic exercises; as, in wrestling, leaping, swimming, archery, throwing the discus, &c. He clears the roads from an immense tree that had fallen down.

V.—*He was married or enjoyed the pleasures of the conjugal state.*

Afterwards, when grown up, SHAKYA, being desired by his father to marry, expresses in writing the requisite qualities of a woman, whom he would be willing to take for his wife, if there be found any such. The King orders his Ministers to seek for such a damsel. They find one (S. Gopā; Tib. *Sa-hscho-ma*) the daughter of SHAKYA PE-CHON-CHAN, but he declines to give his daughter except the young Prince be acquainted with the practice of every mechanical art. SHAKYA* therefore exhibits his skill in all sorts of mechanical arts, and by this means he obtains Gopā, who is described as the model of prudent and virtuous women. He marries afterwards YASHODHARĀ (Tib. *GRAGS-HDSIN-MA*) and another of the name of RI-LAGS-SKYES (Deer-born.) The two first are much celebrated. But it seems that frequently both the names are attributed to the same person. By YASHODHARĀ, SHĀKYA had one son named RAHULA (Tib. *SGRA-GCHAN-HDSIN*.)

VI.—*He left his house and took the religious character.*

SHĀKYA is stated to have passed 29 years in the court of SHUDHODANA his father, enjoying during that time all worldly pleasures. Afterwards the following circumstances determine him to take the religious character.

Riding in a carriage to the grove for his recreation, he observes at different occasions—an old man;—a sick person;—a corpse, and lastly a man in a religious garb. He talks with his groom about those persons, and turns back at each occasion, and gives himself to meditation, on old age, sickness, death, and on the religious state. He visits a village of the agriculturists, observes their wretched condition, meditates in the shade of a *Jambu* tree. That shade out of respect for him, ceases to change with the progress of the sun. • On his way home, many hoarded treasures open and offers themselves to him. He rejects them.

Notwithstanding all the vigilance of his father and of his relations to prevent him from leaving the court, (since according to the predictions regarding him they hope, that he shall become an universal monarch) he finds means for leaving the royal residence. At midnight mounting his horse called the “Praiseworthy” (Tib. *Bsnags-ldan*) he rides for six miles; then, dismounting, he sends back, by the servant, the horse and all the ornaments he had: and directs him to tell his father and his relations not to be grieved on his departure; for when he shall have found the supreme wisdom he will return and console them. Upon the servant’s return there was great lamentation in the court of SHUDHODANA.

With his own sword SHĀKYA cuts off the hair of his head; he then changes his fine linen clothes for a common garment of a dark-red colour, presented by INDRA in disguise of a hunter. He commences his peregrination, and successively goes to *Rājagriha* in *Māgadha*. The King VIMBASĀRA or SHRENIKA (in Tib. *Gzugs-chan-nying-po*), having seen him from his palace is much pleased with his manners. Afterwards being informed of him by his domestics, visits him; has a long conversation with him, and offers him means for living according to his pleasure. He will not

accept of any thing. On the request of the King, he relates that he is of the *Shakya* race that inhabit *Capilavattu* in *Kosala*, on the bank of the *Bhagirathi* river, in the vicinity of the Himalaya. He is of the royal family, the son of *SHUDHODANA* (Tib. *Zas Gtsung*) and that he has renounced the world, and now seeks only to find the supreme wisdom.

VII. — He performed his penances, mortifying his body or living a rigorous ascetic life.

Leaving *Rājagriha* he visits afterwards several of the hermits living in the hills. In a short time he becomes acquainted with all their practices and principles. He is not satisfied with them. He tells them that they are mistaken in supposing such practices to be the means of emancipation. Afterwards, he goes to the bank of the *Nairanjana* river,* and during the course of six years performs his penances, subjecting himself to great austerities and privation of food, and giving himself to continual meditation. Three characteristic signs formerly unknown, now appear on his body. Perceiving afterwards privation of food† to be dangerous to his mental faculties, he is resolved to make use of necessary food for his sustenance. He bathes or washes himself in the *Nairanjana* river. On the bank a branch of the *Arjuna* tree bows down to help him out of the river. He refreshes himself with a refined milk-soup presented to him by two maids.‡ His five attendants desert him now,§ saying among themselves—“such a glutton and such a loose man as *Gautama* is now, never can arrive at the supreme wisdom” (or never can become a *Buddha*.) They go to *Vārānasi*, and in a grove near that city, continue to live an ascetic life.

VIII.—He overcame the devil or the god of pleasures (*Kāma Deva*.)

After having bathed in the *Nairanjana* river, and refreshed himself with food, *SHAKYA* recovers his strength, and purposes to visit the holy spot (called in Sanscrit *Bodhimanda*; Tib. *Chang-chub snying-po*, or Sans. *Vajrāsana* Tib. *Dorjedān*) the place where now *Gaya* is. He therefore

* See No. 11.

† See No. 13.

‡ See No. 12.

§ See No. 14.

ceeds to that place, sits upon a couch of grass, gives himself to earnest meditation, overcomes all the hosts of the devil, or triumphs over all the temptations of *Kāma Deva*.*

EX.—*He arrived at the supreme perfection or became Buddha.*

Remaining fixed in his meditation at last he arrives at the supreme wisdom, or he becomes *Buddha*. After having arrived at the supreme perfection, the gods from the several heavens† successively present him their offerings, adore him, and in appropriate verses sing praises to him, concerning his excellent qualities, and his great acts in overcoming the devil. For seven weeks he remains at *Gaya*, and perfected is for his great purpose.

GAGON and YANG-PO, two merchants, entertain him with a dinner, and hear his instruction. They are so firm in their faith that they are said by SHAKYA to become *Bodhisattvas*. The four great kings of the (fabulous) *Rirab* (S, *Meru*) offer him each a begging plate. He, being somewhat ill-disposed, the devil advises him to die; but, being presented by INDRA with a fruit of the *Jambu* tree, he recovers. He is defended by the *Nāgas* against the injuries of bad weather with their expanded or hooded necks.

X.—*He turned the wheel of the law, or published his doctrine.*

After having found the supreme wisdom, SHAKYA, thinking that men cannot understand his profound doctrine, refuses to instruct them except he be solicited by BRAHMA, and other gods to do so. They appear; and on their request he commences to teach his doctrine.‡ He reflects to whom he should first communicate his principles. Several of them whom he judged fit to understand him, are dead. He proceeds to *Varānasi*—five persons, formerly his attendants, being now convinced of his having found the supreme wisdom, pay homage to him and become his disciples. Their names, Sanscrit and Tibetan, are as follows:—

- 1.—AJNYĀNA KONDINYA: *Kun-shes-kondinya*. 2.—ASVAJIT: *rTa-thul*.
- 3.—PĀSHWA: *rLangs-pa*. 4.—MAHĀ NĀMA: *Ming-eh'han*. 5.—BHADRIKA;

* See No. 15.

† See No. 16.

‡ See No. 17.

§ See No. 18.

Dyung-po. SHAKYA instructs them in his doctrine: explains the four excellent truths, as they are styled (Tib. *Hphags-pakt-Bden-pa-Bris*).

1.—There is sorrow or misery in life.

2.—It will be so with every birth.

3.—But it may be stopped.

4.—The way or mode of making an end to all miseries.

Five other persons likewise become his disciples: as also many others follow him. On his way to *Rājagriha*, at once 60 persons take the religious character, and follow him. The King of *Magadha*, *VIMBASĀRA* (Tib. *Gyugs-chān-snying-po*) invites him to *Rājagriha*,† and offers him a *Vihāra* (Tib. *Gtsug lag-k'hang*) called after the name of a bird, *Kalantaka*. *SHARIPUTRA* and *MONGALYANA*, (afterwards styled a part of his principal disciples enter into his religious order. *KĀTYĀYANA* becomes his disciple, and is sent afterwards by SHĀKYA to *Ujjayana* to convert the king and his people. He there meets with great success.

A rich householder (Tib. *K'hyim Bdag*) at *Shravasti* in *Kosala*, having adopted Buddhism, makes a religious establishment with several large buildings, in a grove called the Prince's grove (S. *Jetavanam*; Tib. *rgyal-bu-rgyal-byed-kyi-ts'hal*) He invites thither SHĀKYA, and offers him and his disciples the buildings for their residence. SHĀKYA passes 23 years: there and the greatest part of the *Sutras* was delivered or propounded by him at this place, or as generally is stated, at *Shravasti* (Tib. *Mnyen yod*.)

PRASENAJIT (Tib. *Gsal-rgyal*) the King of *Kosala*, residing at *Shravasti*, adopts Buddhism. There are several stories of him, both in the *Dulva* and the *Do* class.

SHUDHODANA, the father of SHĀKYA, successively sends eight messengers to invite him to *Capilavastu*. They all remain with SHĀKYA and take the religious character. At last he sends *CHARKA*, one of his Ministers. He also takes the religious character, but he returns and brings intelligence to

the King suspecting ŚAKYA's intention, to visit him. He offers therefore the *Ngagradha* convent (S. *Vihara*; Tib. *Gang-jag-khang*) to be built, near *Capilavastu*.

After an absence of 12 years ŚAKYA visits his father. Several miracles are displayed on the occasion of the meeting of the father and of the son. There are told several stories of how the Shakyas adopted the *Buddha* faith,* and how they, mostly, took the religious character.

Both in the *Dula* and in the *Do* class, there are many stories concerning ŚAKYA's peregrination; and how several individuals either singly or in company turn *Buddhists*: but, it seems, many of the stories are fanciful. The scene of the principal transactions in the life of ŚAKYA, is generally, in Central or Gangetic India, or the countries from *Mathura*, *Ujjayana*, *Vaishali* or *Prayāga* (*Allahabad*) down to *Kāma Rupa*, in Assam; and from the *Vindhya* mountains to *Capilavastu* in *Rohilkhand*.

The two Kings of *Panchola*, on the Northern and Southern side of the Ganges, are reconciled by ŚAKYA, and are stated to have adopted *Buddhism*. The King of the Northern *Panchola* becomes an Arhan, and that of Southern *Panchola* is foretold by ŚAKYA to become a *Bodhisatwa* of the first rank.

On a certain occasion ŚAKYA sends the half of his sitting couch or pillow to *Hod-srung-ch'hen-po* (S. *MAHAKASHYAPA*) one of his principal disciples, to sit on with him, by which act he tacitly appoints him his successor, as an Hierarch after his death.

XI.—*He was delivered from pain or he died.*

The death of ŚAKYA, as generally stated in the Tibetan books, happened in Assam, near the City of *Kusha* (Tib. *Sa-chān* or *Sachok*) or *Cāma Rupa*, under a pair of *Sāl* trees.

This event is told at large in the 8th (or *Nya*) volume of the *Do* class in the *Kahgyur*. As also, in two other volumes following the

* See No. 21.

Do, class, titled *Mahāparinirvanam* (Tib. *Yongs-su-Maya-nan-las-Hdas-pa-ch'he-pa*) the "great final deliverance from pain."

All animal beings, admonished by a mighty voice of the approaching death of SHĀKYA, haste to present him their last offerings, to ask him about the doubts they had on some articles of his doctrine, and to hear his instructions thereupon. The substance of his doctrine is repeated in these volumes, with respect to some metaphysical subtleties. There are many discussions on the nature or essence and the qualities of *Tathagata* or *Buddha* (God), as also on that of the human soul. On the state of being under bondage and liberated. On the means of obtaining final emancipation. On the six transcendental virtues, especially on charity. On casual concatenation, and on several other articles.

Previous to his death, SHĀKYA tells how anciently the universal monarchs were used to be burnt, and orders his disciples to do the same with his body. Accordingly, after having washed the corpse several times with all sorts of scented or perfumed water, they put it into an iron chest, fill it with sweet scented seed-oil, and keep it so for seven days, then taking out the body, they envelope it first with soft cotton, and wrap it up afterwards in several (five hundred) whole pieces of cotton cloth; then they replace the body again in the chest, fill it with sweet scented seed-oil, and after having kept so for seven days, they burn it with sandal and other precious sweet-scented woods.

XII.—His relics were deposited.

The corpse being burnt in the above manner, they gather together the ashes. There are found 8 measures (of *Vré* or Sans. *Drona*) of them. They are put in 8 urns. These 8 precious vessels being placed upon 8 richly adorned stately seats or thrones, sacrifices and adorations are offered up to them during several days, after which they are deposited in a magnificent pyramidical building (S. *Chaitya*; Tib. *Mch'hod-rtén*; vulg. *Chorten*) in the City of *Kusha* or *Kāma Rupa*.

The princes in central India, among whom SHĀKYA had lived, hearing of his death, and being desirous of obtaining his holy relics, some of them go themselves, others send their men to take a portion of them. The people of *Kusha* permit them to visit the Chaitya, and to pay their respects to the holy relics, but they refuse to give them any share of those remains.*

After the death of SHĀKYA his doctrine was first compiled by his principal disciples: KĀSHYAPA (Tib. *Höd-sring*) who succeeded him in the Hierarchy, compiled the *Prajnyāpāramitā* class (Tib. *Sher-chin*) or the metaphysical works: ANANDA (Tib. *Kun-gāvo*) the *Sūtras*, or the *Do* class. And UPĀLI, (Tib. *Nyē-var-khor*) the *Vinaya* or *Dulva*. These compilations were called *Tripiṭakāh* (Tib. *Sde-nod-sum*; the three vessels or repositories.) And also *Prabachana* (Tib. *Lung-rap*) chief precept. All these works are now too voluminous. The extent and contents of them show evidently that they are the works of several successive ages although they are referred all to SHĀKYA. One hundred and ten years after the first compilation, there was made a second in the time of ASOKA, a celebrated King, who resided at *Pataliputra*. A third compilation was made again in the time of KANISHKA, a celebrated King in the North of India, after there had been elapsed more than four hundred years from the death of SHĀKYA. The *Buddhists* were divided about that time into 18 sects, under four principal divisions, as followers of SHĀKYA's 4 disciples, viz. RAHULA, UPALI, KĀSHYAPA, and KĀTYĀYANA.

The Sanscrit and Tibetan Names of the Masters, Divisions, and Sub-divisions extracted from the Vocabulary, in the *Stan-gyur*, are as follows, Vid. བུ་མ་ འཇུ་མ་, མཛོ་མོ་

* It is somewhere stated in the Tib. books that these relics were divided and deposited at eight different places, but I cannot cite the vol. in which it is stated. See note on the Death of SHĀKYA.

NOTES AND REFERENCES.

2.—Maskari Gosháliputra. শ্রী'কৃষ্ণ'দেব'জয়'চন্দ্র'

3.—*Sanjaya Vairakiputra*. སྐྱེད་མི་ཐུ་ཡང་དག་ཏུ་ལ་པ་ཙན

4.—*Ajita Kēśhakambala*. མེ་ཡམ་རྒྱུ་ལ་པ་ཙན

5.—*Akuda Katyayana*. ཁ་ཏུ་ཐུ་ནཱ་པ་ཙན

6.—*Nirgrantha Jnyātsi*. བཟེར་ཐུ་པ་གནེན་ཏུ་ཐུ

Their gross atheistical principles or tenets (according to the representations of the *Buddhists*) may be seen in the first volume of the *Dulva* class of the *Kah-gyur*, from leaf 33-40, told by themselves, on the request of SHĀRIPUTRA and MONGOLYANA (afterwards SHĀKYA's two principal disciples.)

In general, according to the *Kah-gyur* and *Stan-gyur* and all Tibetan authorities, among the several Hindu systems the *Tirthikas* are those that are most extravagant in their tenets and practices, and that have been always the greatest antagonists of the *Buddhists*.

The above mentioned six teachers resided mostly at *Rājagriha* and *Shrāvasti*. They had frequent contests with the disciples of GAUTAMA, by whom, at last, they were entirely defeated at *Shrāvasti*, and afterwards they dispersed in the Mountains near the Himālaya.

They were surpassed by GAUTAMA, especially in the performance of miracles.

2. *Vidha* or *Bidha*, ཐུ་ལ་འཕགས་ལྷ་ tall body, or one with a tall body, is a family name; as also, it is the name of the fabulous great continent to the East from the *Rirap* or *Meru*. *Lus-p'hags-rigs*, signifies one of the *Videha* tribe or family.

Note 2.—The name of *Litsabyi* ལི་ཙེ་བྷི་ or *Licharyi*, is applied to a race or tribe of men, whose principal city is stated to have been at *Vatshālī* ཡང་ལ་པ་ཙན *Prayāga*, or the modern Allahabad. They are frequently mentioned in the *Ka-gyur* and *Stan-gyur*, and are described as rich and very splendid in their equipage and furniture.

Tibetan writers derive their first king གཤམ་མི་ཐུ་པ་ཙན་པོ་ NYĀ-KHRI-TSĀN-PO, (about 250 years before Jesus Christ) from the *Litsabyis*; stating that there have been three kinds or tribes of the *Shākya*; as 1. *Shākya Chhen-po*, 2. *Shākya Litsabyi*, and 3. *Shākya Rikhrot-pa* (living in the mountains); and that *Nyakhri-tsanpo* was of the *Shākya Litsabyi* tribe, who, being expelled took refuge in Tibet.

Note 3.—The name and residence of this prince are thus expressed. UDAYANA VADSA rāja, the son of SHATANIKA at *Kaushambi*.

Note 4.—I do not find any mention in the Tibetan books made of *Māya Devī's* virginity, upon which the Mongol accounts lay so much stress.

Note 5.—SHĀKYA's birth day is differently stated in different authors. The birth day of the *Shing-byi* or *Wood-rat* year, is the 58th year of the Cycle of sixty years. The *Mouton terrestre*, or *Sa-lug*, is the 53d of ditto. The *Dragon de feu*, or *Mé-bruk*, is the 50th of ditto. The *Fer-singe*, *Chaks-spré*, is the 54th year of the Cycle of 60 years.

This last is sometimes followed in Tibet. I have not met with the two others. But I think authors may be found to whom they may be referred.

Note 6.—The names of the four princes, &c. are :

1. VIMBASÁRA or SHURENIKA, the son of MAHÁ PADMA ཡུ་ཤེ་པོ་པོ་ King of *Magadha*, at *Rajagriha*.

2. PRASENAJIT, the son of ARANEMI, King of *Kosala*, at *Shrarasti*.

3. UDAYANA VADSA KÁJA, the son of SHATANIKA, at *Kaushambi*.

4. PRATYOGA, the son of ANANFANEMI, King of *Ujain*.*

Note 7.—The divinity LHA of the Shakyas. It was an idol representing a divinity of the *Yaksha* kind, ལྷ་མེད་ལྷོ་མོ་ and was kept in a Temple. The *m do*, kh, leaf 94, states that the inanimate images of several gods, as of GULANG, SKEMCHET, LUSNAM, DÁVA NYIMÁ, R,NAM-THOS-BU, INDRA, BRAHMA, JIGTEN SKYONG, as soon as *Bodhisattva* (SHAKYA) put the sole of his right foot into the Temple, stood up and prostrated themselves at his feet.

Note 8.—GAUTAMÍ was of the Gantania tribe—an arnt, ལྷ་མེད་ of SHAKYA.

Note 9.—His precise age is not stated ; it is said only, that when he grew up he was sent into the school to learn his letters. And that there was celebrated a great festival on that day, the whole city being cleansed and decorated, &c. The teacher's name is thus expressed : ལྷ་མེད་ལྷོ་མོ་ ལྷ་མེད་ལྷོ་མོ་ ལྷ་མེད་ལྷོ་མོ་, v. *ches piVopan kunche she-nyen*, teacher of children, friend of all.

The superior education of a courtesan in India, as in Greece, is marked by her being versed in the *Shastras*.† མཛེ་ལྷོ་མོ་ leaf 107 the text is thus :

མཛེ་ལྷོ་མོ་ལྷོ་མོ་ལྷོ་མོ་ལྷོ་མོ་ལྷོ་མོ་ལྷོ་མོ་ “ Who, like a harlot, is wise in understanding the rites of the Scriptures.”

Note 10.—It is stated in general terms that SHÁKYA excelled all others in the letters and mechanical arts. He had shown his skill in arithmetic, and his knowledge of several kinds of letters. But it was especially in the athletic exercises that he surpassed all other young men of the Shakya race, at *Capita*—especially in archery, and in throwing the discs. It is frequently mentioned, that, in all these exhibitions DEVADATTA was one of SHÁKYA's rivals, and that he looked on him with great indignation and hatred, on account of his superior talents. But there is no mention made of any rivalry with respect to the damsels whom SHÁKYA had married.

* The gods in *Tushita*, when seeking for a pure tribe for the birth-place of SHÁKYA, and finding fault with each enumerated tribe or family, objected against the Pandava race that they have brought great confusion into their family descent, by calling YUDHISTHIRA, Dharma-putra ; BHIMA, Vayaputra ; ARJUNA, Sadraputra ; and NAKULA and SAHADEVYA, the Aswinis.

† See the paper on the requisite qualities of the woman whom SHÁKYA was willing to marry—printed in the Journ. As. Soc. Vol. III. page 57.

Note 11.—The *Nairanjana* river must have been not far from *Gaya*, since it is stated that *Bodhisatwa* (SHÁKYA) went on foot to that river, and being much pleased with the situation of an inhabited place or village, called རྩ་ཐུབ , (abounding in tanks or ponds) having a turfy or grassy ground, and many shady or bushy trees, he remained there for six years, devoted entirely to meditation, and using very little food.

Note 12.—Some Tibetan writers say that his five first disciples were sent to SHÁKYA from *Capila*, by his father and grandfather (on the mother's side) to attend on him. But in the *kha* vol. of the *Dō* class of the *Ka-gyur*, leaf 180, it is stated that he had found them at *Rājagriha*, as the disciples of a certain teacher (ལྷ་མོ་ལྷོ་ཕྱོད་ v. *lak-shot*) whom he had visited, to learn his metaphysical theory. SHÁKYA having perceived in a short time his whole system, these five persons, admiring his great talents, and supposing that he would soon arrive at the supreme perfection, and that they would have then an opportunity to be instructed by him, when he left *Rājagriha* to live an ascetic life, accompanied him, and remained afterwards with him, until he gave up his abstinence from food.

Note 13.—SHÁKYA's mortifications differed from those of other penitents, in as much as others mortified only their bodies, by subjecting themselves to several sorts of rigid practices, without exercising their understanding. SHÁKYA abstained from food, and exposed himself to the vicissitudes of weather in order that he might keep in subjection his body during the exercise of his mental faculties in his meditations. (མཛེས་ལྷོ་ཕྱོད་ leaf 191.) SHÁKYA declares to the *Gelongs*, out of his own experience, that the mortifying of one's body, as some ascetics do, is not the right way to obtain thereby perfection or emancipation. But that it is only by the right application of one's understanding to meditation and reflection, that one may be freed from the sorrows of birth, sickness, old age and death in a future life.

Note 14.—These maidens are differently spoken of in different places. In one place it is said that they were the daughters of a headman of the village in the vicinity of which SHÁKYA lived. In another place it is said that he was presented with a refined and honeyed milk soup by a maiden of that village, and that her name was རྩ་ཐུབ་ལྷོ་ཕྱོད་ “Well-born.” There are mentioned ten other maidens of the neighbourhood, who visited frequently SHÁKYA, and prepared his victuals after he has commenced to take food regularly.

Note 15.—With respect to SHÁKYA's temptations by the Devil: མཛེས་ལྷོ་ཕྱོད་ leaf 192-194 : SHÁKYA tells to his *Gelongs* that, during the six years of his ascetic life, he was continually followed by the Devil or Satan (S. *Māra*, Tib. བླ་མོ་ལྷོ་ཕྱོད་ *Dutt*, or *Kāma*, the god of pleasures. He is called also རྩ་ཐུབ་ལྷོ་ཕྱོད་ the lord of death; and his host རྩ་ཐུབ་ལྷོ་ཕྱོད་ the troops of the lord of death) who sought every opportunity of seducing him, but that he never could succeed;

although he used a very sweet language, and employed every means to persuade him to enjoy worldly pleasures, and to renounce his abstinence, since it is difficult to subdue entirely one's mind or passions. Satan thus said to him: "give alms, offer sacrifices of burnt offerings; by these means you shall acquire great moral merits. But to what purpose is abstinence?"

Bodhisatwa (SHÁKYA) said to him: "I must soon triumph over thee Satan: thy first troop is wish or desire;—the second is displeasure;—the third is formed of hunger and thirst;—in the fourth stand passions or lust;—in the fifth dulness and sleep;—in the sixth fear or dread;—the seventh is thy scruple or doubt;—the eighth are anger and hypocrisy. Those that seek only for profit or gain, for praise (bestowed in verse), honour, (ill got) renown: men praising themselves, blaming others. These are the troops that belong to the army of the black Devil."

He said farther to the Devil: "To such Priests and Brahmins, who have subdued their passions, who possess self-presence, who apply well their understanding, and do every thing conscientiously, what canst thou do? Ill-minded!"

After having said thus, the Devil vanished much dejected, on account of his ill success.

But *Bodhisatwa* (SHÁKYA's) final victory over the Devil (or the troops of *Kāma Dera*) was under the holy tree (ཐང་ཆུ་ཤིང་ *Changchubshing*; *figus Indica*) sitting on the spot of the essence of holy wisdom (ཐང་ཆུ་སྙིང་པོ་ *Changchub snyingpo*, called also *Torjédan* ཏོ་རྟེ་ཤང་པོ་ Sans. *Vajrávana*, the diamond seat,) at or in the neighbourhood of the modern *Gaya*, in south Behar.

SHÁKYA after having recovered his strength, leaving the *Nairanjana* river, visited that spot with the intention to become *Buddha*, as his predecessors had done. He sat down there under the holy tree, or a seat of grass, with the resolution or vow, not to rise from that seat, till he had found the supreme wisdom. The Devil seeing, that, should he become *Buddha*, all animal beings instructed by him, will grow judicious and wise, and then they will not obey his commands or orders, endeavours by all means to thwart his object. But all his efforts are in vain. *Bodhisatwa* cannot be overpowered—SHÁKYA, after being victorious over all the assaults of the Devil, passes through several degrees of deep meditation and ecstasies, and at last, about day break, arrives at the supreme wisdom (in the 36th year of his age.)

In the 21st chapter of the "*Gyá-cher-rolpa*," Sans. "*Lalita Vistara*," there is a long description, both in prose and verse, how the Devil (S. *Māra*, Tib. བར་མ་ *dar*, or the *Ishwara* of the *Cāmadhatu*) was informed of *Bodhisatwa*'s approaching exaltation. Of his (the Devil's) thirty-two inauspicious dreams—of his hosts—of the monstrous and horrible forms of the fighting angels—of the several kinds of their weapons—of the manner of their fighting—of the desertion of KÁMA by several gods—of the dissensions of his sons—of the two parties: the white and the black, standing on the right and left sides of KÁMA. Those of the first party under

KĀRTIKEYA, their leader, stand for *Bodhisatwa*, and endeavour to dissuade their father (or Kāma) from attacking that saint, since he cannot be overpowered. These on the left side remain with KĀMA, and exhort him to fight, since it is impossible not to conquer with such troops. On both sides, there are uttered, alternately, by different individuals, many ingenious verses:—KĀMA being defeated with all his troops, sends his daughters to endeavour, by their charms and female craft, to seduce *Bodhisatwa*. But all is vain.

Hymns or Praises of *Tathāgata* (SHAKYA) are uttered by the gods of several heavens successively, commencing with the gods of the highest heaven, down to the gods that dwell on the surface of the earth.

མེད་པ་ leaf 259. The gods of བཞིན་པ་ (the pure or holy mansion) after having circumambulated *Tathāgata*, sitting at *Bodhimānda*, (the holy essence) and having caused a shower of divine sandal powder, thus praised him, in verso.

“There has arisen the Illuminator of the World—The World’s Protector—the Maker of light, who gives eyes to the world that has grown blind, to cast away the burdens of sin. Thou hast been victorious in the battle. Thy intention is accomplished by thy moral excellence. All thy virtues are perfect. Thou shalt now satisfy men with good things.

“*Gautama* is without sin. He is out of the mire. He stands on dry ground. He will save other animal beings also that are carried off by the mighty stream.

“Great Genius! thou art eminent; in all the three worlds there is none like thee. To this world sleeping for a long time, immersed in thick darkness, cause thou the light of understanding to arise.

“The living world has long been suffering the disease of corruption. The prince of physicians is come to cure them of all their diseases. Protector of the world! By thy appearance, all the mansions of distress shall be made empty. Henceforth, both gods and men shall enjoy happiness. None of those who came to see thee, the chief and the best of men, shall for a thousand ages (*Kalpas*) go to hell (or see the place of damnation.) They who, hearing thy instruction grow wise and sound, shall not be afraid at the destruction of the body. They having cut off the bonds of distress, and being entirely freed from all further incumbrance, shall find the fruit of the greatest virtue (or enjoy the greatest happiness.) These are the persons on whom alms may be bestowed, and that may receive them. Great shall be the reward of such alms—they shall contribute to their (the offerers) final deliverance from pain.”

Leaf 260. SHAKYA addressing the priests, says: *Celongs!*

The gods from the བཞིན་པ་ *Ne,tsang* heaven, after having thus praised *Tathāgata*, saluted him, by putting their hands together, and then sat aside.

3. Then came the gods from the *Ābhaya* (S. *Abhaya*) Heaven, and after having presented their several offerings, and having their circumambulated. *Tathāgata*, thus praised him.

"Reverence be to thee, Oh Muni! whose mind is profound, whose instruction is very pleasing. Thou art the prince of Munis. Thy instruction is sweet (or pleasing) like the melody of the daughter of BRAHMA. Thou hast found the highest degree of perfection. Thou art the most Holy. Thou art our shelter, our refuge and our aid. Thou, with a loving kindness, art the Protector of the world. Thou art the best physician that takest away every pain and curest all diseases. Thou art the maker of light. Lord! do thou assuage the afflictions of both gods and men, by pouring on them a shower of the food of immortality. Thou art immovable, firm, fixed like *Rirap*, (*Meru*, or *Olympus*) or the sceptre in the hand of INDRA. Thou art constant in thy vow or resolution. Thou, possessing all good qualities are like the Moon, &c. &c.

3. Leaf 260. Then came the gods from *Ābhaya* the Heaven of BRAHMA, and said—

"To thee, whose virtue is immaculate, whose understanding is clear and brilliant, who hast all the 32 sacred characteristic signs; who possesseth a good memory, discerning understanding, and foreknowledge, and who art indefatigable; reverence be to thee, we adore thee falling down with our heads at thy feet.

"To thee who art clean or pure from the taints of sin, who art immaculate, spotless; who art celebrated in all the three worlds; who hast found the three kinds of science, who givest an eye to know the three degrees of true emancipation; reverence be to thee.

"To thee, who with a tranquil mind, clearest up the troubles of evil times, who instructest with a loving kindness all moving beings in their destination, reverence be to thee.

"Muni! whose heart is at rest, who delightest much in explaining every doubt; who hast undergone rigorous suffering on account of moving beings, thy intention is pure, thy practices are perfect. Teacher of the four Truths! Rejoicer in emancipation! who, being liberated, desirest to set free others also; reverence be to thee.

"The powerful and industrious *Kāma* (S. *Māra*) coming to thee, when thou overcomest him by thy understanding, diligence, and mildness, thou hast found at that time the supreme standard of immortality. Reverence be to thee who hast overcome the host of deceit."

4. Leaf 261. Then came the white party from among the sons of *Kāma*, or the good angels that favoured *Bodhisattva* (SHĀKYA) and said—

"O Mighty one! who by thy great power, without moving thyself or standing up, and without even uttering a single word, hast defeated in a moment our strong, fierce and dreadful

host, O most perfect Muni! to whom all the three worlds pay homage with sacrifices; reverence be to thee.

"The innumerable troops of *Kāma*, that surrounded the *Chang-chab shing* (*ficus Indica*) the prince of all trees, were unable to disturb thee—(or not could remove thee.)

"Now, sitting under this tree, after having suffered innumerable hardships thou appearest this-day most beautiful.

"Since during the course of thy *Chang-chab* life (holy life) thou hast parted from thy dearest wife, child, servants; as also thy gardens, towns, countries, kingdoms, thy head, eyes, tongue, feet, &c. to-day thou appearest most beautiful.

"Thou hast now obtained thy wish, as thou hast desired to become a *Buddha*, that thou mightest save, in a vessel of true religion (or faith) those that have been carried off into the ocean of distress. Thy wish is fulfilled. Now they will be saved by thee.

"Chief of men! • Giver of eyes to the world! We all rejoice in thy moral merits and final happiness, and pray that we ourselves, after being accomplished in perfection, such as all the *Buddhas* have praised, and having triumphed over the hosts of desire, may arrive at omniscience and final beatitude.

5. Leaf 262. Then came the gods of འཕྲུལ་དབང་ཐེང་ཁྱི་ལྷའི་བླ་མ་མཐམ་ and said :

"Thy instruction is without fault. It is exempt from all confusion. It is free from the principles of darkness and contains the precepts of immortality. It is worthy to be revered both in heaven and on earth. Reverence be to thee possessed of such a brilliant discriminating understanding. Do thou make glad both gods and men by thy delightful instruction. Thou art the patron, the refuge, the shelter of all moving beings, &c. &c."

6. Leaf 263. Then came those of *Rapprul* རལ་འཕྲུལ་ and said :

"Having put off the three kinds of spots or impurities, thou becamest an excellent light of religion. Those that delighted to walk in a wrong way, thou madest enter into the true path of immortality. Sacrificial offerings are made to thee both by gods and men. Thou art a wise curer of diseases. Thou art the giver of immortal happiness. Thy wisdom is wonderful. We, bowing down with our heads, do adore thee."

7. Leaf 263. Then came the gods of རལ་འཕྲུལ་ (S. *Tushitā*,) and said :

"When thou wast in *Tushitā* (*Gāldān*) thou hadst then fully instructed the gods in many moral virtues. All thy precepts are there still in continual use. We cannot be satisfied with looking on thee, not with harkening to thy instruction. Ocean of good qualities! Light of the world! We bow down with our heads and hearts before thee. At thy descent from *Gāldān*, all the disagreeable places of future birth were cleared up by thee. At the time when thou comedst to sit under this holy tree (*ficus Indica*) the afflictions of all moving beings were assuaged. Since thy wishes have been fulfilled, having found the supreme

perfection (as thou soughtest for) and having defeated *Kāma* also, run now thy religious course, turn the wheel of the Law. There are many who wish to hear thy moral instruction. Many thousands of animal beings are waiting here. We beg, therefore, that thou wilt be pleased to run thy religious race, and to instruct them at large, and to deliver them out of the orb of transmigrations, &c. &c.

8. "Leaf 261. Then came the gods of རྒྱལ་པོ་པ་, *Tap-pral*, and said :

"There is none like thee, in morality, meditation, and wisdom ; where is then thy superior ? To thee, O *Tathāgata* ! who art wise in the means of piety and emancipation, be reverence. We bow down with our heads at thy feet.

"We have seen the great preparations made by the god of the holy tree—such sacrificial offerings, made by the gods and men, belong only to thee (there is none other worthy of them.) Thou art not disappointed in having taken the religious character, and in having lived a rigid life ; since, having overcome the deceitful troops (of *Kāma*) thou hast found the supreme perfection. Thou hast shed light on the ten corners of the world. Thou hast enlightened, with the lamp of understanding, all the three worlds. Thou art become a dispeller of darkness. To thee, who givest to man an eye like that of the supreme intelligence, no praise can be sufficiently said, even through the course of a whole *Kalpa*. Ocean of perfections ! *Tathāgata* ! the most celebrated in the world ! We prostrate ourselves with our heads at thy feet ; we adore thee."

9. Then came INDRA with the other gods of the *Trayastrinsha* heaven, and said :

"*Muni* ! who art undisturbed, spotless, who remainest always in a graceful sitting posture like the mountain *Rirap* (S. *Meru*,—or *Olympus*.) Who art renowned in the ten corners of the world, on account of thy shining wisdom and brilliant moral merits ; reverence be to thee.

"*Muni* ! thou hadst offered in old times, pure sacrifices to many hundred *Buddhas* ; by the merits of those offerings thou becomest victorious over the hosts of *Kāma*, at the foot of the Holy Tree. Thou art the source of morality, of law, of meditation, of ingenuity, and the standard of wisdom. Thou art the overcomer of old age and of death. Thou art the true physician, the giver of eyes to the world. *Muni* ! thou hast put away the three blemishes or spots. Thy senses are quiet, thy mind is at rest.

"SHAKYA ! the chief of men ! the spiritual king of all walking beings (men) ! We repair to thee for protection (or we take refuge with thee) By thy diligent application thou hast acquired the infinite good practices of the eminent saints (*Bodhisatwas*) thou hadst the powers of wisdom, method, affection, and prosperity, at thy first becoming a *Bodhisatwa* ; now sitting at *Bodhimānda* (Holy essence, or the essence of wisdom) thy ten powers are complete.

"The gods were in much fear and anxiety, seeing the infinite hosts that were surrounding thee, saying among themselves : will not that prince of the priests, who is sitting at *Bodhimānda* (བུད་མཆོད་ལྷིང་པེ་) be overpowered ?

“Thou hast not been afraid of those evil spirits—thou wast not even moved. By knocking with thy hand upon a heavy load, they were all afraid, and thou becamest victorious over all the hosts of *Kāma*. As the former *Budhas* had found the supreme perfection (on this holy spot) by sitting on their thrones (lion-chair) thou having followed their examples, hast equalled them both in mind and spirit, thou hast acquired omniscience by thyself. Therefore, thou art the holy, the self-produced of the world, the ground on which all moving beings may rest their prosperity (or moral merits.) &c. &c.

10. Leaf 265. Then came the four great kings ཐུག་པོ་ན་པོ་པའི་ (gods residing on the four sides of the *Sumeru* or *Rirap*) and said :

“Thy instruction is agreeable; thy voice is pleasing—thy mind being very placid, is clear like the moon. Thou hast a cheerful countenance. Prince of Munis! that makest us glad; we adore thee.

“When thou dost speak, the melody of thy voice surpasses all those of both gods and men. All the distresses, caused by lust, passion, and ignorance, are assuaged by thy words. They produce in all animal beings the purest joy. All they, that hearken to thy instruction, will be liberated. Thou dost not disdain the ignorant. Thou never wast proud with the superiority of thy wisdom. Neither art thou puffed up (in prosperity) nor dejected (in adversity.) As the *Rirap* arose from among the waters, so thou art eminent from among men.”

11. Leaf 266. Then came the gods of the enlightened void space above, or atmosphere, བར་ལྷ་དང་མི་ལྷ་མཉམས་, and said :

“We come to see thee, *O Wise Muni!* after having observed carefully the practices of moving beings. Pure animal being! when we look on thy behaviour, it is only thou (from among all) whom we find with an undisturbed mind, &c. &c.”

12. Leaf 267. Then came the gods residing on the surface of the earth, ས་ཐུན་ལྷ་མཉམས་, and said :

“Thou having enlightened every atom in the universe, all the three thousand worlds became a temple of sacrifice for thee, how much more so thine own person!”

“We take up the whole body of water below, all moving beings on the surface of the earth, all earths in the three thousand worlds, we offer them all to thee, and beg thee to use them according to thy pleasure: and we wish that at every place where thou sittest, walkest, or liest, or the spiritual sons of *Gautama*, the *Sugata* (thy spiritual sons) shall preach the Law, all the hearers and believers of the word, on account of our moral merits, may find the supreme perfection or beatitude.”

(Note; of some of the hymns or praises under the above 12 heads, a part only has been translated; and the specification of the several offerings presented to *Tathāgata* by each class of gods at their arrival, has been left out.)

Note 17.—The substance of BRAHMĀ's address is : P Leaf 284. " It is unbecoming to him (SHĀKYA) to remain so indifferent after having acquired such great perfection and wisdom. There are many in the world who both desire to learn and can understand his doctrine. BRAHMĀ, therefore, with INDRA and several other gods, beg him that he will please to teach his doctrine (or that he will beat the drum, blow the shell or trumpet, and kindle or light the lamp of religion, and cause to fall a shower of religious instruction.) And that he will please to save or deliver men out of the ocean of transmigration, to cure their moral diseases, to assuage their afflictions, to bring into the right way those that are gone astray, and to open the door of emancipation (or final liberation from bodily existence.)

Note 18.—The Mongols say he ascended a throne at *Varānasi*. There are at *Varānasi* (according to the dreams of the *Buddhists*) one thousand (spiritual) thrones (*Sengehi-khri*, lion-chair) for the 1,000 *Buddhas* of this happy age (*S. Bhadra Calpa*) four of whom have appeared, and the rest are to come hereafter. SHĀKYA after becoming *Buddha*, when first visited *Varānasi*, paid respect to the thrones of his three predecessors by circumambulating each of them, and then he sat down on the fourth throne.

These 1,000 *Buddhas* are described in the first volume of the *Do* class of the *Kagyur*, to which beg to refer. Some wealthy Tibetians delight to keep the images of these 1,000 *Buddhas*, made of silver or other metal, and to pay respect to them.

Note 19.—With respect to the soul truths little further explanation is afforded.—Ignorance is the source of almost every real or fancied misery ; and right knowledge of the nature of things, is the true way to emancipation ; therefore, they, who desire to be freed from the miseries of future transmigrations, must acquire true knowledge of the nature of divine and human things.

Note 20.—SHĀKYA had accepted the *Vihar* (in the *Kalantaka* grove, near *Rājagriha*) offered him by VIMBASĀRA ; where he passed afterwards several years, and many of his lectures were delivered in that *Vihar* (or Behar.) There was, likewise, another place near *Rājagriha*, called in Sanscrit the *Griddhrakuta parvata*, where he gave several lectures, especially on the *Prāṇapāramitā*.

Note 21.—The principal female persons of the religious order established by SHĀKYA, were : *Gautamī* (his aunt) *Yashodharā*, *Gōpā*, and *Uṭpalavarnā* (his wives.)

LECHIN ལེ་ཅིན་ (Lhas-byin ; Sans. *Devadatta*) and SHĀKYA (or *Siddhārtha*) were the sons of two brothers. This of the eldest, that of the youngest. Each had one brother. LECHIN had A'NANDA (in Tib. *Kungāro*) SHĀKYA had NANDA (Tib. *Gāvo*).

In the *Dulca*, and in several *Sutras*, DEVADATTA is represented always as inimical to SHĀKYA. He slew with his fist an elephant sent by the *Licharyies* of *Vaishali* as a present to SHĀKYA, when he was yet at *Capila*. He hired some persons to destroy SHĀKYA by hurling on him a large stone. He caused many times dissensions among his disciples.

ACCOUNT OF THE DEATH OF SHÁKYA.

Translated from the Dulva, p. 77.—འཇམ་དབྱངས་ཀྱི་མཆོག་གི་འཇམ་དབྱངས་

As soon as SÁNGS-GYÁS CHOMDÁNDÁS (འཇམ་དབྱངས་ཀྱི་མཆོག་གི་འཇམ་དབྱངས་ *Sangs-r.gyas Behomdan-hdas. S. Buddha Bhagaván*) was delivered from pain (was dead) this great earth shook, ignis fatuus also fell, the corners of the world also were burning (with meteors), and from the enlightened void space above (from the air or heaven) there was also heard a sound of drums made by the gods.

At that time the life possessing HOT-SRUNG CH'HIEN-PO (ཆོ་ངང་ལྷན་པ་འོད་སྔེ་ཆེན་པོ་ *ts'he-dang-ldan-pa-hod-srung-ch'hen-po, S. A'yusmán Mahá Káshyapa*) being at *Rájagriha*, in a residence in the grove called after the *Kalantaka* bird, was awakened by that earthquake, and reflecting on what it would signify, he perceived that CHOMDÁNDÁS had been entirely delivered from pain. And knowing the nature of things, he said : "This is the case with every compound thing."

He, reflecting within himself, that the king of *Magadha* (མ་ཤྲཱ་མཚན་པ་ *MASKYE'S-D.GRA; S. Ajáta shatru*; the son of ལུས་པ་མཆོག་གི་མཆོག་, *LUS-h, P'HAGS-MA*, his mother) not being yet well grounded in his faith, (having a faith without roots) should he hear of the death of CHOMDÁNDÁS, he would certainly die in vomiting out warm blood; therefore he thought of means to prevent it.

He said thus to YARCHET (རབྱེ་འཇམ་དབྱངས་ : *DVYAR-BYED*, a Brahman, the chief officer of *Magadha* : མ་ཤྲཱ་མཚན་པ་འོད་སྔེ་ཆེན་པོ་, *S. Mahá Mántra*) : YARCHET ! may it be known to you, that CHOMDÁNDÁS being delivered from pain, if the son of LUS-P'HAGS-MÁ, the king AJÁTA SHATRU, whose faith has not yet taken root, should he hear that CHOMDÁNDÁS is delivered from pain, he may die by vomiting warm blood; therefore be you instructed in the means of preventing it.

He (YARCHET) said : Venerable Sir, please to command or tell the means one after another. He said : YARCHET, come, go speedily into the king's garden or grove, and make to be represented in painting, how CHOMDÁNDÁS was in *Gálán* (S. *Tushitá*;) how he, in the shape of an elephant descended into the womb of his mother. How he, at the foot of the *Changchuhshing* (*ficus Indica*) has found the supreme perfection, or become *Buddha*. How he, at *Vúranási*, at three different times, turned the wheel of the law of twelve kinds (has taught his doctrine). How he, at *Shravasti*, displayed great miracles. How he, at the city of *Sgra-chen*, descended from the *Trayastrinsha* (33) heaven of the gods, whither he had gone to instruct his mother; and lastly, how he, after having accomplished his acts in taming and instructing men, in his doctrine, at several places, went to his last sleeping bed, in the city of *Sá-chen* (མུ་ཤྲཱ་ : of *Kushu. S. Cámarupa*, in Assam.)

Take you seven long basins or troughs filled with fresh butter and one filled with *Tsandan góshirs'ha* (a kind of sandal wood or resin) and place them in that part of the garden. When the king shall come out to the door then beg him that he may be pleased to go and see the garden. If he take notice of the picture and ask of you : what is this ? then tell him, at large, thus : Sire ! (*Lhá*) This place is *Capilarastu* ; in this corner here has been born CHOMDÁNDÁS. This, here, is the bank of the *Narunjana* river. This, here, is the spot where CHOMDÁNDÁS, sitting on a diamond-seat (S. *Vajrásana*, Tib. རོ་རྒྱལ་པ་, *Dorjé-dan*) arrived at the supreme perfection, or became *Buddha*. This, again is the city of *Vārāṇsī* : CHOMDÁNDÁS three times passed over to this spot, and turned the wheel of the law of twelve kinds. Here is the city of *Shravastī*, where CHOMDÁNDÁS displayed his great miracles. This, again, is the city of *Sgrá-chen*. It is here that CHOMDÁNDÁS alighted, when he came down from among the gods in the *Trayastrinsha* heaven. This, again, is the city of *Kusha* where CHOMDÁNDÁS, after having accomplished his acts in disciplining men, at such and such places, went to his last sleeping bed ! Tell him so, and when, upon hearing these, he shall faint, then plunge him into the long basin filled with fresh butter, and when the butter shall be melted, then lay him in the second basin, and so on, till the 7th basin, then take out and lay him into that filled with *Tsandan-goshirs'ha*, and so he will recover. After having said this, the A'YUSMÁN MAHÁ KÁSHYAPA departed for the city of *Kusha*.

YÁRCHET having soon got the pictures ready, when the king appeared abroad, begged him that he would please to go and see the garden. The king entering into the garden, and seeing the pictures, asked of YÁRCHET, what is this ? He answered, and told him at large, (as above has been described) till : ' this is the city of *Kusha* (*Tsarchen* city, so called from the *Kusha* grass) where CHOMDÁNDÁS went to his last sleeping bed.' He said : ' What say you ! YÁRCHET ; what ! CHOMDÁNDÁS has been delivered from pain ? ' said he : but YÁRCHET remained silent. Then the king (AJÁTASHATRU) having fainted fell motionless to the ground. YÁRCHET laying him successively in the long basins or troughs filled with fresh butter, and afterwards taking out and laying him again in a long basin filled with *Tsandan goshirs'ha*, he then recovered.

As soon as CHOMDÁNDÁS was dead, at the foot of the pair of *Sal*-trees, which scattered over him their flowers, and he was sleeping like a lion, a GELONG thus said, in verse :

" A pair of beautiful *Sal*-trees, in this grove of excellent green trees, are scattering flowers upon the Teacher delivered from pain."

As soon as CHOMDÁNDÁS was dead, INDRA (བཟླ་པ་, *Br,gya-byin*) said, in verse :

" Alas ! the compound thing is not lasting ; from its being produced it is of a perishable nature. Since it is produced, it perishes. It is a happiness for such to be at rest (to be assuaged.)"

As soon as *Sáṅgs-gyás* CHOMDÁNDÁS was delivered from pain, BRAHMA (*Ts'hángs-pá*) the Lord of the Universe (S. *Sahalo-sésha*, Tib. མི་ཇེད་ཀྱི་བླ་པོ་ མེ་མཁའ་ཉི་ལྔ་པ་ལྟ་བུ་ thus said, in verse :

"All things gathered together in this world by all creatures, must be relinquished. The man, who had no equal in the world, TATHÁGATA, who has found great powers and clear eyes, such a Teacher also, at last, has died."

As soon as *Sánga-gyás* CHOMDÁNDÁS was delivered from pain, the life possessing MÁGÁGS-PA (ཨ་དང་ལྷ་པ་མ་འཁྱེད་པ་ : (S. *A'yasmán Anirudhita*) said in verse :

"He who with a firm mind was a protector, he that had found steadiness and tranquillity, the letting out and taking in of breath (respiration) being stopped, the clear eyed, at last, is dead. When the Teacher, who was excellent in every kind, was delivered from pain, I was very much troubled ; my hair stood on end. He was without fear ; he was above the senses (or the objects of sense) his mind was evolved. Such a light is now extinguished."

As soon as *Sánga-gyás* CHOMDÁNDÁS was delivered from pain, some GÉ'LONGS rolled on the ground ; some clasping their arms, uttered great ejaculations ; some being depressed by sorrow, sat still ; some depending on religion, said : CHOMDÁNDÁS, who instructed us in many things, that were pleasing, agreeable, and delightful to the hearts of all, is now separated, annihilated, destroyed, and divided from us.

Then the life possessing MÁGÁGS-PA said to the life possessing KUN-GÁVO. "KUN-GÁVO (S. *Ananda*) if by degrees and by soft means you will not appease the *Gélongs*, the gods that live for many hundred *kalpas*, will reproach, revile, and say contemptuously : there are many priests (*Gélongs*) that took the religious character according to the excellent precepts of the *Dulva*, but that are without judgment and reflection."

KUN-GÁVO asked of MÁGÁGS-PA : 'Do you know how many gods there are present ?' 'KUN-GÁVO, in all the space that is from the city of *Kusha* to the river *Yig-lün*, (རྟུའི་ལྷ་མོ་) from the grove of the pair of *Sál*-trees to the *Chaitya* (མཚོ་དྭགས་ *Mchhol-rten*, adorned with a head ornament by the Champions) 12 miles, (each of 4,000 fathoms) in circumference, there is not a single spot left which is not occupied and filled by wise gods of great power ; there is not left so much place by the inferior gods where you could fix a staff. Some of these gods roll on the ground ; some grasping their arms utter ejaculations ; some, being oppressed by great sorrow, sit still ; some depending on religion (or on the nature of things) thus say : CHOMDÁNDÁS, who instructed us in many things, which were pleasing, agreeable, and delightful to the hearts of all, is now separated, annihilated, destroyed, and divided from us.'

In that evening the life possessing MÁGÁGS-PÁ, after having expressed some moral reflections, sat down in the manner of a venerable wise man keeping silence.

Then, the night being over, the life possessing MÁGÁGS-PA thus said to the life possessing KUN-GÁVO :

KUN-GÁVO, go you, and tell thus to the Champions, the inhabitants of *Kusha* : "Inhabitants, (citizens), this evening, at mid-night, the Teacher has been delivered from pain, with respect

roads meet and fixing an umbrella, banners and long narrow hanging pieces of stuff or cloth, they show respect, reverence, honour and worship, with myrrh (or fragrant substances) garlands, incense, sweet scented powders, and musical sounds, and then they celebrate a great festival. Citizens ! such things are performed at the funeral of an universal Monarch. For TATHÁ-GATA, the *Arhan*, the most accomplished *Buddha*, you must do yet more.'

'Venerable KUN-GÁVO ! we will do accordingly as you have commanded ; but as it is not easy to get soon together the things required ; in seven days hence, we will make every thing ready, and then we will perform our funeral sacrifices with fragrant substances, garlands, incense, sweet scented powders, and musical sounds, showing respect, reverence, honour and worship to CHOMDÁNDÁS, who sleeps on the lion-throne (or lies on the stately funeral bed).'
'Do you, therefore,' said KUN-GÁVO, 'accordingly.'

Then they went away, and in seven days prepared every thing. And on the seventh day, having prepared also golden biers (or frames, &c.) bringing together all fragrant substances, garlands and all sorts of musical instruments that were found within the space of 12 miles, from *Kusha* to the *Yig-dán* river ; from the grove of the pair of *Sál*-trees to the *Chaitya* with a head ornament, (ornamental pinnacle) they came out from the City, and proceeding to the grove of the pair of *Sál*-trees, paid respect, reverence, honour and worship to him, who was sleeping on the lion-throne with all sorts of fragrant substances, garlands, incense, sweet scented powders, and musical sounds.

Then the principal Champions of *Kusha* thus said to the Champions that crowded together from all parts : 'Hear ye, intelligent citizens ! the wives and the maids of the Champions, shall make canopies of cloth over the corpse of CHOMDÁNDÁS ; the wives and lads of the Champions shall carry the bier of CHOMDÁNDÁS ; and we showing respect, reverence, honour, and worship to him, with fragrant substances, garlands, incense, sweet scented powders and music, so we shall enter at the western gate of the City, and after having perambulated the whole space within, we shall go out by the eastern gate of the City ; and after having passed over, the *Yig-dán* river, we shall stay by the *Chaitya* (called the *Chaitya* that has a head ornament tied on by the Champions) and there we will burn the corpse.'

The Champions answered them, and said : 'we will do accordingly.' The wives and the maids of the Champions formed canopies of cloth for the corpse of CHOMDÁNDÁS ; but the wives and lads of the Champions, wishing to lift up the bier of CHOMDÁNDÁS, could not take it up. Then MÁGÁGS-PÁ said to KUN-GÁVO : 'Life possessing KUN-GÁVO, the wives of the Champions of *Kusha* could not lift up the bier of CHOMDÁNDÁS ; and why ?' 'Since such is the will of the gods.' 'Life possessing MÁGÁGS-PÁ ! and what is the will of the gods ?' 'That the bier be carried by the Champions and the young Champions of *Kusha*.' 'Life possessing KUN-GÁVO ! it must, therefore, be done accordingly as the gods will have it.'

Then as soon as the bier was lifted up by the Champions and the young Champions, the gods dwelling in the enlightened ethereal space above, scattered about divine flowers, such as *Utpala*, *Pádma*, *Pádmakarpo*, *Kumuda*, &c., sweet scented powders of *Aharn*, *Tamala*; and made divine music, and let down many cloths or garments. Then some of the principal Champions said to the others, 'let us lay aside the music of men, and the other things, and let us perform the funeral ceremonies with divine music, and divine flowers and incense.' Afterwards they performed the funeral ceremonies accordingly (as has been stated above) till they reached the *Chaitya*, where the corpse was burned.

At *Kusha* there fell at that time so much of the divine flower *Mundaraka*, that it reached up to the knees. A man, taking with him a great deal of that divine flower, went to the tower of *Dig-páchen* (འདྲིཤ་པ་ཅན་), on some business.

At that time MAHÁ KÁSYAPA (HOT-SRUNG-CH'HEN-PO), together with a train of 500 persons, (or priests) was on his road to *Kusha*, to pay his last respects to the inviolate body of CHOMDÁNDÁS. He, having met that man on the road between *Kusha* and *Dig-páchen*, asked of him, whence he came, and whither he was going. He answered to him: 'Venerable Sir, I come from *Kusha*, and, on some business, I go to *Dig-páchen*.' 'O man! do you know my Teacher?' 'Yes, Venerable Sir, I know him; it is GE'LHONG GAUTÁMA (S. SHRAMANAH GAUTAMA). There have been now seven days elapsed, since he is dead. This *Mundaraka* divine flower I have taken from among those flowers with which sacrificial respects were paid to his relics.'

The Champions of *Kusha*, wishing to burn the body of CHOMDÁNDÁS, could not kindle the fire. Then MÁGÁGS-PÁ said to KUN-GÁVO! 'KUNGÁVO, the Champions of *Kusha* cannot burn the body of CHOMDÁNDÁS, and why?' 'Because it is the will of the gods. MÁGÁGS-PÁ, according to the will of the gods, HOT-SRUNG-CH'HEN-PO, with 500 other persons, is on his way between *Dig-páchen* and *Kusha*, and wishes to pay his respects to the inviolate body of CHOMDÁNDÁS, before it shall be burned. MÁGÁGS-PA! we must do accordingly as the will of the gods has been.'

Then KUN-GÁVO thus said to the Champions of *Kusha*: 'Hear ye, O assembled multitude of the Champions of the City of *Kusha*. The Corpse of CHOMDÁNDÁS could not be burnt, and what was the reason thereof? because the gods would have it so.' They said: 'we must, therefore, do accordingly as the will of the gods has been.'

Afterwards HOT-SRUNG-CH'HEN-PO arrived at *Kusha*: from a far he was perceived by those of his followers, who went before him with fragrant substances, garlands, incense, sweet scented powders, and all sorts of musical instruments, and after having prostrated themselves at his feet, they followed him. He, accompanied by an immense number of people, went to the place where the Corpse of CHOMDÁNDÁS was. And removing all the sweet scented woods, he opened the iron coffin, took off all the wrappings (consisting of 500 pieces of cotton cloth and of cotton) and then he paid his adoration to the entire or inviolate body of CHOMDÁNDÁS.

There were at that time, on the whole surface of this great earth four great hearers (*Śhravakas*) of SHÁKYA : 1, KOHU-DINYA : (S. *Kaun-dinya*.) 2, S, KUL-CHET : (CHUNDA.) 3, STOB-SCHU-HOT-SRUNG : (DASA-BALA KÁSHYAPA.) 4, HOT-SRUNG-CH'HEN-PO : (MAHÁ KÁSHYAPA.)

Among these, HOT-SRUNG having more knowledge and moral merits than the others, had found many garbs, (or clothes) alms, beddings, medicaments, and necessary utensils. He thought thus within himself : I myself will make a sacrificial offering to CHOMDÁNDÁS. Therefore, instead of the former wrappings, &c., he made all new, and then laying the body in the iron coffin, he covered it with a double covering ; then heaping together all sorts of sweet scented woods, he went aside, and the wood was kindled by itself.

Then the Champions of *Kusha* extinguished the fire with milk, and the relics were put by them into an urn of gold, placed on a golden bier or frame, and after having paid to it all sorts of respect (as has been described above) they carried it into the City, and deposited it in the middle of the City of *Kusha*.

The Champions inhabiting the country or town of *Dig-páchen*, being informed that there have elapsed seven days, since CHOMDÁNDÁS has been delivered from pain, and that the inhabitants of *Kusha* have built a *Chaitya* for his relics ; therefore putting on their armour, with four kinds of troops (elephants, horse, chariots, and infantry) they go to *Kusha*, and thus say to the Champions of that City : 'Hear ye ! O assembled multitude of the Champions of *Kusha*, CHOMDÁNDÁS being from a long time dear unto us, and now being delivered from pain while he was tarrying in the neighbourhood of your City, we desire and request of you that you will give us a share of his bodily relics, that we may take them to *Dig-páchen*, and build a *Chaitya* there ; then we shall pay all sorts of respects and worship to them, and will establish a great festival to the memory of CHOMDÁNDÁS.' The Champions of *Kusha* answered them ! 'CHOMDÁNDÁS has been dear also unto us ; he died in the environs of our City, we will give to you no share of his relics.' They said : 'If you will give, well, if not, we will take by force, with our troops.' Then the Champions of *Kusha* said : 'we will do accordingly.'

There were, besides those of *Dig-páchen*, six other pretenders to share in the relics of CHOMDÁNDÁS ; their names are :

1. The *Buluha* royal (or *kshetriya*) tribe, residing in *rTogs-pá-g,yová* (of wavering judgment).
2. The *Krod'tya* royal race, in the City of *Ssgra-Sgrogs*.
3. A Brahman residing in *Khyáb-h,jug-g,Ling* (VISHNU's region.)
4. The *Shákya* royal (*kshetriya*) tribe, at *Sers,kye*, or *Cupila*.
5. The royal (*kshetriya*) tribe, *Litsahyi*, residing at *Yangs-páchen* (S. *Veshali* or *Prayaga*.)
6. The King of *Magadha*, MA-s,KYE's,dGRA (S. *Ajāta Shatru*).

The King of *Magadha*, AJÁTA SHATRU, wished to go himself and conduct his troops ; but remembering CHOMDÁNDÁS, (SHÁKYA) he fell down motionless from his elephant. Then he was

put on horseback, but he again fell down. Then he entrusted his troops to YARCHET, a Brahman and chief officer, and directed him to give his salutation to the Champions of *Kusha*, and to ask of them a share of the relics of CHOMDÁNDÁS ; since he had been dear to him : and he would build at *Rájagriha* a *Chaitya* for those relics and pay every kind of respect and worship to them, and would establish a great festival for them. YÁRCHET did accordingly as he had been directed, by the King : but the Champions of *Kusha* will give no share to him. They say : ‘ YARCHET ! CHOMDÁNDÁS has been dear to us also from a long time ; he became our *Lámu* (*Guru*) and he died in the vicinity of our City ; we will, therefore, give you no share of his relics.’ Then YÁRCHET said to them : ‘ If you will give, well ; if not, we will take by force, by our troops.’ They said : ‘ we will do accordingly.’

When the Champions of *Kusha* saw the great multitude of troops that came to take away, by force, the relics of CHOMDÁNDÁS, they exercised their wives and children in shooting arrows. And when their City was besieged by those seven different troops, they came out to fight with them. But a Brahman, called *Bhíra-ñang Nuyám-pa*, (or the Brahman with a *drona* in his hand ;— a measure, the 20th part of a bushel) seeing the bad consequences of coming to blows, endeavoured to persuade the Champions of *Kusha* to share with them the relics of CHOMDÁNDÁS’ body ; since CHOMDÁNDÁS GAUTAMA had been from a long time very patient, and had many times praised the virtue of patience. And he told them that it was unbecoming that they should kill or destroy each other’s lives, on account of the relics of CHOMDÁNDÁS. He reconciled afterwards both parties, and made them agree that the relics of CHOMDÁNDÁS should be divided into eight parts.

Leaf 651. He therefore divided them thus :

1. One part to the Champions of *Kusha*.
2. The 2d part to the Champions of *Dig-pá-chen*.
3. The 3d part to BULUKA of the royal or *kshetriya* tribe, residing in *rTogs-pá-gyorá*.
4. The 4th part to KROD’TYA of the *kshetriya* tribe, residing in the City of *Sgra-sgrogs*.
5. The 5th part to the Brahman residing in *Khyáb hjug-gLing*.
6. The 6th part to the SHÁKYA royal tribe, in *Capila*.
7. The 7th to the LITSABYI royal tribe, in *Yang-pá-chen* (S. *Vaishali* or *Prayága*.)
8. The 8th part to YARCHET, a Brahman of *Magadha*, the King’s Envoy of that Country.

And they all built *Chaityas* in their respective countries, and shewed all kinds of respect, reverence, honour and worship to them ; and established each of them a great festival in honour of those relics.

The urn or vessel, in which the relics were first deposited in the *Chaitya*, was given afterwards to that Brahman, who acted as Mediator between the different parties. He took with him the vessel, and in his own City, called the City of *Brivotáng Nyámpá*, built a *Chaitya*, and

paid all sorts of respects to the relics of CHOMDÁNDÁS, and in honour of them established a great festival.

Afterwards a young Brahman called NYAGRODHA, requested the Champions of *Kusha* that they would cede him the ashes or coals of the fire in which the dead body of CHOMDÁNDÁS was burned. Having obtained his request, he built in the village of *Nya-grodha-trees* a *Chaitya* called that of the Coals; and paying all sorts of reverence and worship to them, he established a great festival in honour of them.

• Leaf 652. There were now in *Jambu-dwipa* ten *Chaityas* of the relics of CHOMDÁNDÁS eight were styled those of the remains of his body; one that of the Urn or Vessel, and one that of the Coals.

The four eye teeth of CHOMDÁNDÁS were thus divided: One was taken up into the *Traya-strinsha* heaven of the gods. The 2d was deposited in “*Yul-du-hong-vá*” (the delightful town.) The 3d is in the Country of the King of *Kalingha*. The fourth is worshipped by a NÁGARÁJA in the City of *Sgra-sgroys*.

The King “MYÁ-NÁN-MET,” (S. ASHOKA), residing at *Pataliputra*, has much increased the number of *Chaityas* of the seven kinds.

Leaf 652. CHOMDÁNDÁS (SHÁKYA) was born at *Kapila*. In *Magadha* he arrived at the supreme perfection (or became *Buddha*). At *Káshi* he turned the wheel of the Law (or promulgated his doctrine). At *Kusha* he was delivered from pain.

Leaf 653. In this is related how, after the death of SHÁKYA, HOT-SRUNG-CHAEN-PO (S. MAHA KÁSHYAPA) made arrangement for the compilation of the doctrines of SHÁKYA, contained in the *Dulva*, *Do*, and *Mámo* (or *Ohos-Mnón-pa*, or *Sher-chhin*) (S. *Vinaya*, *Sútra* and *Mátri Abhidherma*, *Prujnyà páramitá*.)

IX.

R E V I E W

OF

THE NAISHADHA CHARITA,

OR

ADVENTURES OF NALA RAJA' OF NISHADHA;

A SANSKRIT POEM,

BY SHRI HARSHA OF CASHMIR, WITH A COMMENTARY

BY PREMA CHANDRA,

Published by the Asiatic Society, 1836.

BY THE REV. WILLIAM YATES.

THE *subject* of this poem has been one of the peculiar interest to Indian poets. The celebrated VYĀSA DEVA has dressed it in language elegant and simple ; the paragon of all the Eastern poets, KĀLIDĀSA, has ornamented it with pearls drawn from the very deepest recesses of the sea of oriental learning ; while SHRI HARSHA, the author of the present work, has adorned it with a variety of metres, in a very flowing style. •

A concise account of the principal incidents which have rendered this story so interesting, may be agreeable to individuals who have not leisure to read it in the language of the original, which is both diffuse and difficult. The story in epitome is this. NALA, king of *Nishadha*, and DAMAYANTI or BHAIMI, daughter of BHĪMA king of *Vidarbha*, are represented as being in love before they had seen each other. It is not uncommon in Eastern Romance for youthful minds to be fascinated with the image of the person which their own imaginations have formed. The Poets have described

these feelings as being excited and increased by the intervention of birds, who going from place to place, describe to each the qualities of the other lover. To some this mode of representation may appear ridiculous ; it is, however, the best method that could be adopted to describe that sympathy of feeling which often exists between persons at a distance, and which appears unaccountable, except under the idea that some bird or secondary agent has been employed in making communications from the one to the other : and it has the sanction of antiquity and of the wisest man that ever lived ; for SOLOMON has said : “ A bird of the air may carry the voice ; and that which hath wings may tell the matter.”

The King's daughter pining for the imaginary being on whom she had fixed her heart, excites the pity of her father, who immediately makes a proclamation to the neighbouring princes, inviting them to a feast, and informing them of his intention to give his daughter in marriage to the suitor whom she may choose. In India daughters are commonly disposed of by their parents when children ; but in a few instances princesses have been permitted to grow up and choose for themselves, at an assembly convened for that purpose. On such occasions a bard or encomiast proceeds round the assembly and announces the name and qualities of each princely suitor, and of whomsoever the princess makes choice, to him a garland is presented.

The king having convoked the princes, the gods are represented as assuming the shape of men and presenting themselves at the feast. This is an artful device of the poet, to set his hero in the fairest point of light, as excelling not only human but divine competitors. Before the meeting, one of these divinities employs NALA to declare his passion, and furnishes him with the means and directions necessary for the accomplishment of the object. Upon seeing him, however, and hearing the tale of love which he related on behalf of another, the king's daughter fell in love with him, as the very substance of that ideal form upon which she had long doted. He was next acknowledged in the public assembly ; and after being married, returned in triumph to his own capital and reigned in great splendour.

At this point SHRI HARSHA, the writer of the *Naishadha*, stops ; while VYĀSA DEVA and KĀLIDĀSA, though they have written much less, have carried the story to a greater length, and have supplied a greater variety of incidents. They have stated that after reigning for some years in the greatest happiness, king NALA became devoted to gaming. The origin of this passion is ascribed to demoniacal influence. KĀLI, the personification of the iron age or of vice, is described as infatuating the mind of the monarch to such a degree that nothing could divert him from his destructive course. In him are exhibited the reckless effects of gaming. His kingdom was lost, his wife and children abandoned, and himself an exile subjected to incredible privations and sufferings. After he had been taught by the most painful experience the folly of his conduct, he is represented as being restored to his kingdom ; like NEBUCHADNEZZAR, after he had been driven from men to reside with the beasts of the field, till he had learned that the most High ruleth in the kingdom of men, and giveth it to whomsoever he will. On his restoration to his empire, he is described as being happy and as reigning prosperously to a good old age.

The *Naishadha* is divided into two parts called the पूर्वनिबन्ध and the उत्तरनिबन्ध. This division is, however, entirely artificial ; there being nothing in the nature of the topics discussed that requires such a distinction. The whole work consists of twenty-two books, and the whole subject is the marriage of NALA. Great credit must be given to SHRI HARSHA for the ingenuity displayed in lengthening out his story by minute delineations. We should have concluded it impossible for the poet to write nearly three thousand lengthy stanzas that would be generally interesting to the reader, on the courtship and marriage of a King, unless he had furnished us with ocular demonstration. The word *Adventures* in the English title of this work, would lead the reader to anticipate other events than those of a happy courtship and marriage ; and on this account, it is not fitly applied in the present instance. In the seventeenth book we have an account of the gods returning and KĀLI coming to try NALA. In the twenty-first book we have an account of the king's procession to

the temple, his hours for bathing, worship, repasts, and amusements. In the twenty-second an account is given of his evening devotions, together with a description of the beauties of a summer's eve, of the moon and starry heavens ; but with these exceptions, all the books are amatorial, or such as are connected with the marriage of the king.

In order to form a correct estimate of the nature and value of this poem, it is necessary that the reader should have a correct knowledge, not only of the subject discussed, but of the different *metres* employed by the poet. The metres used in the *Naishadha* are numerous ; each book commences in general with a metre differing from the one immediately preceding it ; besides being diversified by the introduction of other metres at the close. These, it is true, are of the first class, and, with one exception, of the first order, while the genera and species employed are common and not difficult to be ascertained ; but though they present little or no perplexity to the reader, it must be allowed that they display the powers of the writer. A few specimens of what may be denominated the generic metres used in this work, without descending to specific ones, will be sufficient to shew that SHRI HARSHA was capable, if he chose, of writing in metre of any description. In addition to the *Anushtubh*,* or common heroic measure used in Sanskrit poetry, consisting of 8 syllables to the *pāda* or 32 to the stanza, the following generic metres are commonly employed in the *Naishadha*.

(1st) Class वृत्त Order सम Genus जगती Species वंशस्थविज as

• उ-उ | - - - | उ-उ | - - - | उ-उ | - - - | उ-उ | - - -
 पवित्रमत्रातनुते जगद्युगे अतारसङ्गाज्ञयैव यत्कथा ।
 कथं न सा मद्भिरमाविजामपि खसेविनीमेव पवित्रयिष्यति ॥

The flowing stream of history like his,
 Removes the guilty stains of this dark age,
 And how much more the poor composer's faults.

* For examples of this see the seventeenth and twentieth books.

The first, ninth, twelfth and fifteenth books are written in this metre. The fourth book is written in another species of the same class, order and genus called वृत्तविलम्बित.

(2d) Class वृत्त Order चर्द्धसम Genus सुन्दरी Species सुन्दरी as

उ-उ-|उ-उ-|उ-उ-|उ-उ-|उ-उ-|उ-उ-|उ-उ-|उ-उ-

क्षिति गर्भधरान्तरालयैस्तनमध्यापरिपूरितां पृथक्।

जगतां खलु याखिलाद्भुताजनि सारैर्निजचिह्नधारिभिः॥

The city was the wonder of the age,
Adorned with domes of varied size and form ;
And in its middle, low, and upper rooms,
Was like the middle, low, and upper worlds.

(3d) Class वृत्त Order सम Genus त्रिकुम् Species इन्द्रवच्चा and उपेन्द्रवच्चा as

उ-उ-|उ-उ-|उ-उ-|उ-उ-|उ-उ-|उ-उ-|उ-उ-|उ-उ-|उ-उ-|उ-उ-

निनीयते ह्रीविधुरः सज्जैवं श्रुत्वा विधुस्तस्य मुखं मुखान्नः।

सूरे समुद्रस्य कदापि पूरे कदाचिदभ्रममदभ्रगर्भं॥

From the report of his more beautiful form,
The moon,* oppressed with shame, now hides his head,
Amidst the sun or sea or wandering clouds.

The third, sixth, seventh, eighth, tenth, fourteenth, sixteenth, eighteenth and twenty-second books are written in these metres. The fifth and twenty-first books in another species of the same genus called स्वागता.

(4th) Class वृत्त Order सम Genus शर्करा Species वसन्ततिलक as

उ-उ-|उ-उ-|उ-उ-|उ-उ-|उ-उ-|उ-उ-|उ-उ-|उ-उ-|उ-उ-|उ-उ-

तां देवतामिव मुखेन्दुवसत्यसादामहणा रसादनिमिषेण निभालयन्तीं।

लाभाय चेतसि धृतस्य वरस्य भीमभूमीन्द्रजा तदनु राजसभां वभाज॥

The charming BHAIML to obtain her wish,
Entered the court divine when full of Kings :
And there attracted by her lovely form
The looks and smiles of all within the place.

The eleventh and thirteenth books are written in this metre.

* The moon with Sanscrit writers is always masculine.

(5th) Class वृत्त Order सम Genus अथ्यदी Species इरिणी

उ-उ-उ-उ-उ- | - - - | - उ - | उ-उ- | उ- | उ-उ-उ- | उ-उ- | - - - | - उ - | उ-उ- | उ-

जयजय महाराज प्राभातिकीं सुवर्णामिमां सखलवत मां दानादहोर्दराजसमक्षयोः ।

प्रथमप्रकुनं शय्योत्थायं तवास्तु विदर्शना प्रियजन मरुवाभोजान्तु यदङ्ग न मङ्गलं ॥

O King victorious! now awake from sleep,

And let the lovely BHAIMI feast thine eyes ;

For in this world, no greater bliss is known,

Than waking to behold one's dearest friend.

The nineteenth book is written in this metre.

Besides the above which sometimes vary in their species, several other longer metres are used at the end of different books, as First Class and Order,—Genus अतिधृति Species शार्दूलविक्रीडत* ; and Genus प्रकृति Species खग्वरा &c. ; but these are used to the extent of only a few stanzas.

There are several characteristics in the *style* of this poem worthy of observation. It is diffuse, descriptive, figurative, often playful, and occasionally interspersed with excellent remarks and moral reflections.

It would be superfluous to adduce examples to prove that the style of the *Naishadha* is *diffuse*: it is sufficiently proved by the fact that what is comprehended by KĀLIDĀSA in two books, is here extended to two and twenty. It is to be remarked, however, that each poet aimed at an opposite extreme; the former labouring to reduce his narrative into as small a compass as possible; and the latter to expand and adorn it with a great variety of poetic composition.—There are advantages to be derived from the perusal of works which treat of the same subject in a different style, the one amplifying and the other condensing it to the greatest extent: yet we are of opinion, that he is most to be commended for correctness of style, and most likely to amuse and instruct his readers, who avoiding these extremes, steers a middle course. It is in the description of female beauty and charms that SHRI HARSHA is prolix. When he enters the haram, &c. he lingers, expatiates, and revels, till intoxicated

with delight, he scarcely knows how to find his way out. Hence the remark made by Mr. COLEBROOKE, is very correct, when he says—"This poet, with a degree of licentiousness, which is but too well accommodated to the taste of his countrymen, indulges in glowing descriptions of sensual love." This renders many parts of the poem disgusting to persons of refined taste, or religious sentiments.

Though barren of important incidents the poem is not deficient in descriptions. When a prominent subject is introduced, the poet proceeds immediately to descant upon it, and does not leave it till he has exhausted the resources of nature, and the powers of invention. Thus when the beauty of BHAIMI's person, the excellency of NALA's character, and the grandeur of BHIMA's city, palace, grove, &c. come under his consideration, he ransacks the universe to adorn his favorite.—Even on minor themes there are not wanting some fine descriptive pieces; such for instance as the account of NALA's steed or *Bucephalus*, and the lament of the bird which he caught, as related at the close of the first book: we select the latter as a specimen.

नजातरूपं दजातरपता खगस्य दृष्टेयमिति क्लृप्तं मुञ्चः ।
 अवादि तेनाथ समानसौकसा जनाधिनाथः करपङ्कजस्युषा ॥
 धिगस्तु दृष्ट्वातरणं भवन्मनः समीप्य पक्षान्मम हेमजन्मनः ।
 तवार्यं येव तुषारशीकरैर्भवेदमीभिः कमलोदयः कियान् ॥
 न केवलं प्राणिवधो वधो मम त्वदीक्षणाद्विश्वसितान्तरात्मनः ।
 विगर्हितं धर्मधनैर्निवर्हणं विशिष्य विश्वासजुषां दिवामपि ॥
 पदे पदे सन्ति भटा रणोद्भटा न तेषु हिंसारस एव पूर्यते ।
 धिगीदृशं ते नृपते कुविक्रमं क्षपाश्रये यः क्षपणः पतत्रिणि ॥
 फलेन मूलेन च वारिभूबद्धां मुनेरिवेत्यं मम यस्य वृत्तयः ।
 त्वयाद्य तस्मिन्नपि दण्डधारिणा कथं न पत्या धरणी फ्रियीयते ॥
 इतीदृशैस्तं विरचय्य वाक्पथैः सचित्रवैजयन्तं क्षपं नृपं खगः ।
 दयासमुज्ज्वलं तदाश्रयेतिथीचकार काव्यरसापगा गिरः ॥
 मदेकपुत्रा जननी जरातुरा नवप्रसूतिर्वरटा तपस्विनी ।
 गतिस्तयोरेव जनसमर्द्धयज्ञो विधे त्वां कव्यां यद्यद्वि न ॥

मुहूर्त्तमात्रं भवनिन्दया दयासखाः सखायः अवदन्वो मम ।
 निवृत्तिमेव्यन्ति परं दुर्भस्तर स्वयैव मातः सुतशोकसागरः ॥
 मदर्थसन्देशमृगालमश्वरः प्रियः कियद्दूर इति त्वयोदिते ।
 विलोकयन्त्या रदतोथ पत्रिणः प्रिये स कीदृक भविता तव क्षणः ॥
 कथं विधातर्म्मयि पाणिपङ्कजास्तव प्रियाशैत्यमृदुत्वशिल्पिनः ।
 वियोक्ष्यसे वल्लभयेति निर्गता लिपिर्ललाटन्तपनिकुराक्षरा ॥
 अविस्त्रयूथैरशनिक्षतोपमं ममाद्यवृत्तान्तमिमं वतोदिता ।
 मुखानि लोलाक्षि दिशमसंशयं दशापि शून्यानि विलोकयिष्यसि ॥
 ममैव शोकेन विदीर्णवक्षसा त्वयापि चित्राङ्गि विपद्यते यदि ।
 तदस्मि देवेन हतोपि हाहतः स्फुटं यतस्ते शिशवः परासवः ॥
 तवापि हाहा विरहात् क्षुधाकुलाः कुलाय कूलेषु विलुप्य तेषु ते ।
 चिरेण लब्धा वज्रभिर्मनोरथैर्गताक्षयेनास्फुटितेक्षणा मम ॥
 सुताः कामाङ्गय चिराय चूडृतैर्निधाय कम्पाणि मुखानि कम्पति ।
 कथासु शिथ्यध्वमिति प्रमील्य स क्षुतस्य सेकाद्बुधेऽप्याश्रुणः ॥
 इत्थममुं विलपन्तममुच्चदीनदयालुतयावनिपालः ।
 रूपमदर्शि धृतोसि यदर्थं गच्छ यद्येच्छमयेत्यभिधाय ॥
 आनन्दजाश्रुभिरनुस्त्रियमानमार्गान् प्राक्शोकनिर्गलितनेत्रपयःप्रवाहान् ।
 चक्रे स चक्रनिभचक्रमण्यच्छलेन गीराजनां जनयतां निजबान्धवानां ॥

As he admired and praised its golden wings,
 The bird imprisoned in his hand replied,
 Fie on the King allured by golden wings,
 To covet me. Say, art not thou thyself
 A sea of wealth ? and by a drop like me
 What increase to the ocean will be made ?
 My death will more than simple murder be,
 A lasting stain upon thy memory.
 For on thine honour I reliance placed :
 And sages say, it is a barbarous deed ;
 To kill a *foe* who trusts to thee for life !
 In every place thine armies are immense,
 And is thy soul so bent on cruelty,
 That all their slaughters cannot thee suffice ?

O let the valour be accursed, that spends
 Its force on a defenceless wretched bird.
 Will not the world cry shame upon the man,
 That kills an innocent like me who live
 As sages, on the produce of the earth ?
 He then addressed the King in plaintive notes,
 And poured into his heart, the sea of love,
 A flowing stream of pitiful distress.
 I am my mother's only darling son,
 My wife has lately borne a son to me,
 And wilt thou not in pity spare me now ?
 My friends, indeed, will mourn my fate awhile,
 And loud lament the vanity of life ;
 Yet after that will soon repress their tears ;
 But, O my mother dear ! thy poignant grief
 Will be a sea, that never can be crossed.
 O my beloved wife ! what wilt thou feel,
 When asking those thou meetest on the road,
 If they have seen thy husband hastening home,
 With large provisions stored, and travelling slow,
 Thou seest them burst into a flood of tears,
 Before they tell the dismal tale of woe ?
 O gracious God, how could thy beauteous hand,
 That formed her plastic, kind and tender heart
 Write such hard things within the book of fate ?
 O my dear wife ! what feelings will be thine,
 When like a thunder bolt this fatal blow
 Shall strike thy heart, thy brightest prospects blast,
 And turn the world into a wilderness !
 Thou lovely fair ! if grief for me should break
 Thine heart, then I shall feel a second death ;
 For from that time my family will die.
 When thou art gone who will take care of them ?
 The children then of many prayers, distressed,
 And rolling in their nest, and crying out
 For food, with sunken eyes will soon expire.

O offspring dear ! to whom will you extend
 Your gaping bills, when parents are no more ?
 Alas ! alas ! your fate will soon be sealed,
 On saying this the bird had swooned away.
 Had not the flowing tears from NALA's eyes,
 Recovered him to sense and life again.
 The King, with pity touched, the bird dismissed,
 • And said, since I have seen thy handsome form,
 And on thy bright and varied plumage gazed,
 No more complain to me, but go in peace.
 When liberated from the monarch's hand,
 His friends around him flocked, and they
 Who mourned before with burning tears of grief,
 Now followed him with melting tears of joy.

Most of the descriptions in the *Naishadha* relate to works of nature and art, or to the passions of the mind, particularly of love. The sun, moon, stars and night ; groves, trees, rivers and ponds ; cities, palaces, houses and shops, together with the varied emotions of the soul are depicted in lively colours. There are many passages in the seventeenth book in which the bad passions are personified with considerable effect. When KALI is met by the gods, he is represented as attended by lust, anger, avarice and folly, his leaders or generals, together with a large army of other passions. The leaders are described, and in perusing the account, the classical reader is strongly reminded of the picture of Envy drawn by the hand of OVID in the second book of his *Metamorphosis*.* The following is the representation given of folly :—

पथ्यां तथ्यामगृह्णन्तमन्धं बन्धुप्रबोधनां ।
 शून्यमाश्लिष्य नेत्रान्तं मोहमैक्षन्त तत्र ते ॥

* To save the trouble of reference and enable the reader to compare for himself we quote these striking lines.

_____ Videt intus edentem
 Viperas carnes, vitiorum alimenta suorum,

ततः क्षयाद्यप्रयागेपि न स्मरन्ति स्मरदिवं ।
 मन्त्राः कुटुम्बजम्बाजे वालिशा यदुपासिनः ॥
 प्रसामलब्धनिर्ज्वालयज्ञानदीपमयात्मना ।
 अन्तर्ज्ञापयति यत्तां यः कञ्जवत्तदुज्जलं ॥
 जायतामपि निद्रा यः पश्यतामपि योग्यता ।
 श्रुते सत्यपि जायं यः प्रकाशेपि च यस्तमः ॥

They saw the horrid monster *Folly* there,
 Bereft of sight, refusing kind advice,
 Embracing vanity ; determined too
 That nothing shall the union dissolve.
 His Votaries know, to-morrow they must die,
 And yet forgetful of themselves and God,
 They run to all excess in rioting,
 And sink into the mire of sensuality.
 Thus he contaminates his active train,
 And putting out the lamp of knowledge bright,
 Makes all their foolish minds as dark and black,
 As tho' with lamp-black they were foully smeared.
 He so infatuates their stupid souls,
 That tho' awake they sleep ; and tho' they see,

Invidiam : visaque oculos avertit. At illa
 Surgit humo pigra : semisarumque relinquit
 Corpora serpentum : passuque incedit inert.
 Utque Deam vidit formaque armisque decoram,
 Ingemuit vultumque ima ad suspiria duxit.
 Pallor in ore sedet : maciès in corpori toto :
 Nusquam recta acies : livent rubigine dentes :
 Pectora felle virent : lingua est suffusa veneno :
 Risus abest, nisi quem visi movere dolores.
 Nec fruitur somno, vigilaribus excita curis ;
 Sed vidit ingratos, intabescitque videndo
 Successus hominum ; carpitque et carpitur una
 Supplicium que suum est.

Yet they are blind ; and tho' they plainly hear,

Yet are they deaf ; and tho' the vivid light

Around them shines, they grope as in the dark.

In these descriptive pieces compound words are necessarily used, and it is not uncommon in the *Naishadha* for one of these to make a whole line or half a stanza. The first page of the work furnishes an example,

सुवर्णद्वयैकसितातपचितम्बलस्यतापावजिकीर्तिमखलः ॥

The halo of the fame of his glory bright as the white canopy of the *Chhatra* of state supported by a golden rod.

The use of *figures* and images is another striking characteristic of the *Naishadha*. It is impossible to open the book in any part without seeing figures of varied form and size—SHRI HARSHA does not commence in a style which he is unable to continue, and the following is the first stanza of his work which may therefore be regarded as a pattern of the whole.

निषेध यस्य क्षितिरक्षिणः कथां तथात्रियन्ते न बुधाः सुधामपि ।

नलः सितच्छचितकीर्तिमखलः स राशिरासीन्महसां महोष्मणः ॥

The history of this King the wise esteem,

And drink with greater zest than nectar sweet.

The white and royal *chhatra*'s canopy,

But feebly shews the halo of his fame :

In him a thousand glories are combined.

His figures are so numerous that they pervade every subject he touches, and even simple incidents and common topics are adorned with these ornaments of speech. One instance will be sufficient to illustrate this remark. The following passage occurs in the 16th book.

निजादनुग्रह्य समखलाविधेर्नलं निवृत्तौ षट्कापताङ्गतः ।

तडागकक्षोण इवानिलं तटावृता नतिर्वावृत्तेरिवादरात् ॥

पितात्मनः दुःखमनामदः क्षमाधनं मनस्तुष्टिरथाखिलं नलः ।

इतः परं पुत्रि न कोपितेहमित्युदसुरेव बह्वज्जिगैरसी ॥

The King conducted NALA and his wife

Unto the borders of his wide domain ;

And then with mind distressed and speech confused ;

Bade them adieu, and to his court returned :
 Just as a wave by a strong wind impelled
 Rolls from the bank into the pond again.
 His parting words were these ; “ My daughter fair,
 The tie that binds us, must be now dissolved ;
 Henceforth may virtue be your parent kind ;
 Forbearance your preserver from distress ;
 True peace of mind your undecaying wealth ;
 And NALA all beside that you may need.”

Many of the figures and comparisons used are very catachrestical, and many of the ideas singular and extravagant. In showing what an ornament BHAIMI was to her partner, the poet in the verse following the one above quoted, says—

असौ महीभ्रज्जघानुमखितस्तया निजोपत्यकयेव कामपि ।
 भुवा कुरङ्गेक्षदन्तिचारयोर्वभार शोभां हतपादसेवया ॥

Her eyes were like the deer's; her stately pace
 Was like the elephant's; and so the King,
 Adorned with gold, seemed like a mountain huge,
 Near which the elephant and deer repose.

In speaking of the rising sun he remarks :

नभसि महतां ध्वान्तध्वाङ्गप्रमापयपत्रिभामिह विहरयैः श्लेनम्यातां रवेरवधारयन् ।
 अश्वविशसगन्तासादाशमयाचरमां अग्नी तदधिगमनाकारापारावतैरदधीयत ॥

The moon beheld the hawk of day fly up,
 And with his bright and heavenly rays give chase,
 Unto the raven night; alarmed with fear
 For the dear hare* reclining on his breast,
 He fled precipitate: and all the stars,
 Like doves afraid, betook themselves to flight.

The *play upon words* is another characteristic which we have mentioned as belonging to the *Naishadha*. This is regarded by Eastern Writers as an important article in ornamental compositions: It was not therefore

* Orientals speak of the hare in the Moon as occidentals do of the man in the Moon.

to be expected that in a work like this, it would be neglected. The taste of Europeans would have been more gratified had it been less employed, but in proportion to their gratification would have been the disappointment of Asiatics. When I find a number of instances of this play upon words in our own Scriptures and that too on solemn occasions,* I am the less disposed to censure it by wholesale in other writings; tho' it is certainly to be regretted that it should have been carried to such excess in some splendid oriental productions. Most of these puns upon words in the *Naishadha* apply to nouns and adjectives: the noun being used in a double sense, and the adjective being equally applicable to each of two nouns very different in their nature. A few examples will be sufficient to explain this.

इतोपि किं वीरयसे न कुर्वतो वृषान् धनुर्वीरगुणैर्विश्वदान् ।
गुणेन सुद्वेन विधाय निर्भरं त्वमेनमूर्खो विजयोर्वशीविशं ॥

Wilt not thou who art the nymph of this world act the heroine over these Kings who conquer by arrows, bows, and bowstrings (गुण,) and conquer this one by excellence alone (गुण.)

एकैव तारा मुनिबोचनस्य जाता किञ्चित्जनकस्य तस्य ।
ततो धिका सम्यग्दभेदपन्तु सप्ताधिका विभ्रंतिरस्य यताः ॥

The Moon's father had but one pupil of the eye (तारा) but he is much richer and has twenty-seven constellations (तारा.)

दिनावसाने तरणेरकस्मान्निमज्जनाद्विष्वविबोचनानि ।
अन्यप्रसादादुडुपस्य नक्तं तमोमयदीपवतीं तरन्ति ॥

In the evening, from the sinking of the (तरणि) sun or boat, the eyes of all pass (तमोमयदीपवतीं) the river of darkness or the dark river, by means of (उडुप) the stars or a raft.

Examples of the double application of the adjective occur in the following lines.

* * See the 49th Chapter of Genesis in the original Hebrew, for the play upon the words is lost in the translation.

अनेधि तन्नागरदुःखसाक्षिणी निशा च ग्रथा च ग्रशाङ्गकामना ।

The night and his bed were witnesses of his wakeful distress. साक्षिणी witness and ग्रशाङ्गकामना soft as a hare's breast, or beautiful by what has a hare in its bosom, apply to both निशा and ग्रथा

विवेच गत्वा स विनासकाननं ततः क्वात् क्षौद्रिपतिर्धृतीश्वरा ।

प्रवासरामश्रुतिं सुसुषया हरिर्षनशायनिबालसंगिधिं ॥

Then the King entered the pleasure ground with a desire to compose himself as HARI entered the overshadowed deep. Here the adjective प्रवासरामश्रुतिं applies to काननं the wood and अम्बसंगिधिं the deep: signifying for the first, variegated with new leaves, and for the second, variegated with coral.

देवेन तेनैव च काश्यपिच सार्वं समीक्षोभयपक्षभाजौ ।

दिवाधिनाथौ हरिबाभितौ च युक्तं नियुक्तौ नयनक्रियायां ॥

The similarity between the Moon and *Garuda* being seen by VISHNU, they were both properly engaged in his service. पक्षभाज applying to the former signifies having phases; to the latter having wings. So दिवाधिनाथ applying to the former means Lord of the *Kshatriyas*; to the latter Lord of birds. So हरिबाभित having on it a deer, or having on it VISHNU. And so नियुक्तौ नयनक्रियायां appointed for an eye* or for carrying.

To such an extent is this play upon words sometimes carried that in the Thirteenth Book, where SARASWATI, the goddess of speech, is describing the character of individuals of very opposite qualities, one being human and the other divine, she is exhibited as possessing such power over language as to make each verse tell alike upon the character of one and all, and hence though several are spoken of, each one supposes himself the person intended. This of course could be effected only by a choice of such nouns and adjectives as have several different meanings, and such it is by no means difficult either to find, or manufacture in Sanscrit.

* The Moon is regarded as one of VISHNU's eyes.

The last peculiarity of style in the *Naishadha* which we shall consider is the occasional insertion of appropriate *reflections* and *moral maxims*. It is very agreeable in a work of this nature every now and then to be interrupted with beautiful and appropriate remarks, or with moral sentiments which seem naturally to arise out of the subject under consideration. Sometimes these reflexions are made in a single stanza, or in a part of one, while the poet continues to pursue his main object; but at others, he pauses and carries them on through a number of couplets—as

ब्रुवते हि कलेन साधवो नतु कण्ठेन निजोपयोगितां ।

By deeds and not by words the virtuous shine.

धनिनामितरः सतां पुनर्गुणवत्सन्निधिरेव सन्निधिः ॥

Above all wealth is friendship with the good.

ऋदे गभीरे हृदि चापगाढे शंसन्ति कार्यावतरं हि सन्तः ॥

In deepest lakes and hearts the most profound,

The wise in crossing shew their greatest skill.

यत्रान्यकारः किञ्च चेतसोपि जिज्ञेतरैर्ज्ञातदप्यवार्थः ॥

'Tho' ignorant the mind, yet if sincere,

It may acceptance find with the Supreme.

Damayantī thus mingles reflexions and observations with her orders to her little messenger.

अलङ्घनस्य त्वरितं हि वेला कार्ये किञ्च खैर्यसह विचारः ,

गुरुपदेशं प्रतिभेव तीक्ष्णा प्रतीक्षते जातु न कालमर्त्तिः ॥

शुद्धान्तसम्भोगनितान्ततुष्टे न नैवधे कार्यमिदं निग्राह्यं ।

अप्यां हि तस्माच्च न वारिधारा खादुः सुगन्धिः स्रवते तुषारा ॥

त्वया विधेया न गिरोमदर्थाः क्रुधा कर्दुषो हृदि नैवधस्य ।

पिते न दूने रसने सितापि तिक्तायते हंसकुणावतंस ॥

धरातुरासाहि मदर्थं याज्याकार्या न कार्यान्तरचुम्बिषते ।

तदार्थितस्यानवबोधे निद्रा विभर्त्तवन्नाचरन्त्यस्य मुग्धा ॥

All dangerous is delay : for time is swift :

And long deliberation is reserved

For grave affairs. The sharpest intellect

May wait advice ; but pain can never wait.

Then go, but tell him not of this affair
 When he has freely drunk of pleasure's cup:
 For to the man whose thirst is quench'd, the cool
 And sweet refreshing draught no zest affords.
 And do not speak to him of this affair
 When rage inflames his mind; for to a man
 With gall upon his tongue, nothing is sweet;
 But even sugar bitter to the taste.
 And do not treat with him on this affair
 When deep immersed in other weighty cares;
 For then attention sleeps, and by her nod
 A flat denial gives to what is sought.

The following are said to be the reflexions of NALA within himself
 when solicited by the gods to confer a favour.

दुर्लभं दिग्धिपैः किममीभिस्तादृशं कथमदो मदधीनं ।
 ईदृशं मनसि कृत्य विरोधं नैव ध्येन समश्नायि चिराय ॥
 जीवनावधि वनीयकमाचैर्याच्यमानमखिलं सुखभं यत् ।
 अर्थिने परिवृणाय सुराणां किं वितीर्य मम तु व्यथतु चेतः ॥
 भीमजा च हृदि मे परमाप्ते जीवनादपि धनादपि गुर्वी ।
 न खमेव मम सार्द्धं ति यस्याः षोडशीमपि कणां किल नोर्वी ॥
 मीयतां कथमभीष्टितमेवां दीयतां द्रुतमयाचितमेव ।
 तं धिगन्तु कलयन्नपि वाञ्छामर्थिवागवसरं सद्भते यः ॥
 प्रापितेन घटुक्ताकुविलम्बं लम्बितेन बज्जयाचनलज्जा ।
 अर्थिना यदघमर्ज्जति दानात्तन्न लुम्पति विलम्ब्य ददानः ॥
 यत् प्रद्वेयमुपनीय वदान्यैर्दीयते सज्जनमर्थिजनाय ।
 सार्धं नोक्तिविप्लवविशङ्काचासमूर्धदपमृत्युचिकित्सा ॥
 अर्थिने न तद्व्यवहृन्ममात्रं किन्तु जीवनमपि प्रतिपाद्यं ।
 यवमाह कुशवज्जलदायी द्रव्यदानविधिबन्धिविदग्धः ॥
 यश्च शङ्करविगर्हितमहं न श्रियः कमलमाश्रयन्नाय ।
 अर्थिपात्रिकमणं विमणं तद्वासवेक्ष्य विदधीत सुधीकृतः ॥
 याचमानजनमानसवृत्तेः पूरन्नाय वस जन्म न यस्य ।
 तेन भूमिरतिभारवतीयं न द्रुमैर्नगिदिभिर्न समुद्रैः ॥

मा धनानि कृपयाः खलु जीवन्मृत्युव्याप्ययत्नु जातु परस्व ।
 यच्च यैव कुर्वते मम चिन्मं यत्तु नार्पयति तानि मृतोपि ।
 माममीभिर्दिदं वाञ्छितवद्भिर्दातुं जातमवमत्य जगत्वा ।
 यद्यशो मयि निवेष्टितमेतन्निष्कुर्यात्तु कृतमस्तु तदीयः ।
 लोकाश्च परलोकमुपेता ह्य विहाय निधने धनमेवः ।
 इत्यमुंखलुतदस्य निगीवत्यर्थिबन्धुदयद्वयचित्तः ।
 दानपात्रमधमार्गमिहैकयाहि कोटिमुज्जितं दिवि दायि ।
 साधुरेति सुकृतैर्यदि कर्तुं पारलौकिककुशीदमसीदत् ॥

Then NALA long within his mind revolved,
 What can I have, which these do not possess ?
 All that I have, I willingly will yield
 To such petitioners ; nor will I spare
 My life, if that will satisfaction give.
 But far more dear to me than life or wealth
 Is BHAIMI whom they seek : the world with her
 Is not to be compared ; if her they ask
 I then must say—"She is not mine to give ;"
 O that I knew their wish, that I might give
 Without their asking me ; for woe to him
 That long postpones to answer fair requests.
 If thro' delay the suppliant is ashamed,
 Then all that he can give, will not wipe off
 The stain indelible of such a crime.
 A gift conferred in time, like water cool,
 Revives the hearts of those about to faint
 From apprehension of a sad repulse.
 The gen'rous man will give his gold like straws,
 Nor spare his life, if that should be required :
 So say the Shastras for his use designed.
 The wise regard the hand of him in need,
 As far more fit for fortune's resting place,
 Than that expanded lotus in the pond,
 Where she is said her residence to fix.
 By him who never knew the happiness

Of satisfying needy craving souls,
 The earth is made to groan ; and not by weight
 Of mountains high, and spreading trees and seas.
 That misers should, while life remains, hold fast
 Their precious wealth, is nothing wonderful ;
 But that in death, they should refuse to give,
 Is what may justly fill us with surprise.
 I am most highly honoured by the gods,
 In being asked before all other men
 A favour to confer. The fruit is great,
 Which I by liberality may gain.
 The man who on the poor his wealth bestows,
 Tho' doomed to pass the lonely road of death,
 In heaven shall find a happy safe abode ;
 And there the gifts upon the needy poured
 Shall be repaid more than a million fold.
 Hence all the wise should so their riches use,
 As to secure this future recompence.

We conclude our quotations from the *Naishadha*, with those stanzas with which the author has concluded his performance, and in which he has ventured to express his opinion of its merits. Though not so arrogant as Ovid when he said—

Janque opus exegi ; quod nec Jovis ira, nec ignes,
 Nec poterit ferrum, nec edax abolere vetustus ;

yet it is evident he contemplated his work with great self complacency.

मदुक्तिश्चेदन्तर्मदयति सुधीभूय सुधियः किमस्यागामस्यादरसपुरुषानादरभरैः ॥
 यथा यूनास्तदत् परमरमणीयापि रमणी कुमारानामन्तःकरणहरणं कैव कुर्वते ।
 दिशि दिशि गिरियावायस्तां वमन्तु सरस्वतीं तुलयति मिथो यामापातस्फुरद्गनिहम्बरं ।
 सपरमपरः क्षीरोदन्नान् यदीयमुदीर्यते मयितुरन्तं खेदश्चेदि प्रमोदनमोदनं ॥
 यथ्ययथिरिह कश्चित् कश्चिदपि न्यासिप्रयत्नाभ्या प्राज्ञं मन्यमाना हठेन पठतीमास्मिन् खलः खेलेतु ।
 अङ्गाराङ्गुबन्धुकीकृतदृढयन्त्रिः समासादयत्वेतत् काव्यरसोर्मिमज्जनमुखेभ्यामज्जनं सज्जनः ॥

If this my work should please the wise in heart,
 The scorn of fools will nought with me avail ;
 The charms of beauty are concealed from boys ;
 But seen and felt by men of age mature.

Altho' my language sounds sonorously,
 'Tis not the empty sound of falling rocks.
 Its meaning will be found a sea of milk,
 Which to the churner, will abundance yield
 Of nectar most delicious to the taste.
 It is confessed that knotty points exist,
 And such it was my object to present.
 •Let not the reader in conceit despise,
 What all at once, he cannot comprehend ;
 But rather let him seek a skilful man,
 Who can explain what seems to be obscure,
 And bathe himself in the poetic stream.

• It would be easy to institute a lengthened inquiry into the merits of SHRI HARSHA in comparison with some of the Latin Poets ; we shall satisfy ourselves with a single remark. In glowing descriptions of the passions and particularly the passion of love, he resembles OVID ; in the easy flow of his language he is VIRGIL's equal or perhaps superior ; in the variety of his metres and moral reflexions, he competes with HORACE : while in pomp of expression, diversity of imagery, and minuteness of delineation he far exceeds them all.

X.

ON

SIAMESE LITERATURE.

BY CAPTAIN JAMES LOW,

M. A. S. C.

[*Letters used in this Paper—in expressing Siamese sounds :*ā—broad *a*.ă—short *a*.ǎ—*d* short prolonged.

ǎ̄—ditto, answering to a long vowel.

ü—the French *u* which may be used for it.í and i—as in *police, it*, long or short.ai—as *y* in *my*.ei—as *i* in *pine*.]

THIS Paper cannot be better begun than by quoting a passage from “*Leyden’s remarks on the languages and literature of the Indo Chinese nations*.” (“) “The Siamese or Thai language contains a great variety of “compositions of every species. Their poems and songs are very numerous, “as are their *Cheritras* or historical and mythological fables. Their “books of medicine are reckoned of considerable antiquity. Both in “science and poetry, those who affect learning and elegance of composition sprinkle their style copiously with *Bali*. Their *Cheritras* or romantic fictions are very numerous, and the persons introduced, with the “exception of *RA’MA*, have *seldom* much similarity to those of the Brah- “mans ;” and he justly observes that several out of a list of forty-one enumerated by him, “contain the same stories and incidents which are current among the *Rat, chéng, Barma* and *Malayu* nations.”

This latter circumstance naturally follows from the fact that most of the stories alluded to are founded on events or legends derived from Western India.

The generality of these compositions are spun out to an intolerable length to an European taste—and in those of a dramatic nature the characters introduced often make a whimsical display of their own feelings and opinions, which bear no reference to the main action or its accessories—a fault from which our own drama has not long been free.

1. The *Rāma-ke-un* is a poetical version of the famous *Rāmāyana* of the Hindoos—and relates of course the adventures of RĀM or PHRA RĀM and his brother 'PHRA LAK [LAKSAMANA of the Malays] or the General—and their wars with SOTSAKĀN or DUSHAKANTHA [one of the names of RĀVANA] Tyrant of Ceylon, who carried off NANG SEDA [or SITA], wife of RĀMA.

The version adheres pretty closely to the original text in so far as incident is concerned. It is composed in the style termed *Rūng lé Phāk*—and when dramatised, takes up about ten days for the representation.

2. *Radin*.—Leyden's remark is correct, that this book is a translation from a Javanese story.

It is the history of RADEN MONTRI (MANTRI) or Eenau, then son of THAUKHĒ REPAN, of KŪSEPAN, who having lost his wife in a whirlwind, disguises himself and proceeds in quest of her. She however is also in disguise; many adventures befall him in the country of *Daha*, the King of which has a lovely daughter named BŪTSABA, and also in *Gagalang*, and *S'nyasari*. The work consists of *seventy* volumes, or rather chapters.

3. *Somanakhodom* is a history of BUDDHA in mortal shape. It is also termed *Wetsandān*—in *Baili*, *Wesantara*. It consists of thirteen volumes, each of which relates events which have happened to that deified personage during just so many separate states of existence, agreeably to the metempsychosis—These are—

1 *Shotsāphan*, 19 stanzas of 8 lines each.

2 *Heemaphāñ*, 134 stanzas.

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|----|------------------------------|--------------|
| 3 | <i>Shammakan</i> , | 209 stanzas. |
| 4 | <i>Wannapawek</i> , | 57 ditto. |
| 5 | <i>Chú Chok</i> , | 79 ditto. |
| 6 | <i>Chu Laphom</i> , | 35 ditto. |
| 7 | <i>Mahá Phon</i> , | 80 ditto. |
| 8 | <i>Thúman</i> , | 101 lines. |
| 9 | <i>Matsi</i> , | 90 ditto. |
| 10 | <i>Šäkrábäp</i> , | 43 ditto. |
| 11 | <i>Mahá Ratchäbab</i> , | 69 ditto. |
| 12 | <i>Chäkräsat</i> , | 36 ditto. |
| 13 | <i>Nakhan Kän</i> , | 48 ditto. |

4. *Rü-ung Phriä* or *Wetyasundän* is the history of a Prince of this name, who, struck with a fit of devotion, turns ascetic, and performs many notable deeds of charity. It is written in the style termed *Nangsùthet*.

5. *Wäräwong* is a history in verse of a person of that name, and of a Princess NANG KHARAWf. His elder brother was CHETTHA SINGHANA RACHASf.

This person possessed an enchanted diamond, which was stolen from him one day as he lay asleep in the forest by a *Rüsi* [*Rishi*]. The *Rüsi* in escaping through the air with his prize soars rather too high, for he enters the region of the fierce wind *Lomkröt*, which blows off his head. The diamond falls to the ground, is afterwards picked up by the Commander of a Chinese Junk, and at length reaches *Wäräwong*.

6. *MOHOSOT*, in Bali *Maha Satta*, contains, under the former title, as LEYDEN described, the wars of MAHA SOT and CHORNI, and is the same as the Burman *Mahá Sutha*.

The following appears on a cursory examination of the book to be the outline of the story. •

MOHOSOT is prime minister to Raja THAWITHE, who is opposed to Raja THAU CHOULANI and his Minister TAEWAT. The whole of the

incidents relate to military strategy, and a trial of skill in sapping and mining betwixt the parties.

MOHOSOT after a long series of mining and countermining operations contrives to seize CHOULANF, and to carry off his daughter for his master THAWFTHE. The latter however restores to the vanquished king the government of his country.

This *Cheritra* is strongly indicative of the peculiar mode of warfare practised by the Indo-Chinese nations, where self-defence, and a studious endeavour to shun all open danger, are primary circumstances.

7. *U'nnarút* is a Dramatic Opera, or musical dramatic work, in ten volumes. OOUNARÚT, according to LEYDEN, was the Grandson of CRISHNA or the Hindoo ANIRUDHA.

It has been composed from a history with a similar title, and it is perhaps one of the most finished of Siamese compositions, whether considered with reference to the language or sentiment, both of which are as refined as the present state of literature and of society in Siam can be supposed to admit of. It is not exempt however from that blemish which unfortunately pervades the Dramas of more civilized people,—indecent, and too frequently gross, allusions. The summary of the story is as follows :

PHRA-IN or INDRA descending from the sky in form of a deer, allures the Raja OOUNARÚT from his palace, who pursues the supposed game to the precincts of the palace of THAU KRÚNG PHAAN, a YAK or RATCHSHA : next follow the loves of the Raja and the adopted daughter of the YAK, and the recital of their cruel separation after a very short acquaintance. The lady is inconsolable, but as he is determined to find out who her lover is, a thing she had neglected to enquire of himself, she asks the advice of an attendant ; this female draws a likeness of him from memory, and gives it to her. A faithful attendant is then directed to search both earth and air for the Raja, and that the latter may credit what is to be communicated to him, she also carries a box of the perfume used by his mistress. The Raja is after some time found and eagerly follows the attendant back to the YAK's palace, where having gained access to the

apartment of the lady he is in act of vowing; as lovers are wont to vow, when the YAK's son unluckily enters and seizing him, binds him with a coil of snakes, and then with one end of this he suspends him from the ceiling. OOUNARÔT's Uncle BEROMMA CHAKKRI learning the deplorable fate of his Nephew mounts on the back of *Khrút* (the Hindoo eagle *Garuda*) and speedily arrives on his flying charger at the YAK's palace. Bursting into the apartment the snakes are alarmed at sight of their inveterate foe, *Khrút*, and quit OOUNARÔT, who seizing a spear engages the YAK in single combat. He afterwards carries off the lady to his own country.

8. *Malay* is a book quoted by Dr. LEYDEN and relates, he observes, to the benefits of MALAY, the being whose office it is to allay the torments of *Naraka* or hell. I have not perused it.

9. *Marée*.—An account of a daughter of a RATCHSHA.

10. *Chattri*.—A Drama in the *rāṅg Lakhan* or Ligonean strain.

11. *Chălwăn*.—Is a History of CHALAWAN, prince of alligators, who under illusive forms allured to the banks of the river the two daughters of a Siamese, and then conveyed them unhurt to the deep. These were NANG TAP,HAU KUA, "the princess of the diamond ship," and NANG TAP,HAU THANG "the princess of the golden ship." King CHAU KHEAI THANG fascinated the alligator, which coming on shore was slain by him after two fierce engagements.

12. *Phom Hām*.—The story of "PHOM-HĀM," or "*she with the fragrant locks*," the daughter of an elephant. She cuts off one of her ringlets and gives it to the winds. It is wafted across the ocean to the country of a certain king who finds it while bathing—being directed to where it lay by the perfume it spreads around. He consults soothsayers regarding the original wearer of this precious ringlet, and is directed by them to the residence of PHOM-HĀM. With her he elopes, followed by the elephant,* which subsequently dies of grief, bequeathing his tusks to PHOM-HĀM.

* Some mortal in a stage of the Metempsychosis.

Rrā-thēm.—This has been stated generally by Dr. LEYDEN to be ‘a mythological account of the origin of the universe, according to the principles of the Buddhist Sect.’

I find on examination that it is nearly a transcript of a *Bali* work. The contents may be briefly described.

The world is consumed by the presence or contact of seven suns.

INDRA, (God of the firmament) with many inferior deities, are also consumed along with their mansions. When one sun had gained the ascendant a great deluge fell from Heaven. This deluge was tossed and conglomerated by the force of mighty and conflicting winds—after which this earth emerged from the chaos—diffusing the most exquisite odours. These were wafted from the Virgin Sphere to the heavenly regions, and allured the Gods to descend to observe whence they proceeded. They tasted the perfume-exhaling soil, and prepared to re-visit their exalted abodes.

Many of the female deities however had become pregnant from the effects of what they had eaten, and being then too heavy to wing their flight back were compelled to remain on earth. Here they gave birth to beings who subsequently spread the race over the habitable globe.

In the latter part of this narration we have an allegorical allusion to the evils which follow too eager a pursuit of sensual gratification—and there is something in it which agrees with the scriptural accounts of the flood and with the Hindu description of the fall of the once angel-like, or *dévata*-like, progenitors of the human race. In another chapter it has been shewn that the Siamese are acquainted with THAN MANOO, the Hindoo MENU or NOAH.

Nāng Prathom.—Is a story of a wonderful lotus—which a *Reosi* (or *Rishi*) saw in a tank—and which after some time increased to such a size that he was induced to open it. To his great surprise he found a female child in the cup which he accordingly brought up.

The curiosity incident to the sex prompted her when grown to woman's estate to court society. She wrote on a slip of paper an account of her solitary mode of life with the hermit, and tying it to a nosegay cast it to the winds.

RAJA PHRA SOWAT of the country *Uthun pancha*, has a dream in which he is directed to go in quest of a certain bouquet of flowers. He awakes and mounting a pegasus flies towards the east. Passing over the *Rishi's* house he is attracted by plaintive and exquisite vocal music. Pegasus instinctively descends to the earth.

The Raja inquires at the lotus born damsel if she knows to whom the nosegay belonged. She abashed at the strange sight of a youthful person of the other sex rushes into the house and shuts the gate. The Raja pretends to be faint from fatigue, and at his humble intercession is admitted to the house,—where he so gains on the affections of the fair that she consents to become his wife. The *Rishi* returning from the forest unites them in marriage.

Nang Sothān.—The history of a queen who was wife to a YAK prince. This latter carried off the wife of a neighbouring prince, whose residence was in the hollow of a tree. This lady who was called NANG THEPPHALINLA, was fiercely assailed, as might have been expected, by NANG SOTHĀN—who was obliged however to return to her parents. The YAK is afterwards slain by the injured husband.

Nok Khúm.—Is described by LEYDEN as a mythological account of the celebrated HAMSA.

Nok Khúm however means the quail—*Hong* or *Phria Hong* being the HAMSA.

This story I have not examined.

Pokkhāwādi.—Seems from the above authority to be the history of the Hindu BHAGAVATI.

Theppha lin thāng is the history of a prince of this name, who to escape the fury of a *Ratchsha*, turned himself into a golden fish. It is in 4 vols. containing 80 pages each.

Phā-nān sān nāng, or *Phali sān nāng*, contains the instructions of the Ape General so called to his brother SOOK KRIP. They were in the service of RĀMA in his attack on *Lanca* or Ceylon. These brothers quarrel and fight, when SRI RĀMA ends the combat by killing the latter with an arrow.

Makkali phon is stated by LEYDEN to contain the adventures of the son of a chief who possessed a wonderful cow resembling the Hindu KÁMADUHA.

Supha-sit, by the above authority, is a book of moral instructions. It may more properly be designated a compendium of maxims and instructions for conduct in every situation of life, addressed to all ranks.

Phrè Suwanna hong—Relates to a prince of this name, who dreams of a garland of flowers which entwines round his wrist—out of which crawls a snake. The snake bites him and he dies. On awaking he tells his dream to a soothsayer who gives the following interpretation of it. That the prince would marry a beautiful Princess—be afterwards slain and then re-animated. The prince falls in love with the daughter of a YAK—who suspecting an intrigue lays a spring spear in his path—by which he is mortally wounded, and just reaches home to expire. The funeral procession is ready to move off, when the princess arrives with a phial of elixir of life which INDRA had sent down to her. With a few drops of this liquid, her lover is restored to life and her.

Prang thāng, according to LEYDEN, relates to the adventures of the persons who went to the land of the YAKS or RAKSHAS in search of the fruit called *Prāng thāng* (the *buah sitr* of the Malays) for which a certain princess being pregnant had a longing. The Hesperian boon was granted by the YAKS on condition that they should have the child when born. They receive the child—but it is subsequently restored to its parents.

Nāng sip sāng.—The twelve Princesses. It is related in this book that twelve children were exposed and left in the forest to perish by their parents who were pressed by famine.

A YAK finds them and educates them (for there are good YAKS, although the term implies generally a creature partly human, partly bestial, a satyr, or a wood demon or giant.) When grown up there these his protégés elope, and being pursued by him, they enter the skin of a huge buffalo and lie concealed—next in that of an elephant—and after various adven-

tures reach the kingdom of PHRA ROTTHASEN—who takes the liberty of making all of them his wives. It so happens that a female YAK who has assumed the form of a lovely woman, arrives in His Majesty's dominions. The king is captivated as may be supposed.

She becomes the favorite in the palace—and being determined to get rid of all her rivals works by a stratagem the ruin of the king's twelve wives. Feigning a dangerous illness she persuades the infatuated Monarch to order the eyes of his other wives to be torn out on the plea that she cannot recover unless the eyes of twelve persons by one mother are applied to her body. The Princesses are cast into prison after their sight is destroyed—and this barbarity is noticed in the story to be a just punishment—because they had been accustomed to string the fish—caught in angling—through their eyes!* The youngest Princess it seems spiked only one eye of the fish she caught—and it was owing to this circumstance that the executioners accidentally left one of her's uninjured. These Princesses bear children in prison much about the same time—and all but the youngest devour their offspring through excess of hunger—PHRA-ROT, the son of this younger Princess, grows up to manhood, but the cruel Queen hearing of his adventurous disposition lays a snare to get rid of him.

She feigns a second illness and alleges that she cannot recover unless the enchanted oranges and mangoes which a distant region produces are plucked and brought to her.

The King orders the great gong to be sounded, and a reward is proclaimed for whoever will undertake the perilous journey. PHRA-ROT at once, as the Queen foresaw, offers to go—and then she pretending great anxiety for his safety, gives him a letter to her daughter MARF, a Yak—in which the latter is directed to slay and devour the bearer. PHRA-ROT sets out, and in passing through a forest encounters a *Roosee* (or *Rishi*).

* It were well if the Siamese or even other more enlightened nations would put the humane sentiment herein implied into practice.

The holy man invites him into his cell—and upon enquiring whether the youth is bound, is shewn the letter to MARF. He suspects some deception, and therefore opens and reads the letter, for which he substitutes another, directing therein the *Yak* to shew every degree of kindness and attention to the stranger bearing it, and to consider him as precious as a diamond. ROT reaches in due time the Palace of the *Yak*, who treats him with consideration and eventually falls in love with, and marries him contrary to the advice of her soothsayers. PHRA-ROT happens to be walking one day in the garden reflecting on what he ought to do, when melodious strains of music strike his ear—and on arriving at the spot whence these proceed, he finds a tree loaded with the fruit which he had come in quest of. He now returns to the palace and plies MARF with wine in which a soporific drug has been steeped—and during its operation he steals a sufficient quantity of the fruit, and conveys it off, together with the *eyes* of the twelve Princesses which he found suspended on a bough—also an enchanted rod—a bow with unerring arrows, a drug which could restore lost vision, and others which could produce fire, water, and various requisites at the will of the possessor.

MARF awaking from her sleep, pursues the fugitive, again contrary to her soothsayers advice. Already she seems to have him within her grasp, when a portion of one of the drugs being cast on the ground by RQT, innumerable sharp stakes start up and oppose her progress for a while. She gets the better of these by counter spells, and again approaches ROT who by assistance of another drug hurls an upturn mountain at her. This also is removed by a counter drug. ROT now interposes a sea betwixt him and his pursuer, who not being provided with more counter spells is consequently foiled.

ROT arrives at his father's palace and presents to him the Hesperian fruit. It is carried to the Queen—who immediately feels that the spell which gave her the assumed shape in which she had ensnared the Monarch in, the meshes of love was now dissolved. Instantly her features enlarge—huge tusks project from her mouth and she stands confessed before the King in all her natural deformity.

The King aghast at the sight calls on PHRA-ROT for assistance, who touches the *Yak* with one end of the enchanted rod—and by thus killing her enables the twelve Princesses to regain their places in the palace, together with *their eyes* which PHRA-ROT replaces in the sockets and heals up with one of the drugs brought with him.

However extravagant or puerile this story is, it still affords traces of the prevalent ideas of the people amongst whom it originated—and it has seemingly been derived from Indian legends.

Nang Champa-thang, or the Princess of the golden champa flower. This Princess finds an alligator's egg which she keeps until it is hatched. The alligator grows large, and then escapes to the river, and afterwards distresses the peasants, killing and devouring numbers. The people inform the King of the country that the animal will not leave the river unless he sacrifices his daughter to appease it. To save his people the King orders the Princess to descend to the bank of the river. She takes with her a favorite cat *Nang-wila*, and entices the animal on shore, which follows her beyond her father's territory. Here she plunges into a lake and is received into the cup of a lotus. The alligator pursuing falls on the spikes of the huge flower and is killed. The cat dissuades the Princess from returning home after the cruelty shewn towards her. She is caught by CHANG THAU SINGHON YAKSA, a *Raksha*, who adopts her as his daughter. PHRA CHAIYA CHET, King of a neighbouring territory, having gone upon a hunting expedition gives chase to a golden deer which crosses his path. This deer is INDRA in disguise, who leads the King to the *Yaks* palace where he disappears, and as usual, a love scene ensues, which ends in the Princess returning with the King to his city. The Queen of the latter becomes jealous and falsely accuses her rival of having been brought to bed of a log of wood:—matters are however amicably adjusted.

Lok suà kho—The young tiger and bull. LEYDEN notices this as an account of the friendship which existed betwixt a tiger and bull, and of their being afterwards changed into men by a *Rishi*.

Phra phim Sawan—History of a King of this name, and his Queen NANG SANG SURITA.

Phria Phali, and *Sukrip*, or the adventures of BALI and SURIYA.

Thau kroong Son—History of a *Raksha* who stole a Princess.

Khun phen relates the adventures of the famous Siamese general of that name. His wars with *Laos* and other states. He leads into captivity, NANG SA-E FAA “the princess of the jewel necklace,” daughter of the King of *Laos*—who is given in marriage to the general’s son. He also surprises the prince of *Sokkothai* (the latter now an integral province of Siam) and carries off his daughter NANG KAO KRIYA—lit. princess of the inestimable diamond of *Prangi*.

Trei Wong—History of a prince who caught a white elephant.

Chein-narāt.

Phrā-Photisat—History of one of the incarnations of *Buddha*.

So-thin.

Hāe-sang—LEYDEN observes that this book relates the adventures of the Prince, “who was born in a shank or shell and remained in it until maturity.” The Prince however came into the world, only *along with* a shank shell. He is exposed in the forest, is miraculously preserved, is adopted by a chief of the *Nāgas*, or snakes. The THEWALDAS, or DEWAS send him afterwards in a gold ship into the regions of the *Rakshas*, a seven days passage beneath a mountain. He returns and goes through many adventures.

Sang sin Chai, or history of a prince who came into the world along with a shank shell and a bow and arrow. He travels into the country of the *Rakshas* in search of his aunt KE SAN SAMUNTA, who had been carried away by evil genii. His battles with them are related, the death of the *Yaks*—and his visiting the Prince of the *Nāgas* in his palace beneath the waters. Here he plays a game of *chess* with the prince; the stakes are the shank with the bow and arrows on the one hand, and the country of the *Nāgas* on the other. The prince loses. SANG SIN CHAI

wishes him to give his wife in lieu of his kingdom. This he refuses. The former draws the bow and sends an arrow forth which instantly assumes the form of *Garuda* or *Khrut*, the terror of the snake tribe. The bird tries to pounce on the prince, who however makes his escape. SANG SIN CHAI then carries off NANG SUPHAN, the Snake Queen.

Waranut and *Wāranet*—The history of two twin brothers.

Nang Oothai—History of a princess of the *Nāgas*.

Maha Chinok is derived from the Bali history of a prince, one of the Avatārs of *Buddha*.

Mlithang—History of a *Yak* princess.

Nang on.

Wārāche-iin.

PROSE.

Prose is amongst the Siamese confined almost entirely to treatises on Law and Physic, and to writings connected with the common details of business.

They are exceedingly methodical and tedious in their epistolary style. And when the correspondence is of a political nature, each successive letter minutely records the substance of all the preceding ones and of such conferences as may have taken place.

They have a few fables in prose.

NANG CHAMPA-THANG, or the Princess of the golden *champa* flower.

POETRY AND MUSIC.

It would be foreign to the present purpose were any attempt here made to compare Indo-Chinese poetry with that of the more western world. It will be sufficient to exhibit such extracts from the most approved Siamese poetical works as may allow the reader an opportunity of drawing his own inferences respecting the real rank which they are entitled to hold. The late Dr. FINLAYSON who accompanied Mr. CRAWFORD's mission to Siam very correctly observes that the vocal music of the Siamese is plaintive and the instrumental lively, playful, soft and sweet. The few

Siamese airs which accompany this paper were after a great deal of trouble written out for me by a well known Malayan proficient of Penang named PRIMUS (since dead), assisted by Siamese musicians. Mr. CRAWFORD I believe has observed that Siamese music is pitched on a key unknown to barbarous nations.

The groundwork of the *Thai* prosodial system seems to me to be that of the Sanscrit, although it has been modified in some measure by the peculiar structure of the new medium to which it has been adapted. Such a system could not fail to undergo a change when forced from the service of an attenuated syllabic into that of a monosyllabic language. M. De L. LOUBERE in his historical relation of Siam considered that if the poetry of a language (*) consisting of monosyllables, and full of accented vowels and compound diphthongs, consisted not in rhyme, he could not comprehend how it could consist in quantity as did the Greek and Latin poems.

The *Thai* language is not exactly in this predicament, for it contains an inexhaustible source from which dissyllables and compound words may be drawn, namely, the *Bali*; but, granting that such an advantage did not exist, the Siamese language is competent to yield poetry without rhyme, and that by an artifice combining the quantity employed by the Greek and Latin poets (who pronounced their words either in a high, low or middle tone, or in tones intermediate to these by an union of the high and low) with the accentual system of the English. For as the *Thai* language is pronounced according to a nearly invariable scheme of long and short vowels, and is assisted by a powerful body of tones and accents, it is clear that it must be free from any uncommon restraint of the nature alluded to.

If again verse consists ' chiefly in the arrangement of the syllables ' into feet, and the proper and harmonious distribution of the pauses by ' means of which the recurrence or rather identity in respect of certain ' qualities of the lines or stanzas, of which the poem is composed,

* He here treats of Siamese language.

'enables the ear, to distinguish the close of each series of feet, and to 'anticipate that close at stated intervals,' then is the *Thai* language perfectly capable of such a combination. The *Thai* poetry is so supplied with rhythm that it might and frequently does exist without rhyme.

There are two prominent styles in the poetic works of this language—the epic* and the dramatic.

The greatest proportion of the *Nangsu So-wt*, or heroic poems, resemble the *Cheritras* of India. They are not confined to one species of measure, as shall be shewn.

The unities are not often much attended to—and the generally diffuse style of their works is unfavorable to the action.

As most of the different sorts of metre used in their poetical works consist of a great many feet, there is an opportunity afforded of correcting the consequent heaviness, by a proper distribution of the pauses, or the *Yút hai chai* as they are termed. These most commonly divide the lines into two equal parts, excepting when they approach to the hexameter, when two or more pauses in a line are required for the melody. A word is very rarely divided by a pause—an advantage, if not a beauty, peculiar to the monosyllabic system. The sense too is seldom disjoined to assist in the movement of the feet.

There appears to be no cæsural pause where the preceding syllable is long. The last word of a verse, or of a stanza is usually pronounced in a lengthened tone—and there is no arbitrary cadence† observed. This prolongation of the tone in some instances appears to supply the want of a long syllable, although it certainly is attended with the disadvantage of increasing the chime. The capital accent is in most cases laid upon the word immediately preceding the cæsure. Some strongly accented or intonated syllables are short by rule—thus *Phră*. It requires a strict attention to the verse to distinguish in many cases the vowels u, ä, e, ai.

* Called *Nithan*—or *Niyai* and *rú-ang rêu*.

† Long bot.

The prevailing tone in which the Heroic or Epic poems are recited and read is high; but there is too much chiming in the whole to please an European ear.

Although the accent may fall on a consonant, the word in which it occurs is short under any circumstance, if its chief vowel be short.

THE BOT-RANG OR DRAMA.

The Siamese have attained to a considerable degree of perfection in dramatic exhibitions—and are in this respect envied by their neighbours the *Barmans*, *Laos* and *Cambojans*, who all employ Siamese actors when they can be got.

The *Bot-rāng* may be translated a melo-dramatic opera. The subjects are taken from their romantic histories. They are acted on many occasions of ceremony and at the great festivals—and the performance of one piece will sometimes last for ten days. Princes have a hall appropriated for such public exhibitions—but temporary sheds are most commonly erected with stages inside for the actors, when the populace are to be gratified. The *Lok lo* or actors are not always speakers; for it sometimes happens that they have only to adapt their gesticulations to what is spoken by the prompters, and so well is this conducted that the deception is not easily discovered at the distance where the spectators stand: nor was I aware of it until an attendant pointed it out to me.

• A chorus of twelve or more persons, and aided by a full band of music attends. The female characters are generally represented by boys in women's attire. The dresses are rich and becoming, and the dances graceful and easy, surpassing in every respect the shuffling of the feet, and frequently distortion of the body exhibited in the Indian natch—and which is only supportable when it shews off to every advantage the fine shapes and handsome features of the Hindu female votaries of *Kāmdēo*.

The music would be very pleasing were one or two of the wind instruments laid aside, especially the *Pi chanai*, a harsh sort of hautboy..

The *Sticcado*, composed of a number of metallic bowls disposed on a circular frame of bamboo which are beaten by a muffled stick, is an instrument of considerable compass.

The *Bot-rāng* employs every variety of Siamese measure—and the greatest attention has been paid to suit the language to the actions, feelings or subjects displayed. To each style also distinct and apposite musical airs are appropriated. These airs are not all of Siamese origin :—thus there is the *Laŭ* or *Laos* air, the *Lakhān* or *Ligor*, and the *Mon* or *Pegu-an* airs. The music, vocal and instrumental, of the Siamese is more pleasing, because more natural than that of the Chinese. A Chinese when singing strains his voice, pitching it at so high a key at the outset, that forced and unnatural tones must be afterwards resorted to ; and as if aware of its effects, he immediately rings a brazen peal from deafening instruments, which at once and without further comment convinces a foreigner that he is as far behind many Asiatic nations in harmonic feeling, polish and taste, as he is superior to most of these in many of the acts most conducive to public prosperity and to private convenience and luxury. The Siamese seem to have no idea of written music : so that in reading one of their operas or dramas much of the effect which a knowledge and use of them would produce is lost on a stranger. Above each particular stanza or chapter the name of the air to be used is noted.

Amongst the other kinds of *Thai* composition are the *Mú phátkan*—a sort of heroic verse depending more on the order of the syllables (called *Kham-tí tâng*.) than on rhyme or *Klān*. This kind is generally used in sacred works. They have likewise *Phlèng* or lyric verses or songs, *Plengna* pastorals, *Plengo* or elegiac verses—and *Plengot* or lamentations. The note below* will shew that the *Thai* are a people who delight in poetry

* *Nangsu so-dt*, ... Romance—history.
Bôt rāng, Dramatic opera.
Ni than, } Epic or heroic composition.
Ni yai, }
Ru-ang rau, ... }

Phôt thām toa, ... } Tropes—figures.
 — *o-at toa*, ... } Allegory-fables.
 — *yok toa*, ... }
 — *chom*, Metaphor—similitude.
Khā nung, } Division of a subject.
Kdān nung, } Unities.

—the birthright of all rude people, and the elegant refiner of the mind in polished life—and that they have improved what nature has bestowed by confining it within established rules.

Their musical instruments are well enough adapted to their style of composition. A list of them will be found at the end of this paper.

History of NARINTHOM PHOMI and his queen KAPPHA.

Bot-Nangsu So-at or Yani.

In this we find verses of four lines each, the latter having alternately five and six words or syllables. Metre is not essential to this species of verse at the close of each line; but the last word in the first line rhymes with that which immediately precedes the cæsure in the second—while the last words of the second and third line rhyme together. It may appear affectation to make use in a disquisition on the poetry of a rude nation, of the prosodial terms applied to Greek and Latin poetry, but without their adoption it would be impossible to afford the means of comparing the Siamese system of prosody with that of other Asiatic nations.

The order of the feet in the four first lines is thus—

1st line, Trocheus—Amphimacer.	υ — || υ υ —
2d ditto, Bacchius—Dactyl.	υ υ — || υ υ υ
3d ditto, Spondee—Amphibrach.	— — || υ υ υ
4th ditto, Amphimacer—Dactyl.	— υ — || — υ υ

<i>Bôt</i> ,	{ A chapter—a stanza— also poetry—story.	<i>Long bot</i> ,	Close of a verse.
<i>Kham</i> ,	Word—sentence.	<i>Plai wak</i> ,	Last word of a line.
<i>Wak</i> ,	{ Line—or member of a sentence.	<i>Khrúng bot</i> ,	Hemistic.
<i>Khân</i> ,	Rhyme.	<i>Sáng wak</i> ,	Distich.
<i>Klân mai phat</i> <i>han</i> ,	{ Verse—depending on quantity.	<i>Kham yai</i> ,	Length of syllables.
<i>Kham khlong</i> , ...	An acrostic.	— <i>Sân</i> ,	Quantity.
<i>Sopha</i> ,	{ Measured composition used for religious books.	<i>Mütü</i> ,	Power of vowel sounds.
<i>Khún bot</i> ,	{ March of the feet of a line.	<i>Tihai nak</i> ,	Tones—in the key.
		<i>Hai bau</i> ,	Tone and cadence.

The following is a quotation from the above book.—The air is *Yanā*

VERSE 1ST.

Mũa năn || *năung khăp phă*
făng Rũa-chăa || *krăp lŏng phlăn*
Phuăn klau || *chău chām thăn*
mĩ rāk nĩ || *tăam pră ōng.*

VERSE 2D.

Mên Phră đư || *Sing dai*
chđi mĩa sđi || *thĩ pră-rŏng*
Mai khđt-sđ-thđ || *chai plong*
tang trong || *tā Răchđ*

‘The Princess KHAPPHAA respectfully addressed his majesty in these words. Your highness of a liberal and munificent disposition, to which your devoted wife is ever ready to pay homage—and she is watchful to regulate her whole conduct so as to render it agreeable to you. Should your generous mind be deprived of the means of performing liberal actions, it shall be my study to be instrumental in devising others. Can you doubt that she who would sell herself into slavery to assist you, were your highness in distress, does not sympathize in all that happens to you; through this life and in all future states of existence my services and duties will be paid to you alone.’

The following quotation from the same work is in another measure to the *Surang khanang* air, and in which spondees predominate. It is an irregular one.*

1.

Mũa năn || *Běnthă phrăam*
khăn dai || *făng khwăam*
thăc khăm || *phră yăa*
phrăam thău || *khău păi**
khaithên || *rđi [chđ] năi*
sôm đêl || *chđ Rũa-chăa*
chăn chđm || *yin đĩ*

2.

Thău o năp || *đư thăng*
phăn núng † || *dōc păng*
thăn nư-a || *kē sĩ*
ăk mẩu || *yún hăi*
thăun thăi || *yin đĩ*
lō thăo || *kō sĩ*
răp phlăn || *thăn chăi*

[INDRA, having taken the form of a Brahman, approaches the King and asks for 1000 pieces of money.]

1.—“When the disguised INDRA heard the kind words addressed to him by His Majesty, he approached the throne. The monarch rejoiced at the occasion afforded of bestowing charity on so holy a person.

2.—“He immediately counted out 1000 pieces of gold, and after having placed them on the crown of his head, he delivered them into the hands of the Brahman.”

* *ai* is a short vowel compound, which is here long by position.

† In the original the accent is laid on the consonant, making the vowel short, but the time is equal to a long syllable.

Chăbăng.—[16 Syllables].

1 Tro : Pyr : Spond : *mũa năn* || *sôm-dết* [*cha*] *chăm ăă*.

2 Pyr : Iamb; *pen thũk* || [*kha*] *ram khăăm*

3 Pyr : Pyr : Anapæ : ... *chăk khŕni* || *jăng thăn* | *thet sả nă*

2

1 Pyr : Iamb : Anap : *dêchă* || *phŕa bâu* | *ra meēt tăă*

2 Tro : Iamb; *răn pải* || *mẻ chũũ*

3 Iamb : Tribrach : *thũng ăăt* || *ămmărin* | *kô sĭ*

3

Pyr : Tribr : Iam : *thok chăn* || *ămmărin* | *ũũ mũ*

Spon : Spon : *ăăt thũũ* || *kô sĭ*

Spon : Spon : *răn khũũ* || *sĭn lăũũ*

4

Tro : Pyr ; Iamb. *mũa năn* || *sông thăn* | *phăn tăă*

Spond : Iamb. *săng lăũũ* || *thĭp măũũ*

Iamb : Spond ; Iamb. . . *hễn thauũ* || *phô sũũng* | *sôm phăũũ*

“ When His Majesty rapturously listened to religious recitations, his soul was purified, and INDRA became instantly apprised of it by the increase of the heat in his mansion.

“ All his resplendent abodes glared with unwonted fire. The God with the thousand eyes looked down to the earth, and rejoiced to observe the King gradually approaching, by the efficacy of austerities and charitable deeds, the enviable condition of a Buddha.”

The next verses from the same are also in the *Chabang* of 16 words to a verse.

1.

mũ-ă năn || *Sôm-dết* | [*cha**] *phômĭ*

kũp nănq || *thēwĭ*

khăũ pải || *năi mōo-ũng—măhă Phrăũũm*

2.

Phŕă chăũ || *thăũũ chũng răng thăũũm*

wă thăũũ || *măhăũ Phrăũũm*

Thăi k, hăũũ || *wăi chăt—rũ năũũ*

* *Cha* is hardly pronounced in the recitation.

3.

mīa Phrām || rāng thām—āk mām
wā thām || chāk pēn | khās
khā thām mām nōe thām dūi

[King NARINTHOM impelled by strong devotion resigns the government of his country to INDRA disguised.

‘He then wanders with his Queen into the forests—and here it is that INDRA having appeared again in likeness of the Brahman desires to return the gold, which gave his Queen an opportunity as appears in a previous quotation, of displaying her devotion to her Lord.]

“The King having reached the dominions of the *Maha Brahma* exclaimed, on seeing two of its inhabitants—O Hindu. If you wish to purchase slaves take us. The wife of the Hindu enquired what price they set upon their persons.”

The following is a specimen of a measure generally found in poetry, consisting of twenty-eight stanzas or verses of seven lines each—(marked 28 syllables.)

1.

Mūa nan || phō bān
fāng khruk || thā chām
krūn kōrt || sākro thām
thāo chūng || wāu lām
phō thām || phruk thām
thām ēn—||-lū khām
yāu dūi || fōon fūi

2.

thān khāng || ā chām
khām lām || khāng thām
phrā nām || lūa chai
bat nī || phruk thām
phā aū || khām pāi
chāi pēn || khā thāi
khām thāng || thām nām

‘The King mildly replied to the harsh expressions of the enraged devotee—O Sir, I beseech you to be calm. It is so long since you left the place, that the circumstance escaped my memory. But now you may have my services in lieu of the debt which I owe to you.’

In this species, the first and the second lines rhyme together—the word preceding the pause in the third generally agrees in metre with the last word of the second line—the third and fifth and sixth rhyme together—as do the fourth and sixth. The verses consist of four words each, and here we have the dissyllable *endu* divided by the cesure.

Phildāp—Elegiac—Plaintive of 28 Syllables.

Long syllables prevail in this style. The 1st and 2d lines chime—as do the 3d and 6th. The last word of the 4th chimes with the 2d of the 5th.

In the last stanza an attempt is made to assimilate the sound to the sense, thus *rin rin*—the dropping of tears—and *klīng klū-āk su-āk dīn*—writhing and rolling on the ground. .

1.

Tro: Imab, *mā nān* || *thē wī*
 — — — Amph: *nāng mǎng* || *rú-ǎng sī*
 • Dact: Bacc: ... *thō-ǎn thōt* || *sā mǎut trǎu*
 Troch: Iamb:... *Nāng chēp* || *ōothān*
 Pyr: ... *rān rān* || *khān mǎu*
 hēn mǎu || *-ǎnīt chǎu*
 nān h,hrāng || *khāng dīn*

2.

yōk kǎn || *ūm thān*
snōg sǎn || *kē nāng*
nām tǎu || *rīn rīn*
nāng chēp || *ū thān*
lōm nān || *klāng thāng*
klīng klū-āk || *sū-āk dīn*
kīn te || *nām tǎu*.

• As the beautiful Princess lay pierced with anguish on the edge of the road, the hearts of the spectators were rent by compassion. Now she endeavoured to support her tender frame with her hands, while tears, as if apparently to quench the thirst produced by pain, dropped fresh from her eyes, and now writhing and rolling on the ground, she excited the deepest sympathy of beholders.

The above is an accouchement, rather a curious subject for poetry, but the Siamese have no idea of any description of this nature being indelicate.

Rǎp.

Is a softly flowing strain—adapted to the following measure in the *Narinhom*—[28 syllables.]

In the following quotation it may be well observed, how the prolongation of a short vowel at the end of a line supplies the place of a long one.

1.

• ^{ORDER}
 Dact; Spond. *mǎ nān** || *Rāchǎu*
 Dact: Iamb. *chēng nǎi* || *pānyǎu*
 Spond: Iamb. *rō t,hē* || *nē chǎu*
 Spond: Pyr. *tēng lēn* || *sēt sǎp*
 Pyr: Amphibr: ... *rǎ dǎp* || *dō-ēi wǎi*

2.

Iamb. Anapæs: *Sō-ǎn nǎng* || *mǎhē-sī*
 Diamb: ... *khǎp pǎa* || *thē wī*
 Spond. Spond. *mī sī* || *sō-phǎ*
 ḡc. ḡc.

‡ In this and several other instances the Siamese overlook the final letter. This ought else to have been a Dactyl—and in such words as *ro-ung-moo-ung*, the short vowel is passed rapidly over and the stress either on the diphthong or final consonant.

Dact : Spond. . . *khāu chāk* || *klāk,hlāi*

Iamb : Spond. ... *nāi chāu* || *wē-lāi*

“Bent on devoting his life to religious duties, His Majesty prepared to abdicate his throne. Having accomplished this design, he ascended the diamond chariot, graced by the presence of the accomplished Queen, resplendent with jewels—and proceeded to the place where the ceremony was to take effect.”

The following is a specimen too of the *Ya-ni* air, and is extracted from the dramatic poem of *Waranūt* and *Waranet* :

1.

Thāu mī || *ban chà trāt*
ūm rūt || *sāng lē-ō* | *thāu nān*
Nādēt (cha) || *chāuk kū-ē* | *sūwān*
pai yāng || *rōng kē-ō* | *ūachū*

2.

mūu thān || *hēn sāng chāu*
kā chūn chom || *thī rōm yān*
dō-ēi chū pēu || *yāng mu-ūng fūā*
mingmūu chāu || *sām rūan chāi*

3.

fat wāt mūu || *ming kēō*
hēn Wāranēt || *phō sōng chāi*
sāng nāng || *chom prū phrūi*
sām rūan chāi || *phī rōm yūā*

“*Waranet* is desirous of making a trip to *Tawatingsa*, (*trayatrimsa*) the heaven in which his father who is a *Thewa*, or happy spirit, dwells.

His Majesty descending from his brilliant Palace, went to the place where the golden Pegasus stood, prepared for his flight to the celestial regions. The glorious horse of the sky, betrayed extravagant marks of joy on perceiving the princely burden he was to bear—and his breast dilated with pride and satisfaction, when his Majesty and his beauteous Queen approached.”

Nangkri an air, [28 syllables to a verse.]

The example which follows has been extracted from the Romance called *Narinthom*—and is nearly the same measure as several preceding ones :

sūn rāt || (*cha*) *leēn lāi*
chāuk chon || (*lu*) *thā rāi*

tāam mā- || rā khāa laì
hēn tōn || Phutsāa
mā chom || phī rōm pāi
tōk dōk || tōk nāi
khāa khāut || dūut sūdāa

“NARINTHOM and his Queen found during their journey an inviting *Phutsāa* tree, (*figus Indicus* or rather *pipul*,) which had shed heaps of its purple fruit on the ground. The King expressed, to his amiable consort, his pleasure at the sight—observing also that he would climb the tree and pluck some of the ripest for his beloved.”

A measure of seven lines to the *Yesunta* air.

Of this measure an example may be taken from the Historical Romance called *Wārache-ūn*.

1.

bāt nān || wā-rā-chēe-ūn.
āut rāi || phūn rāi wān chēt chōot chān
heu thūa || thē wān trāi troon sūa

2.

rān rēng || khēng hā dāng pēn nūk nūa
rān chīt dōet dēchāa
hēng chāyāa || chōi nūk thūng

3.

chūng Iuthā || chāu thāu rām-phūng
mānōt phō dūi khūi nūk thūg
āut tā māu chūng kūt āsā-cha

“WARACHE-UN tired of a long residence in one of the heavenly mansions, was anxious to visit the earth. His couch became hot, hard and comfortless—and his heart burned within him, when he brought to recollection his family, which wandered about on the earth.”

Sephā.

In the *Rū-ang* or *Cheritra* called *Khūn Chaung* and *Khūn Phōn*, or a history of these two persons, who were courtiers to PHIRÁPHIAN WÁ-Á, a King of Siam, about 400 years ago, is described a contest betwixt the two former, who should have *Nan Wan thāng*, a celebrated beauty, to wife. After a series of stratagems neither obtained her—as the King foreseeing that the ruin of his country would be the consequence of these civil broils, directed

the object of their quarrel to be put to death. The father of the unfortunate girl eventually procures a pardon for her, but arriving too late at the place of execution, an opportunity is afforded for the author to expatiate on the melancholy result. In one of the first stanzas we find *Khra thí năn*.

- Iamp. Anapæst. 1 *Khôn Phên* || *sên sả thươn*
 Troch : Dactyl. 2 *đai făng* || *kā nă rāk*
 Amphim : Troch : Troch : 3 *nă chă khưi* || *chōp phāk* || *tũm khwăn*
 Tro : Tro : Tro : Tro : Tribrach, 4 *sô sả-ngi-ăm* || *chê-ăm tởả* || *chăn thuk ăn*
 Tro : Pyr : Spond. Anap. 5 *châu rằm* || *phả-răn-ău* || *mẫu* || *nă ẻn-ử*
 6 *sôm pển* || *lôk thươn* || *Sôkhăthăi*
 7 *nữ sông sươn chử* || *đẻi răikhô*
 8 *chăi đai* || *đau* || *rô-ăm rāk rô-ăm rô*

"The illustrious KHÔN PHÊN was overcome with love on hearing these words from the mouth of that beautiful one, and delicately encircling her neck with his arm and expressing his desire to imprint a kiss on her lips, praised her for her prudence, humility and dignified conduct, proofs of her being a daughter of SOKKATHAI, adding that his affections were stronger since her's were not yet engaged to another.

The Lady is visited by KHÔN PHÊN, repulses a little unbecoming ardor on his part, and by appropriate expostulation.

Meantime the princess was alarmed by KHÔN PHÊN attempting to clasp her to his breast. "Refrain my Lord, she said, and do not give me room to believe that your generous offer of ransom has only been a snare laid for my ruin. Having rescued me from danger, and bound me to you in gratitude, would you tarnish your fame by improper conduct. Do you suppose that I can suffer an insult, or that I can admit of your addresses without the knowledge of my father, who impressed on my mind the right line of behaviour towards your sex, and strictly prohibited me from following my own inclinations. Can a blessing accompany my union with you, unless it shall be with the consent of my parents. They have promised to approve of my choice. Be prudent therefore I beseech you."

Khamphak.

The following passage to which this air is adopted, has been extracted from the *Ramakeyem* or *Ramáyana* which contains great variety of metre.

- 1 *Phră sết chă phư ẩng* || *krư-ẩng prăđáp sđng pră thắp* || *đẻi phôn lả phưi năn*
 2 *phră phră phưk* || *phră phô thăn*
 3 *chăm lư-ẩng kư lư-ẩp* || *nữ yẩnết phlăn*

2.

1 *chǎng lē* || *hēn nō-ăn lǎ hōng* || *ăn sōng ǔng-khā wilā wān*

2 *phrǎ phǎk chāu phē-ăng chǎn*

3 *chēm chēng* || *chām rūt khūi*

3.

1 *mū-an nǎng* || *sī dūū chāu ǔ phū yǎchāi*

2 *mā kǔ-ē kūt* || *ǎ-nūāt nāi*

3 *thi rīm thāa* || *thāu thū lōng sōng*

PHRÁ RAM or RAMA, is the hero in this piece, as he is in the original Hindu romance *Thots-akan* or *Rávana*, tyrant of Ceylon, and a *Yak* or *rakhsa* carries RAM's wife off. One day the king who is inconsolable at her loss, descends to the bank of the river to bathe.

"When the king had reached the brink of the stream, and had delivered his upper garments and ornaments into the hands of his attendants he was about to plunge into the water, when he observed a corpse floating down, the shape and features of which exactly resembled those of his queen. Lovely were her features even in death, resplendent as the moon when she casts her radiance from a full orb.

Distracted at the sight, the King exclaimed, O form of my long cherished, now lost SITA-DEVI, what evil destiny has thrown thy remains on the white sand in presence of thy former lord."

Thus did BENG YAK VI by spells deceive the king by assuming the likeness of his queen, and check for a time the ardor with which he sought to rescue her from the *Yak*."

HONLAMAN or HANUMÁN endeavours to undeceive the king, sagaciously observing, that there must be something unnatural in the circumstance, because the tide was then flowing and the body came down against the flood. He therefore advises His Majesty to burn the body. The experiment is tried, when the *Yak* or *rakhsa* who had assumed the likeness of SITADEVI instantly resumed her own form and vanished.

On another occasion the King having returned from a battle which he had been obliged to fight with his father-in-law THÁU KROONG PHÁÁN, is met by a band of the maids of honor or attendants upon his Queen, who chant the following strain while preceding him to his palace.

Rāngot—Air.

Principal, *Ō! wā phrǎ yāt* || *yāu wǎ rūt*

Chorus, *mē chām wǎ-rǎ-nāt* || *sūnchāa*

*Phat Chăă.**Laudatory.*—The singers proceed :

Like diadems of inestimable value—are your noble persons. The pinnacles of the State—the rulers of men, props of the Empire—and the massive towering pillars amongst Princes.

Long Song.

“Descending to the Bath.”

The Stanza from which we are now to quote consists of 16 verses in couplets, in all 118 syllables. The order of the last is varied, being alternately 9+7 or 9+8, or 8+6, or 7+7, 7+8, 9+7, 7+9, 8+8, 8+9.

Pră thum thung || *prōi lă-ang* || *wāi rī rīn*

Iōp lai mōn thūn || *khal sī*

mūi māng phang sin || *thangin sī*

sū khōn thūm mūi || *tră lōpong (khă)*

“The pure water fell in gentle showers from the golden lotus bath—respecting his majesty—rich perfumes were then sprinkled over him—and he came forth beaming like the sun.”

Sala būrong.

This air is coupled with the following verse descriptive of the ceremony of consulting a soothsayer previous to THOTSAMOK receiving the crown which his father wore.

[*dā nē*] *dā rūk kōnthān hăi būk* || *bai sī khwān*

Pūrohittā kū chut thī-ān || *sō-wān (na)*

tēt wēn kō || *ān-ō-lāi*

yōk khūn khūm rōp || *chōp sī-ān*

sōng wē-ān tē sāl pai khwāi

“The *Pūrohita* soon appears: and now, he exclaims, is the time propitious—haste to bring forth the offerings,* and let us light the oblationary candles and diamond tapers.† These were speedily brought and carried in procession around the King.”

* Fruits and other eatables.

† These tapers are stuck around the edge of a large glass or gold plate.

Răi—Tanau.

“The *Tennasserim Air*”—adapted to verses thus reckoned 8+8 syllables 7+8, 8+9, 7+10, 8+9, 8+9.

Scanned—1 Iam—Anapæst—Anapæst.

2 Spond—Anap—Tribach.

3 Iamb—Iamb—Dactyl.

4 Iamb—Anphibr.—Bacchic.

In the same opera UNNARŪT, the king, thus addresses his consort—

To you I have ever been, and shown myself to be, ardently attached. Did I not for your sake leave my family and country behind? Time has glided delightfully and unperceived away in your society, while an anxious and aged parent has been long lamenting in vain the absence of her son; even now she is overwhelmed with a thousand cruel doubts and apprehensions on my account; in the excess of her grief she beats her breast and, if not speedily relieved by my presence, will die of despair and leave me to fruitless remorse.

The queen makes a dutiful reply to this speech when again—

The divine and majestic UNNARŪT, ravished with the delicate and affectionate sentiments expressed by the Queen, embraced her and said—“You are the jewel on which my affections rest, the sanctuary of my love, the diamond pupil of my eye. Heaven is witness to the truth of what I have declared.”

The Queen's heart felt at this speech, as if it had been plunged into the water of life; a delicious coolness succeeded—accompanied by a multitude of blissful thoughts. With uplifted hands she besought his Majesty to allow her in the meantime to return to her mother's house.

O! răi.

nō-ăn năung ăsău || mǎu rǎi

hěnoŋ som-det (cha) || phra chon (hă) nī

sōkī khro-ăn khrăk || rām phān

hăi sŏng sǎun sǎlôt || răt (thot) chit (tră)

khăt yăum mi yōk || lěŏ sōk sǎn

When the graceful USA beheld her mother (by adoption,) she gave a loose to her ardent affection in words accompanied by tears—lamenting in terms of bitter grief the approaching separation.

O! Lau—Laos Air.

chom năng wāi-yŭ-kă mǎrăi

ŭng rôt phăchă năt phră Bútri

thēwī khāē khālāi sōhā

chūng mī wā chā ǎn sun thōn

dō-ǎng sūmān mē yat sūnēhuū

toā chāu chā chāk māndū

pai pēn bārī-chā Phrasong rit-(tha)

WAIYAKA felt somewhat consoled by the affectionate expressions of her (adopted) daughter—and in return gave her some good advice for her future conduct in the married state. She then deplored the unavoidable separation she must sustain from her beloved child—who was going to become the wife of PHRA UNARŪT, (PHRA SONGRIT.)

Yani manora

is a different strain from the *yani nangsu* so-at before noticed. It occurs in UNNARŪT,—

kēn phōn chaturōng || khā oṅg āūt

pēn kāng phāyū-kū būūt || (tha) krā bō-an yai, &c. &c.

The General issued instructions for the organising and assembling of the Army, its materiel and followers—also the elephants—with gold embroidered housings, and the horse under their respective commanders, bold and swift as lions.

O ! pi.

This air is played on a sort of clarionet—and is adapted to a stanza in which the Princess USA is seated on a *diamond* throne, beside her lord and king—she addresses him in poetry, praising him, and expressing her readiness to accompany him to the diamond country of *Longka* (Lanca or Ceylon)—*pai sathādn krung kēo nā Longka.*

Mōn Plén—The Peguan Air.—*Long song*—The Bathing. occurs in the same Drama adapted to a *wak* or stanza of eleven couplets, descriptive of their Majesties' enjoyment of the cold bath.

Rāng thon

is another applied to a stanza of twelve couplets describing the royal carriage with its curving poles (inwards and high above the heads of the horses) surmounted with flags.*

Lō Phamă.—The Burman Air.

đũn thăn ưũi wãng sĩ khũ rết
khũn khết hoci thũn ỉn hũn phũũ
sũn rũn rũn chũn chũm phĩrũm yũũ
mũũ bũn rớt thũũ thũng sũngong (khũ)

They were carried along the narrow pass—and over the various impediments. The august pair were delighted with their excursion in the chariot.

Chom Dong.

I select the following passage adapted to this air, because it shews that the Siamese have some feeling of what constitutes beauty in landscape.

khũn khũn lũm nũũ || phũũũ xết
thũt phũũ nết chũm chũn || sũng khũn
lũũũ yũt sũng yũ-ũm || ăm phũũ
mũ chũ ngũn ngũ-ũm ỉ hũũ || sĩ lũ lũũ
bũng pũn hũũ hũ-ũ || phũ-ũ phũn
chũng chũng lốt lũn || chũn chũi

§c. &c.

“UNNARIT pursued his journey through valleys and magnificent forests, and over hills. At every stage of his progress natural beauties rivetted his attention and were sources of delight. Here mighty peaks towering to the sky seemed as if just about to crush by their fall the kingly cavalcade. There precipices disclosed their naked sides variegated by beautiful *strata*. Here a horrid chasm yawned—there a narrow dell invited to repose—and now the ranges of mountains receding behind each other displayed a fascinating diversity of light and shade.”

The following verse is accompanied by the air termed

Chũn kẹp dỏh mai—“The Chinese pulling a flower.”

nũng ũũũ yũũũ yũt || sũng sũũũ
đũũ jũũũ mũ thũ rớt || phũt chũũũũũ
nũng khũũũũ thũt || thũũũũ nũũ pũi
hũn tũn ni khũt || sũũ thũng
chũn chũng mũn thũũ || khũũũ yũũ

USA heard the tender speech of her Lord—fraught with love—and sensibility—she turned her head, and he held the golden krot tree,* with its numerous detached stems, and wide spreading branches.

O ! *pñā*—“ The passionate Air.”

kap mīa sīa klai
chow iē rong hai rao
pen tham chow léo kéa mea dū
that chúe ai malúe kūi kūi
tāe treng na ha nūt nūt

The King drove out his chief wife from his kingdom ;
 His other wives asked the cause of his grief,
 And why he regretted losing one who had offended,
 Asking if he was not ashamed to regret of what he had done.
 They then danced before him and used mocking gestures.

Rong malim.

From the Sawannahong.

chom parafong plaa nai wari
nī mū kho khe-ung thī nam lai
kra he thang lāng lī-au thī-un kīn klai
kraho yai plā naakhon

The sportive fishes in the limpid stream glided in pairs near the banks, while shoals of fry sought food in the shallows. The huge *kraho* pursued the *man-featured fish*.

From the Romance of Sawannahong or THE GOLDEN GOOSE.

Air Chīi chai.

CHAO CHUI CHAI sauntered towards a Monastery—while his hands moved about as if he were dancing, his garments hung negligently on his body, trailing on the ground. He then entered the monastery, he had stolen a precious stone. He asked permission to eat along with the Priests. The *Lo-ang* or Priests were then at dinner—and, being so unreasonably intruded on, beat off the affected youth with their fans.

* Banian.

Air *Takle lakhăng*.—"The Alligator drags his tail."
used in *Rāng lakhán*. It is a favorite nursery air in the palace.

nān pui thút me chă klong

nān la mom me cha huai, &c.

Sleep softly my child—in your pendent cradle. Do not cry, my Prince, you will be placed at your mother's breast soon—you have both endured much in leaving your country.—(From NARINTHOM.)

Chút ching.

From the Sawannahong.

khraan maa thúng theo neo wuri

phru phomī prī prem pen nuk năă

plū-ung krū-ung samrap kra sattra

long song khongkha than dai

His Majesty was overcome with joy when he reached the bank of the Ganges—and quickly disencumbering himself of his regalia he bathed in its stream.

Peasants Song.—Air *Lomphat chăi khăi*.

dún phā dún-chau nok khán hún

dún pui khang nai úc

Q. O Father, [ironically] why walk at such a rate with your head erect like a speckled dove—where are you going.

A. Whose voice is that I hear, like that of my beloved wife.

Phlen—Propkai. Lyrical.

Indo-Chinese poets, like those to be found in most partially civilized countries, are fond of extempore contests in verse. The Siamese poetic champions do not wholly rely on their own powers, but invoke, after the manner of both ancient and modern western poets, some guardian deity or muse to inspire them with heavenly fire. These champions are attended by a chorus, consisting of persons of both sexes.

The following is one of the invocations :

Bright deities ! glorious spirits ! Here I invoke your aid with hands uplifted to my head.—Exalted beings !—more durable than the lofty mountain, the axis of the world—high throned in the sky, you behold with contempt all that is in the world or around it—and thou, O ! PHRĀ SONG (a Holy Priest of old,) surpassing mortals in energy and knowledge, come, all and inspire our feeble minds with poetic vigor.

Phleng—The Herdsman's Song.—Air *Phat khwai*.

kep dôk maroe dôk úe
ma rôe te dôk phat pheo
râe leo ma hõe wai dâng wat
nom chau ngân saurân núng klôn dat

She gathers flowers for a garland,
 She strings red and white,
 Then hangs them up behind the monastery,
 Her breasts have not the roundness of youth—
 She is the companion of my wife.

The Courtier's Song.—Air *Sakkrawăă*.*Love Song.—Air *Dāk Sāi*.

dāk sūi chau ú-e *būn phī na-e lěô*
mī dai rô-ūm rīyang kěô *chau sūu so*
dāk ú-e—dāk rāk! *būn phāna-e lěô*
chau mai thak lěô *kā lěô pāi*

O fragment flower of my heart's delight.
 Unfortunate that I am—deprived of thy presence—
 Severed from the jewel—the lovely virgin—
 Lovely flower!—beautiful laurel—
 My evil destiny prevents my approaching you.
 Alas! will you not summon me to your presence—how desperate is my case.

Boat Song.—Air *Phleng rúă*.

rāi ūc ! rāi chang
chā rôp kân tãi sūă lěô doi rāi rúă úe, &c. &c.
yo tha phī-doi yo tha pī-doi

O beloved! a hundred catties of gold would not weigh against you. I use all my efforts and beat my boatmen to reach you—but still you fly my presence.

The King's Bargemen's Song.—Air *Hè rú-ă*.

hēm ū-ě kang kân ūm hēo kă kē
Sū yang chūm pha li phī-rom som Samān

* The specimen of this song is wanting in the manuscript. See.

The mighty bird *Garudá*—fled to *Limphalee*—with the Princess *KARÍ*, supporting her all unwilling close to his heart, under his umbrageous wings.

Phleng chacha hong.—A song or lyrical piece in the form of question and reply.

<i>arǎ chǎu hong ư-ê</i>	<i>sō thān rān lǒng ư-ê</i>
<i>khàu đống lǎm lút</i>	<i>so thān rān lǒng ư-ê</i>
<i>khau đống lǎm lút</i>	<i>chǎu phẩ phềng tềng ổng ư-ê</i>
<i>khau nui đống fêk</i>	<i>chau nư-ủn lǎ ẩng thàng ổng ư-ê</i>
<i>khau nui đống fêk</i>	<i>mũ chǎu dãi phồa khêk</i>
<i>sê mǎ plêk || ghô-ủ Thái ư-ê ! hủ-ê ! mũa nằng ư-ê</i>	

The heavenly bird descended in the forest (of *Himāla*) and wandered about.

The Princess was dressed out in elegant attire and painted with the fragrant paste. She went out into the wood—graceful in figure and action.

O my beloved, when you met with the Malay you quickly forgot that I existed.

Harvest Song, sung whilst reaping the rice.—Air, *Phlen kí-au hau*.

wan nĩ rau wǎ cha len
rau cho-ủn kun khamen sira cha len phleng ư-ê
cha au khu-not nãi ma
cha au khu na nãi lau
cha wang kam khuu khăng chauna ư-ê
nui nãi khuu ka ma lên mới
yang te chau dũk prǎ chủ

To-day let us be merry and rejoice like happy reapers. Let us bind the sheaves—and place them on the banks, on the ridges leading through the corn and inclosing the fields—that we may deposit the corn in the granary of the master. Where are the happy reapers, and she who is the fragrant *PHRA CHÓ* flower of my soul, where is she ! And *PÓCHÓ SRAI* (another woman's name,) come along quickly—are you here ? how is it you answer not.

Thǎ yǎe.—An air in *Mahori*—in the Manora Entertainment.

Peasant's Song.—*Thep pha thāng*.

<i>wǎn ư-ê wǎn nĩ pên wǎn</i>	<i>nǎng sũn hỏm sĩ</i>
<i>nũa bắt sĩ chai ư-ê</i>	<i>nǎng sũn mĩ sĩ</i>
<i>thê phẩ thāng nằng dĩ</i>	<i>rủ pên chủ nãi ư-ê</i>
<i>thêpphẩ thāng khāng nằng nĩ mĩ sỏ dĩ</i>	<i>chấp hỏa long thả lui khĩ</i>

hai ăp-pri chai ă-ế
chũu chăp hai dĩ

năng chũ chap-au'hoa phi
hã mãi chũ khũ hi tũĩ ă-ế

THE MAN.—This is the day—the very day—on which fine woollens ought to be worn—I am abashed and ashamed in your presence at being ill-dressed in coloured clothes.

THE WOMAN.—My Brother? You are kind—are you delighted with your woollen clothes? I do not think they become you—let me make use of your head as a mop to sweep away the fowls' dung—that you may never exult again but fall into evil.

THE MAN.—My beloved, your threats if put in practice may produce mischief to your virgin state—(There is a double entendre here not to be explained in this place.)

chaong sũ tin yung ro phlũt
nũk prăũt yang ro phlũng

If the mighty Elephant King of four-footed animals is liable to stumble and fall, in like manner the wisest man is apt to slide into error.

List of the *Piphat Khongwang*

OR

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A full Band consists of

1. *Pee*—Clarionet.
2. *Khlang tou pho tou mea*—Small and large Drums.
3. *Taphon*—Kettle Drums.
4. *Phũng mang*—Small ditto.
5. *Randũt*—Sticcado.
6. *Khongwang*—Musical metal Bowls.
Chũng—Metal Cymbals.
Chũng—Large ditto.
Gong or *Khong*—Gong.
Krap—30 pairs of bamboo Castanets
1½ foot long.

Mahori.

1. *Sũ*—Violincello.
2. *Kachappi*—Harp.

3. *Aramana*—Flat Drum or Tamborine.
4. *Thap Thap*—Drums.
5. *Ching*.
6. *Khlovee*—Flutes.
7. *Krap Phũng*—Short Castanets.
1. *Trẽ*—Trumpet.
2. *Sang*—Small ditto.
3. *Khlang Khũk*—*Tũ pho tũ mea*—used by the King—Drums, Javanese.
4. *Pee Chũwa*—Sort of Clarionet.
Khlang phũ tai—Funereal Drum.
Chũng Kutẽ—A small Gong.
Pee hũ.

Penang, 1829.—Revised 1836.

PART SECOND.

Entertainments, Games and Amusements.

There is nothing which at first sight would appear more strongly demonstrative of the intercourse which at remote æras may have existed betwixt the various people of the earth—or of their physical vigor, and mental energies and sentiments, than a description of their national games and amusements. Here the character is boldly drawn forth and stands in view divested of the shackles of time, or the marks of passing fashion and caprice. Mankind, however, being the child of circumstances, and being moulded into many varieties by the moral and physical agencies which surround him, it may thence be inferred that even the games which with slight modifications pervade nations, widely severed from each other, and dissimilar in habits, are in many, perhaps most, cases the result of some impelling principle common to man in every situation.

The Siamese from being of a lively temperament, and of strong but versatile passions, like other semi-barbarous tribes, are much addicted to gaming, and also to many other less pernicious amusements. The Government checks the unbounded licentiousness to which gaming would lead by licensing gaming houses, where only games of chance may be played. At the great festival called *Wautroot* or *Songkhraan*, (*Sankrānti* of Hindoos,) a general licence is sometimes given to the people to gamble free of duty. The women are said to indulge in the pernicious delusion with equal eagerness as the men. The same passion for playing is found amongst the Burmese.

The universality of the game of Chess need not here be insisted on. The Siamese are alike remarkable with other Asiatics for their clear-headedness at this game; and, were all other proofs of their possessing a considerable share of mental perspicacity removed, this one would redeem them from the charge of being deficient in it.

Mak rook or *Chess*—The *Khoon* or king has with the other pieces, (with exception of the pawns,) the same relative positions as in the English

game. He goes one square in any direction, and takes in any direction. He cannot castle. He is check-mated much in the same manner as in the British game, but a stale-mate makes a *drawn* game.

The *Met* or minister [the queen with us] stands on the right hand of the King, can move two squares straight-forward at the outset—but after the first move he can only go one square at a time, and that diagonally either for advance or retreat.

The *Khōn*, “post or supporter,” is the bishop. His first move is *either* one square forward or diagonally, but at any period of the game he may take the adversary’s piece on the square before him, but not that one which may stand in his rear.

Măă or the horse, is the knight and moves in the same way as the English one.

The *Rooa* or ship is the *Castle* and moves in the same way as the latter.

Bea or “cowries” (shells) are the *pawns*. They are ranged on the third square and move one square at a time, and only one at the outset, and take diagonally. When they reach the adversary’s line of pawns they become *Met* or *ministers* and move accordingly.

The following game was played in my presence by two Siamese :

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. The white Queen’s pawn leads off by moving one square to the front. | 13. Right hand knight to his second square. |
| 2. The black ditto ditto’s pawn ditto ditto. | 14. Queen to her second square. |
| 3. Queen to right hand bishop’s first square. | 15. Right hand bishop to his first square. |
| 4. The adversary does the same. | 16. Queen to her second square. |
| 5. Queen to her second square. | 17. Right hand knight’s pawn one square. |
| 6. Right hand bishop’s pawn one square. | 18. Right hand castle to queen’s square. |
| 7. Ditto ditto knight to queen’s first square. | 19. Left hand knight to king’s second square. |
| 8. The adversary does the same. | 20. Left hand castle one square to front. |
| 9. Right hand knight to right hand bishop’s third square. | 21. Ditto ditto Bishop takes adversary’s queen’s pawn. |
| 10. Left hand bishop one square forward. | 22. Left hand castle to queen’s second square. |
| 11. Queen’s pawn takes adversary’s pawn. | 23. Ditto ditto knight retreats to king’s second square. |
| 12. King’s pawn one square. | 24. Left hand knight to king’s first square. |

25. Left hand bishop to king's second square.
26. Right ditto ditto pawn to his fourth square.
27. Left ditto knight to right hand bishop's third square.
28. King's pawn one square.
29. Left hand bishop one square.
30. Right ditto ditto pawn takes adversary's pawn.
31. Left hand bishop's pawn takes the adversary's pawn.
32. King's pawn takes it in turn.
33. Queen takes the pawn.
34. Queen to bishop's fourth square.
35. Right hand ditto to queen's second square.
36. Left ditto knight to right hand bishop's third square.
37. Left hand castle moves up close to the King.
38. Right hand knight to right hand castle's fourth square.
39. Left hand knight's pawn one square.
- 40.
41. Queen takes queen.
42. Bishop takes queen.
43. Right hand knight to adversary's knight's third square.
44. Left hand castle to left hand bishop's fourth square.
45. Right hand knight's pawn one square.
46. Castle retreats one square.
47. Right hand knight takes adversary's bishop.
48. Knight takes knight.
49. Ditto ditto ditto.
50. Ditto ditto ditto.
51. Right hand bishop to queen's third square.
52. White king is checked by right hand castle.
53. King moves to left hand bishop's second square.
54. Left hand knight to left hand bishop's third square.
55. Left hand knight's pawn one square.
56. Pawn takes pawn.
57. Ditto ditto ditto.
58. Castle moves one square to its right.
59. King moves one square to his left.
60. Left hand castle's pawn one square.
61. Right hand bishop to his king's fourth square.
62. King moves to his bishop's second square.
63. Right hand bishop to adversary's bishop's fourth square.
64. Knight retreats to king's second square.
65. Bishop moves to black queen's third square.
66. Knight returns to bishop's third square.
67. King advances one square.
68. Castles pawn takes pawn.
69. Pawn takes pawn.
70. Knight to queen's fifth square, giving check to adversary's king.
71. King retreats to knight's second square.
72. Knight takes castle.
73. Castle takes knight.
74. Bishop to his queen's fourth square.
75. Bishop to his second square, (this was inadvertently done, but the player would not accept of the piece back.)
76. Castle takes bishop.
77. Bishop to king's third square.
78. Left hand castle to right hand bishop's third square.

79. Castle to adversary's king's fourth square.
80. Bishop to his fifth square.
81. Bishop to his queen's fourth square.
82. Ditto to white bishop's third square.
83. King to his left hand knight's third square.
84. Bishop to white king's fourth square.
85. Castle to ditto ditto fifth ditto.
86. Left hand castle to white left hand bishop's third square.
87. King retires one square.
88. Left hand castle (checks king) to his bishop's second square.
89. King retreats to his knight's square.
90. Same castle to white left hand bishop's square.
91. King moves one square forward.
92. Left hand castle to white bishop's second square on left hand and gives check.
93. King advances one square.
94. Bishop closes to white king.
95. White castle takes white left hand knight's pawn.
96. Castle to white knight's square, and checks the king.
97. King to his left bishop's fourth square.
98. Bishop takes white knight's pawn.
99. King to his fifth square.
100. Left hand castle to white king's square.
101. King to his queen's fifth square.
102. Bishop to his fourth square.
103. Castle checks king.
104. King goes to his own square.
105. Bishop to adversary's queen's fourth square.
106. Left hand castle to white queen's second square.
107. Bishop goes behind his king to queen's fourth square.
108. Bishop to black queen's third square and gives check.
109. King to black bishop's fourth square.
110. Castle to white right hand bishop's square and gives check.
111. King to black king's third square.
112. Castle takes bishop and checks.
113. King takes bishop.
114. Castle from white bishop's square to black left hand bishop's third square and checks.
115. King to black queen's fourth square.
116. Castle retreats to his king's second square.
117. Ditto to white left hand knight's third square.
118. King to his left hand bishop's second square.
119. Right hand castle's pawn one square.
120. Castle from king's second square to queen's second square and checks.
121. King to his queen's fourth square.
122. Castle from left hand black bishop's third square to his fifth square and checks.
123. King advances one square.
124. Castle to king's second square and checks.
125. King moves one square to his left.
126. Pawn takes pawn.
127. Castle to right hand castle's second square.
128. Castle takes pawn.
129. Ditto to right hand bishop's third square and gives check.
130. King to his own square.
131. Castle to black left hand bishop's third square.
132. Ditto to black left ditto knight's fourth square and gives check.
133. King forward one square.
134. Castle to his queen's second square and checks.

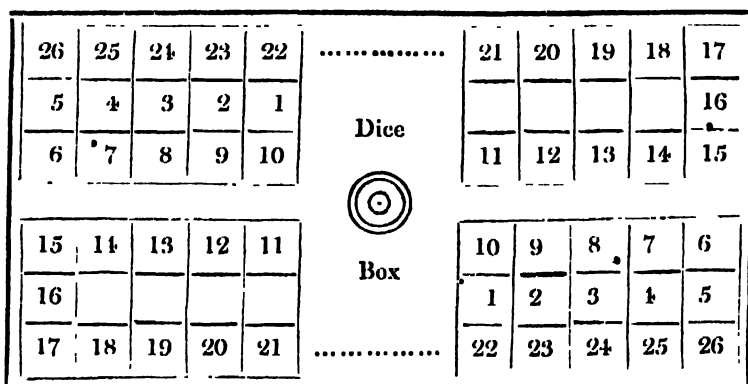
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| 135. King one square to his left. | 152. Castle to left hand castle's fourth square and checks. |
| 136. Castle's pawn one square. | 153. King to his own fourth square. |
| 137. Ditto to white right hand bishop's fourth square. | 154. Ditto one square forward. |
| 138. Ditto to left hand knight's third square and checks. | 155. Ditto to his queen's third square. |
| 139. King retreats one square. | 156. Ditto to his ditto fourth ditto. |
| 140. Left hand knight's pawn one square and becomes a <i>mét</i> . | 157. Ditto to his own third ditto. |
| 141. Castle to black bishop's fourth square. | 158. Castle to his knight's fourth square. |
| 142. Pawn one square forward. | 159. King to his left bishop's third square. |
| 143. Castle to black left hand castle's fourth square. | 160. Ditto moves one square to his left. |
| 144. Ditto to white knight's fourth square. | 161. Ditto to his third square. |
| 145. Ditto takes pawn. | 162. Castle to his king's third square. |
| 146. Ditto to queen's fourth square. | 163. King to his left bishop's third square. |
| 147. King takes castle. | 164. Castle to white queen third square and checks. |
| 148. Castle takes castle. | 165. King to his own second square. |
| 149. King to black queen's fourth square. | 166. Ditto to white king's fourth square. |
| 150. Ditto to queen's second square. | 167. Ditto to his left bishop's second square. |
| 151. Ditto back to black king's fourth square. | 168. Ditto one square to his right. |
| | 169. Ditto to his own second square. |
| | 170. Castle to white queen's fourth square. |

Here the game ends, being a drawn one. The reason is that the king has got back to his *country*, as the Siamese express it, within the permitted number of moves, viz. 16. The new made *mét* or minister is not of a high rank enough to attack a king. The castle or ship is supposed to contain all the belligerents. Had two castles been opposed to the king he would have been check mated in eight moves.

The following are established rules. If a king is left alone to contend, his aim is to get so placed as to prevent being check mated *within a certain number of moves*. In the first place, however, the number of pieces actually on the board is deducted from the prescribed number of moves in each case. Thus, if the king has opposed to him a king and two castles—the number of pieces on the board four—is deducted from the prescribed number eight. If the adversary has only a castle, the prescribed number is sixteen. If he has two bishops—it is twenty-two. If with one forty-four.

If with three knights thirty-three.* If with one knight sixty-six. If with a *mét*, it is a drawn game. If with a queen or *mét* and two pawns eighty-eight moves; with a queen, bishop, knight and castle, sixteen moves are prescribed.

Lén Doat resembles the Indian game of puchees. It is played with cowrie shells on a lacquered board thus. Two persons take each a side of the board. There are five cowrie shells for a dice, each of the players has three pieces—each throws in turn, and if No. 1 or No. 5, casts up, the thrower continues to throw and to play until another number turns up. The chief object is to pass through all one's own squares and those of the opposite party without interruption—taking his men if they can be overtaken by throwing up a corresponding number, and leaping over them if the number cast up exceeds. He whose pieces are thus first returned to the place whence they set out, wins the game. Nos. 6, 15, 17 and 26 in each side are castles, and the piece holding one of these cannot be taken. The pieces which have been taken are entered again by casting the dice—No. 1 enters one—No. 5 the whole which are out, but the intermediate numbers do not *enter* any.



The *Lén của kìn ngoa*.—The game of “the tigers eating cattle.” In this game there are four tigers and twelve oxen. The board has sixteen squares.

* The pawns on reaching an adversary's line become pieces of higher value without reference to the number of these which may have been taken from their side.

The tigers are placed at the four corners—an ox is placed on one square, and the nearest tiger moves first. The tigers take by leaping over the heads of the oxen to the open square behind them and not diagonally.

The tigers are taken and put off the board when hemmed in so that they cannot move, or they are taken *then* by the oxen moving (*only then*) diagonally. If only two tigers are left on the board the oxen are victors. There is another game called the sleeping tigers and ten oxen—played on a fifteen chequered board. The tigers wait until they can take by leaping over the heads of the oxen one at a time to a blank square—or by getting betwixt three or two, which they take.

Len choa is a game played with six counters placed within and on the lines of a triangle, or as may be agreed on the point, consists in hemming in the adversary's pieces so that he cannot move.

Mak yép is a game played with fourteen counters on sixteen squares—one of the players must take off five counters, so that he shall not leave one on the board in a situation to be taken—for if one is so situated that it can go over the head of another to an empty square the first player loses.

Mak khom is a trough with seven cups on each side. The players have each forty-nine counters distributed equally in the cups, i. e. seven each. Each takes out the contents of his first cup, and counts them out to the right hand to the last number,—setting aside the counter which remains. They then begin with the second number, and, when its contents have been told out, they respectively take out of the cups (amongst which the last told out counter falls) *their* contents, and proceed to count as before. They may take the whole of the number in any cup, or only part of it. The parties agree that after a certain number has been won by one of them the game shall cease—as it may be immoderately lengthened out.

Len Saké is played with counters like Backgammon—the moves being regulated by dice. The box has the same number of marks as the European one, and indeed the game bears such a close resemblance to our Backgammon, that it may be perhaps supposed to have been taught to them by European traders.

The men are not placed in the box at the outset, but are kept in a heap in the checquers of the players, which first are to the left hand of each. The pieces are filled into the respective checquers according to the casts of the dice—and they range to the right when the whole numbers have been filled in. After this they may take up any uncovered counter of the adversary which generally terminates the game. The chief aim is to prevent a piece being uncovered.

Len súa kam hoa is a game where a number of people sit on the ground with their legs stretched out—and each having one of his feet placed above the other, the hands being also placed above the feet. The opposite party of players have to pass over the limbs of the sitters without discomposing them.

“*Hide and seek*” is as much a nursery game in Siam as in Europe.

Len Saba is a favorite game—where a piece of wood or ball is impelled to a certain mark by one foot of the player, who must keep on the other or loose the game. It is played six days in the year at the *Wantroot* and *Songkhraan festivals*.

Marbles (or small balls of horn) are played also.

Lén Katrá is the wicker foot ball, which is kept up by a number of persons who stand in a circle. It is a characteristic Chinese and Indo-chinese, and also a Malayan game.

Len húng is thus played :

Two parties are formed.

A stone is set up—near which one of the players of one party is stationed. The other party is in advance at a convenient distance. The person at the stone takes a hard *lime*, and throwing it into the air, strikes it with the palm of his hand in the direction of the opposite party. If none of them catch it one of them must go to the place where it lies, and thence throw it at the stone—if he hits it his party gets in, if not the game goes on as before. If the ball is caught the party in goes out.

Or, instead of the stone a hole is dug—and a bit of wood, a few inches in length, is struck of by a stick after having been cast up in the air. If

any one of the opposite party catches the bit of wood, his party wins, but if not then one of that party casts it towards the pit—the person stationed there endeavours to stop it, or strike it off. If he does not succeed his party goes out. If he stops seven times, or the opposite party is kept out seven rounds, then the person at the hole strikes off the stick again, and if one of the opposite party catches it, he follows up and strikes it again and again until it is caught—the losing party are then forced to run to the hole and are obliged, according to the rules of the game, to make a nasal noise called *hú*, as a signal of their being losers. The approximation of this game to that of cricket may seem curious to the antiquary.

Len thip ching cha is a swing suspended betwixt two trees—and is a common amusement amongst children and even grown up persons.

Women play at several of the games described—particularly at hide and seek—in company with the other sex. The fine still moonlight evenings are preferred for this amusement, which is no doubt productive of matches betwixt the young men and girls.

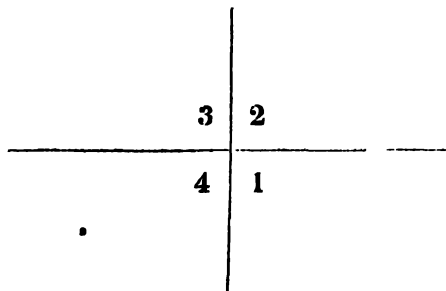
The girls have likewise some simple games of their own—such as throwing up pebbles and catching them before they fall, having first taken up a certain number in the interval—*Eephang longlím*, where a number of pebbles are thrown by one party to a hole and stopped by the other from going into it. They are afterwards to be separately cast into it by the exertion of one finger—the first party losing those not put in.

Len Rúa mai lé rù dín—are two games played by rolling, in the first instance, balls of clay down an inclined plane, and in the second by letting a bamboo model of a boat slide down it. He whose ball or boat goes furthest of course wins.

Maak yék is a game somewhat resembling drafts. It is played with thirty-two men—sixteen of a side—and arranged respectively on their *first* and *third* lines. The pieces move in *squares* in all directions, the number not being limited. The object is to get one or more of the adversaries' pieces betwixt two of the players' ones, which, if there be no intervals between any of the confined and confining pieces, are taken—or if the draft

piece stands with one of the adversaries' on each side of him, or with these and others in his rear, he takes the whole. Or the game may be varied according to agreement, or *one* piece may oppose sixteen. *It* can be moved in any direction not diagonally, and takes by leaping over one piece at a time if there is a blank square behind.

Len Thoa is a game of chance.



A cross is made with chalk on the floor and numbered at the inner angles 1,2,3,4. There is no restriction to the number of players. The holder of the bank sits opposite No. 4. He has several hundred cowries which represent pieces of money—these he conceals under a cover so that the players may not be able to guess the number.

The latter now stake what sums they please opposite any of the angles—and they may join their chances by depositing one counter each on one of the four lines. The banker being satisfied with the stakes, no more can be deposited. He then counts out by fours the counters in his bank—and whatever odd number remains after this operation indicates the corresponding one in the cross—by which he wins all the stakes deposited in the opposite one. Thus if the odd number, or that which should remain (after telling out) *less than four*, be two, the holder pays all the stakes corresponding with that number, and takes all deposited at No. 4. If the remaning number be three, he pays for its stakes, and wins all in angle No. 1.

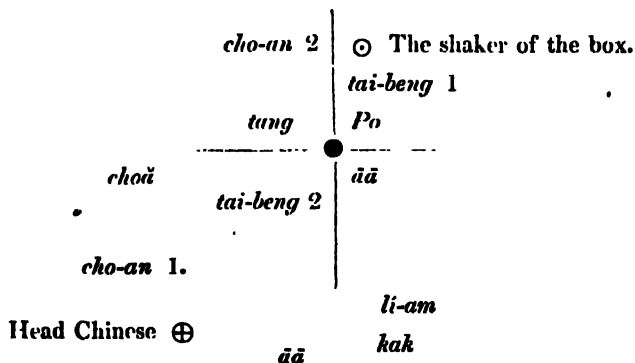
The players sit in a circle at a distance from the places where the stakes are deposited—and they push on their stakes with sticks having hoops at their ends—to prevent unfair play.

The gaming farm renter, *Nai Bawn Hoa bea*, and his head people, distribute the winnings to the parties to prevent fraud.

Thamtat is a game played by any number of persons—but seldom exceeding ten. There is always a holder of the box or a banker. The other players are numbered from one upwards.

They deposit what stakes they please and the banker chuses to admit. He then takes out an indefinite quantity of cowrie shells, and counts them out by the number corresponding to that of the players (with exception of himself). When they have been told out, so that either *that* number only, or an *odd* number remains, he loses or wins according to the following rules: The holder of the bank, if his remaining number corresponds to that which marks his own position, 'wins all the other stakes. But he pays, should the number be that of any one of the other players. The winner gives the box.

Len po is the *Chinese* game of dice, which has been naturalized in Siam. The dice are generally one or two cubes—and each face is divided into two compartments, the one black or red, the other white. They are of ivory. They rest in a chamber in a brass box and another is fitted so as to slide down over it.



The box having been placed in the centre of the cross and all the stakes deposited—the cover is taken off. If the red half of the uppermost face of the dice points to *tai beng* first, the banker pays that stake—and wins *ää* and *käk* and *li-am* and *cho-an* and *tang*, *cho-an* second and *tai beng* second. If opposite to *ää* he takes all the stakes but *tung*. If

opposite *tai beng* second and *cho-an* he pays for them, and gets all the rest—and so on.

Eepé, is a game played nearly in the same manner as *Thoa*.

Eepong, is a game played with a six sided tectotum—marked 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

The stakes are deposited in the allotted compartments.

If the number turned up be 1, the player pays thrice the number of the stakes deposited there, and takes all the rest. If 2, he pays thrice the stakes there and takes all the rest—and so on.

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Len phui Kaduat are Chinese cards on which Chinese characters are printed.

Len pet kaan.—European cards.

Len thāt lok bāāt, is a game played with three dice—marked from 1 to 6. It seems also to be a Chinese game. If three turn up alike they are neither in favor or otherwise, but lose the box. The throw 1-2-1 wins—2-2-1 loses—1-2-3 loses the box; the other number of the series wins, 2-2-3, as does any other sequence—or any unequal dice.

2-2-3 wins, as does the rest of the series.

3-4-4 loses, as do the other two of the series.

4-4-5 and 4-4-6 win—1-6-6 loses—4-5-5 and 4-4-3 lose : 4-5-3 neuter—4-3-2 ditto—4-2-1 ditto.

With two dice—aces lose, doublets lose ;—3-3 wins,—4-4 loses,—5-5 wins,—6-6 wins. 1-2, the No. 1 wins—1-3, 1-4, 1-5, 1-6—all neuter, as are other unequal numbers—6-5 win 6-5, and 6 wins.

Len Eethop, or pitch and toss, is played with tin pice, or coins : a hole is made in the ground, the players throw each one pice at first and he who holes the pice has the privilege of throwing the general stakes at once towards the hole and taking as many as go in. If no pice fall into the hole

in the first instance, the person whose pice lie nearest to it has the before-stated privilege.

The *Len rúá* are boat races. The distance to be rowed over is about two miles. It is chiefly the officers of Government, who indulge in this amusement. They use paddles; the rowers sing *he he rúa*, a boat-song.

Len Khwai are buffalo races. The course is about two hundred yards long, and a straight line at each end is a starting post, and in the centre a house where the judges of the race sit; two buffaloes start at a time at the sound of gongs, one from each post, and to the right hand severally. The aim is for either buffalo to overtake the other before he has gone twenty times over the course. Two only start at once.

The course is very broad and is separated in the middle by a row of people. So that it in fact becomes a sort of narrow oblong figure, the compassing of which forms one round.

There are no riders, but each owner seizes the rope which, as usual, is passed through the cartilage of the animal's nose, and goads him on, being relieved at short intervals in this operation by persons stationed betwixt and at the posts. The person whose buffalo overtakes that of the opposite party must seize the rope it is held by, or he does not win.

The Siamese of Bangkok have no buffalo fights like those exhibited in the Burman Provinces, in which the owners ride their buffaloes and urge them on, and where lives are occasionally lost. Large bets are made at Siamese races.

Len Weeng ngou Ke-ún, are carriage races. These carriages or carts are of a very light construction but strong.

Two start together, each being dragged by one, or two oxen. The driver stands in the vehicle, and goads the oxen on by a long stick having a pike at the end.

They run to the extremity of the course, but do not return.

Len Weeng ngou khon.—The men run races on the same course as the buffaloes—going twenty times round if neither has overtaken the other.

They also run straight forward to a goal.

Len Plăđ Kăt is a very fanciful kind of amusement—being neither more nor less than a *fish fight*. The *plăđ kat* is a fish which grows to two or three inches in length at the utmost. It is found in shallow rivulets and is sought after with great avidity. The males are selected and kept separately in bottles. Bets are laid and two of these bitter enemies are slipped into a large bottle where they generally fight until one is killed or disabled.

This game is discountenanced by the king as contrary to the principles of the Buddhist religion, which enjoins humanity. But the customs of barbarous nations are often at variance with the creed they most vehemently contend for. The Chinese also keep a species of fish called by them *Sampan* or *ho Sampan* for the purpose of fighting them. This fish (the *Ikan puyu* of Malays) is about a span in length and it fights with much vigor and bitterness. The Chinese lay large bets on the issue of a battle of this kind. The *Puyu* seems a diminutive species of *perch*.

Chon nok nok, are fights of various kinds of birds.

Cock-fighting, or *Len chon kai*, is generally prohibited but is nevertheless practised secretly. They do not arm the bird like the Malays.

The Siamese have borrowed many juggling feats from the Hindoos and Chinese, but they have a great aversion to snakes. So much so that at the sight of one some Siamese will appear affected, as if by hysterics, and consequently they do not introduce them into their exhibitions. The Mons or Peguers, teach snakes to move to the sound of a flute in the manner of the tame snakes of Indian jugglers.

Len chok moci, or boxing matches, are common at all great festivals and entertainments. They are often very bloody, and would frequently end in the death of one or both of the parties, did not the king, or other great man present, stop the battle before it becomes dangerous. They arm their hands with hard cord, which is warped round them. The Hindoos use the same, and also arm their fingers and knuckles with horn or silver knobs. They strike straight forward or in any manner most

likely to *tell* according to their unscientific practice. They are allowed to use their knees, feet, and heads in combat.

There are no set number of rounds. The king if present, or if he is not, some one of his courtiers regulates the barbarous sport, and rewards the victors. It is not favorable to the formation of a good opinion of Siamese advancement in civilization, to find at such exhibitions the king, his family and his household of both sexes, with the courtiers, and the populace, women and children including. They excuse the inconsistency of prohibiting fights amongst the brute creation, and exhibiting combats of men, by the remark that the latter have reason to guide their choice of actions. Women have been known on occasions of the kind alluded to, to enter the ring and obtain by a stout battle the applause of the Siamese *fancy*. The spectators follow the example of the king in throwing pieces of money to the successful combatants, i. e. those who have much *punished* their opponents.

Len plum, or wrestling, is much practised both amongst the Siamese and Burmans, and it would be difficult to say which nation is most expert in the exercise.

A pugilist seems to aim chiefly at lifting his adversary and casting him on the ground—which is sometimes effected with such violence as to disable him. From what I have seen, I incline to the opinion that the Burmese are the best wrestlers. They are perhaps on an average more compactly formed than the Siamese.

Len tee lo tee and *tee dung* and *tee kabee*, are different kinds of fencing. For the first a sword and round shield is used by each combatant. In the second each has a stick or pole instead of a sword.

In the *tee kabee* each has a sword without a shield.

Bands of music accompany all Siamese games, except wrestling and boxing.

Len he somphot mti-üing.—The procession in which all the people assemble and pass before the king who looks down from a house—all sorts

of pageants and figures are carried about. Here are exhibited the great mountain *mure*, ships, mock animals of all kinds, &c.

• *Kite Flying.*

Waan are paper kites, ranked as male and female. The Siamese are extremely fond of this amusement. The kite is about five or six feet high, and with the cord may, in some instances, cost seventy dollars.

Dances.

Mon ram.—The Peguer dance. This resembles the Indian dance, but is rather more lively, and, like the dancing girls of India, the Siamese ones sing during the exhibition.

Lakhān is a theatrical entertainment to which allusion has before been made. In it various styles of dancing are displayed, from the solemn movement indicative of dignity or grief, to the quick step corresponding to the sentiments prevalent in the piece.

Len Mongklūm and phleng Sawan.—"The heavenly concert," an imitation of the theatricals of the *Devattas*.

Khōn.—Dancing on the Stage, differs little from that in the *Lakhān*.

• *Fire Works.*

Such as pyramids of all sorts, rockets, fire balls, fire fountains, &c. are exhibited at festivals. Siamese pyrotechny has apparently been borrowed from the Chinese.

• *Hūn* are dressed puppets of wood, to the movements of which dialogues are appropriated as in our *Punch*, who came no doubt from the east.

Len Nang

Fantoccini, or puppets of leather, which also have dialogues to accompany their movements.

• *Rúang Ramake-un.*

The events of RAMA's life dramatized. It occupies many days in performance. The Malays have the same drama; but they prefer the

Siamese translation and Siamese actors ; the Malays of Kedder and Penang are here alluded to.

Smoking.

People of all ranks and ages in Siam smoke tobacco : it is made into segars. Even amongst the great, the Indian hookah has not been yet introduced, although pipes are frequent.

The segar is presented along with the betul mixtute to a stranger on his entering a house. Tea accompanies it in some houses ; if the visitor has come from a distance he is presented with food immediately, or is invited to stay to dinner.

Medicine.

There are two houses appertaining to the Royal establishment in which medicines are kept. At one of these the poor may be supplied with such as they require.

The King's physician occasionally administers to those who solicit his aid. There are women who possess to be actuated on occasions by a spirit, and who are consulted by those labouring under diseases.

Field Sports.

Siamese Princes do not follow the chase—or shoot animals, because the religion they profess makes such practices sinful. Their subjects however indulge in field sports. They catch elephants and other animals, laying snares, nets and traps for them ; they shoot elephants, wild cattle, rhinoceroses, deer, bears and hogs, for their teeth and skins chiefly, but for food also in the cases of the cattle, deer and hog.—They also train dogs to run down deer and to seek tortoises, which last they discover to their masters by barking. They pretend also that their alligator killers will dive under water, get on the back of one and finally kill him or bring him on shore ! Several persons, Malays and Siamese, have positively avcrred to me that they saw a feat of this nature performed ! So that the feat in America on a Kayman* must be ranked as second

* Vide Waterton's Wanderings.

rate *only* ! But the Siamese have an advantage which was not enjoyed in the latter instance, the potency of *charms* which ghosts even cannot withstand ! Thus does superstition deceive both the senses and the perceptive faculties of the mind.

There are also games called *Ki Lephrop*, where persons display their bravery and agility by entering a circus, where an enraged elephant with its keeper on its back is confined, and by avoiding him after having provoked him. In the middle of the space is a strong bamboo mat stretched out and lying on strong posts connected by cross beams. The mat is about the height of the elephant's forehead, so that when the combatant or rather exhibiter, as he only carries a fan in his hand, has provoked the animal and is pursued, he runs below this canopy while the elephant rushes and strikes his head against the beams—his eyes being above the mat and his tusks below, so that the man escapes. Amongst the amusements of this pleasure-loving people, may those convivial parties be reckoned, made for the express purpose of cementing eternal friendship betwixt those who assemble at them, and where the parties pledge each other in deep draughts of *lau* or arrack, over a drawn weapon inserted in a bowl of that beverage and in which each also inserts a finger. It partakes not of the nature of a secret association, but is a public and noisy assembly. Equals only can well engage in such a party with any hope that the mutual pledge of support will be fulfilled, and even then as it is not until the cup has well circulated that professions of brotherly love and of mutual aid are made ; their oaths must be liable to evaporate in the process of sobering.

Literary Amusements.

The Siamese challenge each other to trials of improvisitorial skill—such are questions and replies in verse—and discussions on Bali learning. Some one also of a party repeats the name of an animal, tree, or any substance, and the person who accepts the challenge must give the name of one of the same genus, having a like termination—and the trial is kept up

until one of the competitors fails to produce a name which shall chime with his adversary's.

Riddles are also proposed and a failure to expound them incurs forfeits of a fanciful kind. Both men and women engaged in this amusement and the forfeits are adapted to each sex, much in the manner that we find them in the British game of a similar nature.

Penang, 1829.

Revised, January 1836.

XI.

ANALYSIS

OF THE

SHER-CI'IN—P'HAL-CH'HEN—DKON-SÉKS—DO-DÉ— NYÁNG-DÁS—AND GYUT;

BEING THE 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th DIVISIONS OF THE
TIBETAN WORK, ENTITLED THE KAH-GYUR.

BY MR. ALEXANDER CSOMA KÖRÖSI.

SICULO-HUNGARIAN OF TRANSYLVANIA.

II. (SHER-CHIN.)

ACCORDING to the Index, the second great Division of the *Bkah-hgyur*, is that of the ⁽¹⁾ “*Shés-rab-kyi-p'ha-rol-tu-p'hyin-pa*,” (by contraction, *Shér-p'hyin*, pronounced *Sher-ch'hin*,) Sans. *Prajná páramitá*. Eng. “Transcendental Wisdom.” Under this title there are in the *Bkah-hgyur*, 21 volumes, classed under the following subdivisions or distinctions:

• 1. ⁽²⁾ *Shés-rab-kyi-p'ha-rol-tu-p'hyin-pa-stong-p'hrag-brgya-pa* (or *hbum*). Sans. *Shata sahasriká prajná páramitá*. Eng. “Transcendental Wisdom, in one hundred thousand slókas.” In 12 volumes, in which are counted 75 chapters (*léhu*, in Tib.) 303 artificial divisions (*bam-po*, in Tibetan, each containing 300 slókas in verse, or an equivalent in prose, and occupying in

¹ ཤེས་རབ་ཀྱི་པ་ཤོ་ལ་རོ་ཏུ་པ་ཧྱིན་པ་, or ཤེས་ཧྱིན

² ཤེས་རབ་ཀྱི་པ་ཤོ་ལ་རོ་ཏུ་པ་ཧྱིན་པ་ རྩོད་པ་བཅུ་ལྔ་པ་, or རྩོད་པ་

general 21 leaves in the *Bkah-hgyur*), and one hundred thousand slókas—the whole is in prose. In these 12 volumes the *Prajná páramitá* is treated at large, and the other sub-divisions are only abridgments of these 12 volumes. These were first translated from Sanscrit into Tibetan in the ninth century, by the Indian Pandits, JINA MITRA and SURENDRA BODHI, and the Tibetan Lotsáwa (Sans. *Lochch'hava*), YE'-SHE'S-SDE'. They were afterwards again review^{ed} and arranged by others.

2. ⁽³⁾ *Shés-rab-kyi-p'ha-rol-tu-p'hyin-pa-stong-p'hrag-nyi-shu-lñā-pa*, (or in round numbers, "*Nyi-khri*," 20,000.) Sans. *Pancha vinshati sahasriká prajná páramitá*, "Transcendental Wisdom, in 25,000 slókas." In three volumes. There are counted 76 chapters, 78 bam-pos, and 25,000 slókas. This is an abridgment of the before-described 12 volumes. No translators are mentioned.

3. ⁽⁴⁾ *Shés-rab-kyi-p'ha-rol-tu-p'hyin-pa-k'hri-brgyad-stong-pa*. Sans. *Ashta dasa sahasriká prajná páramitá*. Eng. "Transcendental Wisdom, in 18,000 slókas." In three volumes, containing 87 chapters (*léhu*), 50 small divisions (*bam-po*), and 18,000 slókas. These three volumes are a more close abridgment of the above specified 12 volumes. No translators are mentioned.

4. ⁽⁵⁾ *Shés-rab-kyi-p'ha-rol-tu-p'hyin-pa-k'hri-pa*, (or by contraction "*Shés-k'hri*,") Sans. *Dasa sahasriká prajná páramitá*. One volume of 613 leaves, containing 33 chapters, and 34 bam-pos, or small divisions. This volume is an abridgment of the *Yum-hbring*, or of the above specified three volumes of 25,000 slókas, translated by JINA MITRA, PRAJNYA VARMA, and the Tibetan Lotsáwa, BANDE YE-SHES.

5. ⁽⁶⁾ *Shés-rab-kyi-p'ha-rol-tu-p'hyin-pa-brgyad-stong-pa* (or simply *brgyad-stong-pa*). Sans. *Ashta sahasriká prajná páramitá*. One volume of 462

3 ཤེས་རབ་ཀྱི་པ་འཇམ་མཉམ་པ་ རྩོད་མཐུན་ ཉི་ལྷ་ལྷ་པ་, or ཉི་ཁྱི

4 ཤེས་རབ་ཀྱི་པ་འཇམ་མཉམ་པ་ ཁྱི་བཅུད་ རྩོད་པ་

5 ཤེས་རབ་ཀྱི་པ་འཇམ་མཉམ་པ་ ཁྱི་པ་, or ཤེས་ཁྱི

6 ཤེས་རབ་ཀྱི་པ་འཇམ་མཉམ་པ་ བཅུད་ རྩོད་པ་, or བཅུད་རྩོད་པ་

leaves, 24 bam-pos, and 32 léhus. This volume likewise contains an abridgment of the several *dharma*s contained in the above enumerated volumes. This was delivered by *BCHOM-LDANNDAS* (SHÁKYA) likewise, as the above enumerated divisions, when he was on the mountain, called in Tibetan, the “*Bya-rgod-p’hung-pohi-ri*,” ⁽⁷⁾ in Sans. *Gridhra kuta parvata*, near *Rájagrtha* in *Magadha*. This is a favourite volume of the Tibetans, who shew particular reverence to it; hence both the manuscript and printed exemplars of it are in very great number to be found.

6. One volume is entitled, ⁽⁸⁾ “*Sna-ts’hags*,” Miscellaneous (Works) or all sorts of aphorisms of the *Prajná páramitá*. There are in this volume 18 different treatises or aphorisms, of which the titles are as follow :

i. ⁽⁹⁾ *Rab-rtsal-gyis-rnam-par-gnon-pas-zhus-pa*. Sans. *Suvikránta vikramí pariprichch’ha* (*prajná páramitá*). Instruction in the *Prajná páramitá* (by *BCHOM-LDANNDAS*) on the request of *SUVIKRÁNTA VIKRAMÍ* (a *Bodhisatwa*) from leaf 1 to 130. This and the following aphorisms also all belong to the *Prajná páramitá*, and contain either abridged repetitions, explanations of some terms, or recommendations for keeping and reading the *Prajná páramitá*.

ii. ⁽¹⁰⁾ *Bdun-brgya-pa*. Sans. *Saptashatiká*. The *Prajná páramitá* in 700 slókas (Note, for brevity’s sake, *Shés-rab-kyi-p’ha-rol-tu-p’hyin-pa* (or *Sher-p’hyin*) and *Prajná páramitá*, are frequently omitted in the titles.

iii. ⁽¹¹⁾ *Lña-brgya-pa*. Sans. *Panchashatiká*, that of 500 slókas.

iv. ⁽¹²⁾ *Shér-p’hyin-sdud-pa-ts’higs-su-bchad-pa*. Sans. *Prajná páramitá sanchaya gáthá*. Verses collecting the contents of the *Prajná páramitá*.

v. ⁽¹³⁾ *Rdo-rjé-gchod-pa*. Sans. *Vajrachch’hédiká*, the diamond cutter (or a *sútra* of wonderful effects). This aphorism is contained in 18 leaves, from leaf 222 to 240. In this, *BCHOM-LDANNDAS*-(SHÁKYA) in a colloquial

7 ཐུ་རྗོ་ཤི་ཡུ་དེ་པོ་འི་རྩ་

8 ལྷ་རྩོ་གསལ་

9 རྩ་ལྷ་རྩོ་གསལ་ རྩ་ལྷ་རྩོ་གསལ་ རྩ་ལྷ་རྩོ་གསལ་

10 རྩ་ལྷ་རྩོ་གསལ་

11 རྩ་ལྷ་རྩོ་གསལ་

12 རྩ་ལྷ་རྩོ་གསལ་

13 རྩ་ལྷ་རྩོ་གསལ་

manḡer instructs “*RAB-HBYOR*” (Sans. *SUBHÚTÍ*) one of his principal disciples in the true meaning of the *Prajná páramitá*. The Tibetans pay especially great respect to this *sútra*, hence the copies of it are to be found in great abundance.

vi. ⁽¹¹⁾ *Ts'hul-brgya-lna-bchu-pa*, 150 rules or ways.

vii. ⁽¹⁵⁾ *Shés-rab-kyi-p'ha-rol-tu-p'hyin-pahi-mtshan-brgya-rtsa-brgyad-pa*. Sans. *Prajná páramitá náma ashtá shataká*, the 108 names or terms. of the *Prajná páramitá*.

viii. ⁽¹⁶⁾ *Bchom-ldan-hdas-ma-thés-rab-kyi-p'ha-rol-tu-p'hyin-pa-lña-bchu-pa*. Sans. *Bhagavatí prajná páramitá ardha shataká*, the *Prajná páramitá* in 50 slókas.

ix. ⁽¹⁷⁾ *Hp'hags-ma-shés-rab-kyi-p'ha-rol-tu-p'hyin-pa-dé-bzhin-gshégs-pa-t'hams-chad-kyi-yum-yigé-gchig-ma*. Sans. *Bhagavatí prajná páramitá sarva tathágate eka aksharí*. “Transcendental Wisdom, comprehended in the letter A, the mother of all *Tathágatas* or *Buddhas*.” The letter “A” is considered in *Buddhistic* works as the mother of all Wisdom; and therefore, all men of genius, all *Bodhisatwas* and *Buddhas*, are said to have been produced by “A,” since this is the first element for forming syllables, words, sentences, and a whole discourse; and the means for acquiring knowledge and wisdom. Here the whole *Prajná páramitá* is comprehended in the letter “A.” This is the most abridged *sútra* of the Transcendental Wisdom, since this consists only of a single letter. This is to be seen on the 256th leaf of this volume.

x. ⁽¹⁸⁾ *Kohushika*. Sans. *Kaushika*, a name of *INDRA*. In this *sútra* *SHÁKYA* instructs him in the *Prajná páramitá*, hence the title of this *sútra*.

xi. ⁽¹⁹⁾ *Shér-p'hyin-yigé-nyung-du*. Sans. *Alpa akshara*, the “Transcendental Wisdom, in a few letters.”

14 རྒྱལ་བཅོ་ལྔ་བརྒྱུད་པ་

15 ཤེས་རབ་ཀྱི་མ་འོ་ལ་ཐུན་པའི་མཚན་གྱི་མ་བཅོ་ལྔ་བརྒྱུད་པ་

16 བཅོམ་ལྷན་པའི་མ་ཤེས་རབ་ཀྱི་མ་འོ་ལ་ཐུན་པ་ལྔ་བརྒྱུད་པ་

17 འཕགས་མ་ཤེས་རབ་ཀྱི་མ་འོ་ལ་ཐུན་པ་དེ་བཞིན་གསལ་པ་ཤས་པ་ཅད་ཀྱི་ཡུལ་ཡི་གེ་གཅིག་མ

18 ཀེ་ལྔ་མེས་

19 ཤེས་རབ་ཀྱི་ཡི་གེ་ལྔ་པ་

xii. ⁽²⁰⁾ *Shér-p'hyin-sgo-nyi-shu-rtsa-lña-pa*. Sans. *Pancha-cinshati prajná páramitá muk'ha*, the 25 doors or beginnings of the "Transcendental Wisdom," (there are so many *vija mantras*.)

xiii. ⁽²¹⁾ *Bchom-ldan-hdas-ma-shér-p'hyin-snying-po*. Sans. *Bhagavatí prajná páramitá hridáya*, the essence of the "Transcendental Wisdom."

xiv. ⁽²²⁾ *Shér-p'hyin-nyi-mahi-snying-po*. Sans. *Prajná páramitá surya garbha*.

xv. ⁽²³⁾ *Zla-vahi-snying-po (shér-p'hyin)*. Sans. *Chandra garbha (prajná páramitá)*.

xvi. ⁽²⁴⁾ *Shér-p'hyin-kun-tu-bzang-po*. Sans. *Prajná páramitá sámanta bhadra*.

xvii. ⁽²⁵⁾ *Shér-p'hyin-lag-na-rdo-rjé* Sans. *Prajná páramitá vajrápáni*.

xviii. ⁽²⁶⁾ *Shér-p'hyin-rdo-rje-rgyal-mtshan*. Sans. *Prajná páramitá vajra kétu*. These five last aphorisms, or *sútras*, are so called from the names of those *Bodhisatwas* who are introduced speaking with SHÁKYA on the *Prajná páramitá*.

CONTENTS OF THE WHOLE *Prajná parámitá*.

All the 21 volumes of the *Shér-p'hyin* treat of speculative or theoretical philosophy, i. e. they contain the psychological, logical, and metaphysical terminology of the *Buddhists*, without entering into the discussion of any particular subject. There are counted one hundred and eight such subjects, (*dharma*s) terms, or phrases, with several subdivisions or distinctions; of which, if any predicate be added to them, affirmative or negative judgments may be formed. These terms have mostly been introduced into the Sanscrit and Tibetan Dictionary also, that was prepared by ancient Indian Pandits and Tibetan interpreters, and which may be found in the *Bstan-hgyur* (*Mdo* class, *Go* volume).

20 ཤེར་ཤིན་པའི་སྒྲིལ་པ་ལྟ་བུ་ཡིན་པ་

22 ཤེར་ཤིན་པའི་མཐོང་པོ་

25 ཤེར་ཤིན་པའི་གཞི་རྒྱ་

21 བཅོམ་པའི་མཐོང་པོ་ཤེར་ཤིན་པའི་

23 ཤེར་ཤིན་པའི་

26 ཤེར་ཤིན་པའི་རྒྱ་ལྟ་བུ་

24 ཤེར་ཤིན་པའི་མཐོང་པོ་

Here follow some instances of the terms or subjects of the *Prajñā pāramitā* ; as,

1. ⁽²⁷⁾ *Phung-po* (Sans. *Skandha*) an aggregate or body. There are five such aggregates ; as those of, 1. body, 2. perception, 3. representation or consciousness, 4. composition or notion, and 5 of cognition. In Tibetan, ⁽²⁸⁾ *gzugs-kyi-p'hung-po*, 2. ⁽²⁹⁾ *ts'hor-vahi*, 3. ⁽³⁰⁾ *hdu-shés-kyi*, 4. ⁽³¹⁾ *hdu-byéd-kyi*, and 5. ⁽³²⁾ *rnam-pax-shés-pahi-p'hung-po*. In Sanscrit, 1. *rúpaskandha*, 2. *védháná*, 3. *san-jná*, 4. *sánskara*, and 5. *vijnánaskandha*.

2. ⁽³³⁾ *Skyé-mch'hed-drug*, the six senses ; as, those of sight, hearing, smell, taste, touch, and the moral sense.

3. ⁽³⁴⁾ *Skyé-mch'héd-bchu-gnyis*. Counting the six organs and objects of senses.

4. ⁽³⁵⁾ *K'hams-bcho-brgyad*, the 18 regions or kingdoms of senses, as with respect to the operations of the mind by the six organs directed to the six objects of senses.

5. ⁽³⁶⁾ *K'hams-drug-ni* ; the six elements are earth, water, fire, air, ether (or void space), spirit (or intellect). In Tibetan, *sa*, *ch'hu*, *mè*, *rlung*, *nam-mk'hah*, *rnam-par-shes-pa*.

6. ⁽³⁷⁾ *Rtèn-hbrèl-bchu-gnyis*. Dependent connexion, or causal concatenation (of 12 things): 1. ignorance, 2. composition or notion, 3. cognition, 4. name and body, 5. six senses, 6. touch, 7. perception, 8. affection, 9. ablation, 10. existence, 11. birth, 12. old age and death. In Tibetan, 1. ⁽³⁸⁾ *ma-rig-pa*, 2. ⁽³⁹⁾ *hdu-byéd*, 3. ⁽⁴⁰⁾ *rnam-par-shés-pa*, 4. ⁽⁴¹⁾ *Ming-dang-gzugs*, 5. ⁽⁴²⁾ *skyé-mch'héd-drug*, 6. ⁽⁴³⁾ *rég-pa*, 7. ⁽⁴⁴⁾ *ts'hor-va*, 8. ⁽⁴⁵⁾ *sréd-pa*, 9. ⁽⁴⁶⁾ *lèn-pa*, 10. ⁽⁴⁷⁾ *srid-pa*, 11. ⁽⁴⁸⁾ *skyé-va*, 12. ⁽⁴⁹⁾ *rga-shi*. In Sanscrit,

27 ཡུང་པོ་, 28 གཟུགས་ཀྱི་ཡུང་པོ་, 29 རྒྱུ་མཆོད་ཀྱི་ཡུང་པོ་—— 30 འདྲ་ཤེས་ཀྱི་, 31 འདྲ་ཐེད་ཀྱི་,

32 རྒྱུ་མཆོད་ཀྱི་ཡུང་པོ་, 33 རྒྱུ་མཆོད་ཀྱི་ཡུང་པོ་, 34 རྒྱུ་མཆོད་ཀྱི་ཡུང་པོ་, 35 རྒྱུ་མཆོད་ཀྱི་ཡུང་པོ་,

36 རྒྱུ་མཆོད་ཀྱི་ཡུང་པོ་, 37 རྒྱུ་མཆོད་ཀྱི་ཡུང་པོ་, 38 རྒྱུ་མཆོད་ཀྱི་ཡུང་པོ་, 39 འདྲ་ཐེད་, 40 རྒྱུ་མཆོད་ཀྱི་ཡུང་པོ་,

41 རྒྱུ་མཆོད་ཀྱི་ཡུང་པོ་, 42 རྒྱུ་མཆོད་ཀྱི་ཡུང་པོ་, 43 རྒྱུ་མཆོད་ཀྱི་ཡུང་པོ་, 44 རྒྱུ་མཆོད་ཀྱི་ཡུང་པོ་, 45 རྒྱུ་མཆོད་ཀྱི་ཡུང་པོ་, 46 རྒྱུ་མཆོད་ཀྱི་ཡུང་པོ་, 47 རྒྱུ་མཆོད་ཀྱི་ཡུང་པོ་,

48 རྒྱུ་མཆོད་ཀྱི་ཡུང་པོ་, 49 རྒྱུ་མཆོད་ཀྱི་ཡུང་པོ་

1. *Avidyá*, 2. *sanskára*, 3. *vijnána*, 4. *námarúpa*, 5. *s'hadáyatana*, 6. *sparsha*, 7. *védaná*, 8. *śrīś'hná*, 9. *apádana*, 10. *bhava*, 11. *játi*, 12. *jarámarani*. Every thing, but especially the human soul, depends for its existence on this causal concatenation. There are several commentaries on this subject in the *Bstan-hgyur*.

7. ⁽⁵⁰⁾ *P'ha-rol-tu-p'hyin-pa-drug-ni*. The six Transcendental Things (or cardinal Virtues) are, 1. charity, 2. morality, 3. patience, 4. industry, or earnest application, 5. meditation, 6. ingenuity or wisdom. In Tibetan, 1. ⁽⁵¹⁾ *sbyin-pa*, 2. ⁽⁵²⁾ *ts'kul-kh'rims*, 3. ⁽⁵³⁾ *bzod-pa*, 4. ⁽⁵⁴⁾ *brtson-hgrus*, 5. ⁽⁵⁵⁾ *bsam-gtan*, 6. ⁽⁵⁶⁾ *shés-rab*. In Sanscrit, 1. *dána*, 2. *śhíla*, 3. *kshánti*, 4. *víryya*, 5. *dhyána*, 6. *prajná*. To the above enumerated, sometimes four others are added; as, 1. method or manner, 2. wish or prayer, 3. fortitude, and 4. foreknowledge or knowledge. In Tibetan, 1. ⁽⁵⁷⁾ *t'hab*s, 2. ⁽⁵⁸⁾ *smon-lam*, 3. ⁽⁵⁹⁾ *stobs*, 4. ⁽⁶⁰⁾ *yé-she*s. Sanscrit, *upáya*, *praníd'hána*, *balá*, and *dhyána*.

8. ⁽⁶¹⁾ *Stong-pa-nyid*. Sans. *Shúnyatá*. Eng. Voidness, emptiness; an abstract notion. There are 18 distinctions of the *Shúnyatá*.

Such are the contents of the *Prajná páramitá*.—There is no historical matter. All is speculation, with a profusion of abstract terms and definitions. The knowledge of these is necessary for the understanding of the *Buddhistic* system, especially of the *Madhyámiká* philosophy. But I am unable to give here any further outline of the *Prajná páramitá*, except the enumeration of such abstract terms, as above. As this would be tedious to the reader, and of little interest in the way of information, I beg leave to waive further illustration.

All the doctrine contained in these 21 volumes is attributed to *BCHOM-LDANHDAS* (SHÁKYA). He delivered his instruction on the *Prajná páramitá* (as is stated by Tibetan writers, 16 years after having become *Buddha*, or in his fifty-first year) when he was on the mountain (near *Rájagriha*, in *Magadha*)

50 ས་འཇིག་རྟེན་པ་དྲུག་ནི 51 སྤྱིན་པ 52 རྒྱུ་ལ་ཁྲིམས 53 བརྟེན་པ 54 རྩོམ་པ་འཇུག
55 བསམ་པ་གནད 56 གསུང་པ 57 གཤམ 58 རྩོམ་ལམ 59 རྩོམས 60 ཡོ་ཤེས 61 རྩོད་པ་ཤིང་།

called in Tibetan, the "*bya-rgod-p'hung-pohi-ri*" (Sans. *Gridhra kuta parvata* the "hill of a heap of vultures"). His hearers were beside, many *Bodhisattvas* (among whom BYAMS-PA, Sans. MAITREYA) and gods (among whom KAUSHIKA or INDRA) his own disciples about 5,000 priests (among whom the principal were SHARIHI-BU, or SHARADVATIHIBU, RAB-HBYOR, HOD-SRUNG, and KUN-DGAH-VO). The speaker in general is BCHOM-LDANHDAS (SHÁKYA) who addresses first SHARADVATIHIBU and afterwards RAB-HBYOR, his disciples. They put a question several times to SHÁKYA; he gives them no direct answer, but forms such propositions that they are themselves led to the decision. It is in general, RAB-HBYOR (Sans. SUBHUTI) with whom SHÁKYA speaks in all these volumes.

The first compiler of the *Prájñá páramitá* was KASHYAPA (Tib. HOD-SRUNG) whom SHÁKYA appointed to succeed him after his demise.

In the *Bstan-hgyur*, the 16 first volumes of the *Mdo* class are all commentaries on the *Prájñá páramitá*. Afterwards follow several volumes explanatory of the *Madhyámiká* philosophy, which is founded on the *Prájñá páramitá*. The *Prájñá páramitá* is said to have been taught by SHÁKYA, and the *Madhyámiká* system by NAGARJUNA (KLU-SGRUB, in Tib.) who is said to have lived four hundred years after the death of SHÁKYA, who had foretold of him that he would be born after so many years, to explain his higher principles laid down in the *Prájñá páramitá*. With NAGARJUNA originated the *Madhyámiká* system in philosophy. The philosophers in India, before his time, were in two extremes; teaching either a perpetual duration, or a total annihilation, with respect to the soul. He chose a middle way, hence the name of this philosophical sect. There are in the *Bstan-hgyur*, several works of him, as also of his successors, explanatory of the *Madhyámiká* school. Beside other matters of speculation, the following 27 subjects are to be discussed and analyzed in the *Madhyámiká* system; 1. efficient (accessory or secondary) cause, (Tib. *rkyen*), 2. the coming (into the world) and going away (*hong-ra-dang-ligro-ra*). 3. organs (of sense) (*drang-po*). 4. aggregate

or body (*p'hung-po*), 5. province or region (viz. of senses) (*k'hams*), 6. passion and affection (*hdod-ch'hags*), 7. the state of coming forth, duration, and cessation (*skyé-va*, *gnas-pa*, *dang hgag-pa*), 8. the maker or doer, and the work or deed (*byéd-pa-po-dang-las*), 9. former existence (*sñā-rol-na-gnas-pa*), 10. fire and the burning wood (*mé-dang-bud-shing*), 11. anterior and posterior limits (of worldly existence), Tib. *sñon-dang-p'hyi-mahi-mt'hah*, 12. done by one's self and done by another, (*bdag-gis-byas-pa-dang-gshan-gyis-byas-pa*), 13. composition, or the forming of notions (*hdu-byéd*), 14. the act of meeting (*hp'hrad-pa*), 15. self-existence or nature, (*rang-bzhin*), 16. tied and liberated (*bchings-pa-dang-f'har-pa*), 17. work and fruit (*las-dang-hbras-bu*), 18. I or Ego, (*bdag*), 19. time (*dus*), 20. union, (of cause and efficient causes), Tib. *ts'hogs-pa* (*rgyu-dang-rkyén*), 21. origin or beginning, and destruction, (*hbyung-va-dang-hjig-pa*), 22. *Tathágata* or *Buddha* (*Dé-bzhin-gshégs-pa*), 23. wrong, error, or falsehood, (*p'hyin-chi-log*), 24. excellent truth (*hp'hags-pahi-bdén-pa*), 25. deliverance, or delivered from pain (*myá-nan-las-hdas-pa*), 26. dependent connexion, or causal concatenation, (*rtén-bbrél*), 27. critique of theories (*lta-va-brtag-pa*). These are the principal topics of the *Madhyámiká* philosophy. I have thought proper to enumerate them here, because they are similar to the subjects of the *Prajñá páramitá*.

III. (P'HAL-CH'HEN.)

The third division of the *Káh-gyur* is styled, in Tibetan, ⁽⁶²⁾ “*Sang-srgyas-p'hal-po-ch'hè*,” or by contraction, “*P'hal-ch'hén*.” Sanscrit, “*Buddha-vatān Sangha*,” (or as here is, *Buddha avatāng saka*), association of *Buddhas* (or of those grown wise). This is called a *sūtra* of great extent. In Sanscrit, “*Mahāvaiṣṭya Sūtra*.” in Tibetan, ⁽⁶³⁾ “*Shin-tu-rgyas-pa-ch'hén-pohi-mdo*.” This is contained in six volumes, marked with the six first letters of the Tibetan alphabet. The number of the leaves in each is as follows: 1.⁽⁶⁴⁾ 384;

2.⁽⁶⁵⁾ 385; 3.⁽⁶⁶⁾ 391; 4.⁽⁶⁷⁾ 375; 5.⁽⁶⁸⁾ 397; 6.⁽⁶⁹⁾ 340. This *sūtra* also is attributed or referred to SHÁKYA, although the speakers generally are some *Bodhisatwas*, or other saints of great perfection.

The subject of the whole is moral doctrine, and metaphysics. There are descriptions of several *Tathágatas* or *Buddhas*, their provinces, their great qualifications, their former performances for promoting the welfare of all animal beings, their praises, and several legends. Enumeration of several *Bodhisatwas*; the several degrees of their perfections; their practices or manners of life; their wishes, prayers, and efforts for making happy all animal beings. SHÁKYA appears, in a miraculous manner, on the top of the "*Ri-rab*," (Sans. *Méru*) the fabulous mountain, as also, at another time, in *Galdan*, (Tib. "*Dgah-ldan*," the joyful place, or the paradisc of the gods. Sanscrit. "*Tus'hítá*." At this last mentioned place assemble likewise several *Bodhisatwas*, coming from different regions of the world, to make their salutation to *BCHOM-LDAN-NDAS* (SHÁKYA), and in his presence, by his blessing or miraculous influence, each of them successively utters several verses expressive of his opinion with respect to the soul and the Supreme Being. Such is the tenor of the contents of the "*P'hal-ch'hen*," in general. The titles of the chapters have not been expressed in Sanscrit; they are in Tibetan (written in Roman characters, and explained in English) as follow :

1. ⁽⁷⁰⁾ *Hjig-rten-gyi-dvang-po-lhams-chad-kyi-rgyan-gyi-ts'hul*. The manner of proceeding of BUDDHA, the ornament of all the rulers of the world.

2. ⁽⁷¹⁾ *Dé-bzhin-gshégs-pa*. *Tathágata* or *Buddha*.

3. ⁽⁷²⁾ *Kun-tu-bzang-pohi-ting-gé-hlsin-dang-rnam-par-hp'hrul-pa*. The deep meditation (or ecstasy) of KÜNTU-BZANG-PO (a *Bodhisatwa* and *Buddha*) and his miraculous change or turn.

4. ⁽⁷³⁾ *Hjig-rten-gyi-k'ham-s-rgya-mts'ho*. A region of the world called the Ocean.

65 ཁ 66 ག 67 ང 68 ཅ 69 ཆ 70 འཇིག་རྟེན་གྱི་དབང་པོ་ བསམ་ཅད་ཀྱི་ཐུན་ཀྱི་སྒྲིབ་ 71 དེ་བཞིན་གསལ་པ་ 72 ལྷན་སྒྲུབ་གནད་པོ་འི་ཁྱེད་ཀྱི་དང་མཁུ་པ་འཕྲུག་པ་ 73 འཇིག་རྟེན་ཁམས་ རྒྱ་མཚོ་

5. ⁽⁷⁴⁾ *Gzhi-dang-snying-po-mé-tog-gi-rgyan-gyis-brgyan-pahi-yon-tan.*

The qualities of the ground, and essence of that (before mentioned) region.

6. ⁽⁷⁵⁾ *Hjig-rten-gyi-k'hams-rgya-mts'hoki-k'hor-yug-gi-rgyan-rgya-mts'ho-bstan-pa.* Description of the Sea, the ornament of the wall of the world's region, called "*rgya-mts'ho*," or ocean.

7. ⁽⁷⁶⁾ *Sa-gzhihi-rgyan-bstan-pa* (of ditto). Description of the Earth's ornaments (of ditto).

8. ⁽⁷⁷⁾ *Gzhing-gi-rgyud-bstan-pa.* Description of the origin or nature of that province.

9. ⁽⁷⁸⁾ *Hjig-rten-gyi-rgyud-dgod-pa.* Description of the series of the several regions of the world (as the provinces of several *Buddhas*).

10. ⁽⁷⁹⁾ *Rnam-par-snañg-mdsad.* VAIROCHANA, a *Buddha*.

11. ⁽⁸⁰⁾ *Dé-bzhin-gshégs-pa-p'hal-po-ch'hé.* *Tathágata* P'HAL-PO-CH'HÉ, a *Buddha*.

12. ⁽⁸¹⁾ *Sangs-rgyas-kyi-mts'han-shin-tu-bstan-pa.* Enumeration of several attributes (or names) of BUDDHA.

13. ⁽⁸²⁾ *Hp'hags-pahi-bdén-pa.* The excellent truth.

14. ⁽⁸³⁾ *Dé-bzhin-gshégs-pahi-hod-ser-las-rnam-par-sangs-rgyas-pa.* The state of becoming purified, or a saint, by the beams of light of a *Tathágata*.

15. ⁽⁸⁴⁾ *Bzang-ch'hub-séms-dpa-dris-pa-snañg-va.* Illustration made on the request of *Bodisatwa*.

16. ⁽⁸⁵⁾ *Spyod-yul-yongs-su-dag-pa.* The very pure conduct of life, or manner of living.

17. ⁽⁸⁶⁾ *Bzang-pohi-dpal.* The prosperity (or glory) of the good.

74 གཞི་དང་སྟིང་པོ་མེ་དྲུག་གི་རྩིས་པུན་པའི་ཡོན་ཏན་ 75 འཛིན་རྟེན་གྱི་ཡམས་ལྷ་མཚོའི་
 ཁོར་ལྷུག་གི་རྩིས་ལྷ་མཚོ་བཟུན་པ་ 76 ལ་གཞིའི་རྩིས་བཟུན་པ་ 77 ཞིང་གི་རྩུད་བཟུན་པ་
 78 འཛིན་རྟེན་གྱི་རྩུད་དཔོན་པ་ 79 རྣམ་པར་ལྷན་མཚན་ 80 དེ་བཞིན་གསལ་པ་ལ་ལལ་པོ་ཆེ་
 81 ལངས་ལྷ་ལྷ་མཚོན་ཞིན་ཐུག་པ་ 82 འཕགས་པའི་བདན་པ་ 83 དེ་བཞིན་གསལ་པ་
 པའི་འོད་རླེང་ལས་རྣམ་པར་ལངས་ལྷུག་པ་ 84 ཐུང་རྒྱལ་སེམས་དཔལ་རིས་པ་ལྷན་པ་
 85 རྩུད་ལྷུག་ལོངས་ལྷ་དག་པ་ 86 བརྒན་པའི་དཔལ་

18. (87) *Dé-bzhin-gshégs-pa-ri-rab-kyi-rtse-mor-gshégs-pa*. The going of *Tathágata* (SHÁKYA) to the top of the *Ri-rab* (Sans. *Méru*).

19. (88) *Ri-rab-kyi-rtse - mor-dé - bzhin - gshégs-pahi-rnam-par-hp'hrul-pa-dang-byang-ch'hub-séms-dpahi-ts'hogs-kyi-ts'higs-bchad*. Verses uttered by the assembled *Bodhisatwas*, and by the illusory person of *Tathágata* (SHÁKYA) on the top of the *Ri-rab*.

20. (89) *Bzang-ch'hub-séms-pahi-rnam-par-dgod-pa-bchu-bstan-pa*. The exhibition of the ten schemes or contrivances of *Bodhisatwa*.

21. (90) *Ts'hangs-par-spyod-pa*. Purity of life, or good moral conduct.

22. (91) *Séms-dang-po-bskyéd-pahi-bsod-nams-ston-pa*. The shewing of the happiness of having formed the mind to live a perfect life.

23. (92) *Ch'hos-snang-va*. Religion's (or virtue's) light.

24. (93) *Mts'hé-mahi-gnas*. 'Tse-ma, (name of a region or heaven of the gods).

25. (94) *Dér-bzang-ch'hub-séms-dpas-ts'higs-b'chad-bstan-pa*. Verses uttered there by *Bodhisatwa*.

26. (95) *Bzang-ch'hub-séms-dpahi-spyod-pa-bstan-pa*. Description of the conduct of life of a Saint, or *Bodhisatwa*.

27. (96) *Gter-mi-zad-pa-bchu-bstan-pa*. Instruction on the ten never deficient (or inexhaustible) treasures (or virtues).

28. (97) *Dé-bzhin - gshégs-pahi-gshégs-bzhugs-bzhud-gsum-stu-pa*. The shewing of three things: the coming, remaining, and going away of a *Tathágata*.

87 དེ་བཞིན་ གཤམས་པ་ རི་རབ་ཀྱི་ རྩེ་མོར་གཤམས་པ་ 88 རི་རབ་ཀྱི་རྩེ་མོར་ དེ་བཞིན་གཤམས་པའི་
 རྩེ་པར་ འཕྱུག་ པ་དང་ཐུབ་སེམས་དཔའི་ རྩེ་གས་ཀྱི་རྩེ་གས་བཅད་ 89 ཐུབ་ཐུབ་སེམས་དཔའི་
 རྩེ་པར་དགོད་པ་ བཅད་བཅད་པ་ 90 རྩེ་གས་པར་ཐོད་པ་ 91 རྩེ་གས་དང་པོ་ཐོད་པའི་བསོད་ནམས་
 ཐོན་པ་ 92 རྩེ་གས་ལྷད་པ་ 93 རྩེ་གས་འཁོར་གས་ 94 རི་རབ་ཀྱི་ རྩེ་གས་དཔའི་ རྩེ་གས་བཅད་བཅད་པ་
 95 ཐུབ་ཐུབ་སེམས་དཔའི་ཐོད་པ་བཅད་པ་ 96 གཤམས་ མི་ཐད་པ་ བཅད་བཅད་པ་ 97 དེ་བཞིན་
 གཤམས་ པའི་ གཤམས་ བཅད་པ་ བཅད་པ་བཅད་པ་

29. ⁽⁹⁸⁾ *Dgah-ldan-du-byang-séms-hdus-pa.* *Bodhisatvas* assembled in *Galdan* (Sans. *Tus'hitá*).

30. ⁽⁹⁹⁾ *Rdo-rjé-rgyal-mts'han-gyi-bsño-va.* The benediction of *DORJE-GYAL-TSAN*, (a *Bodhisatwa*).

31. ⁽¹⁰⁰⁾ *Sa-bchupa.* The ten *Bhumis* (provinces or degrees of perfection of the *Bodhisatvas*).

32. ⁽¹⁰¹⁾ *Kyn-tu-bzang-pohi-spyod-pa-bstan-pa.* The shewing of the conduct of life of *SAMANTA BHADRA* (a *Bodhisatwa* of the first rank) or the best conduct.

33. ⁽¹⁰²⁾ *Ting-gé-hdsin-bchu.* The deep meditations, (or ecstasies).

34. ⁽¹⁰³⁾ *Mñon-shés.* Special knowledge.

35. ⁽¹⁰¹⁾ *Bzod-pa.* Patience.

36. ⁽¹⁰⁵⁾ *Grangs-la-hjug-pa.* The manner of expressing (great) numbers.

37. ⁽¹⁰⁶⁾ *Ts'hé-ts'had.* The measure of life.

38. ⁽¹⁰⁷⁾ *Byang-séms-kyi-gnas.* The abode of a *Bodhisatwa*.

39. ⁽¹⁰⁸⁾ *Sangs-rgyas-kyi-ch'hos-bsam-mi-k'hyab-pa-bstan-pa.* A shewing that the virtues of *BUDDHA* are inconceivable by the mind.

40. ⁽¹⁰⁹⁾ *Sangs-rgyas-kyi-mts'han-rgya-mts'ho-bstan-pa.* Explication of the term Ocean, one of the epithets or names of *BUDDHA*.

41. ⁽¹¹⁰⁾ *Dpé-byad-kyi-hod-zér.* The shining beams of the points of beauty (on the body of a *BUDDHA*).

42. ⁽¹¹¹⁾ *Dé-bzhin-gshégs-pa-skyé-va-dang-hbyung-va.* The birth and appearance of a *Tathágata*, or *Buddha*.

43. ⁽¹¹²⁾ *Hjig-rten-las-hdus-pa.* His departure from the world (or deliverance from pain, or death.)

98 དགའ་ལྷན་པ་ཐུག་པའི་སེམས་པ་ 99 རོ་རྒྱལ་མཚན་གྱི་བསྐྱེད་པ་ 100 ལ་བརྒྱུ་པ་ 101 ལྷན་པ་
 བཟང་པོའི་སྒྲོལ་པ་བཟུན་པ་ 102 རྒྱལ་པོའི་མཚན་པ་ 103 མངོན་ཤེས་ 104 བརྒྱུད་པ་ 105 ལྷན་པ་
 ལྷན་པ་ 106 རྒྱལ་པོའི་སེམས་པ་ 107 ཐུག་པའི་སེམས་པ་ 108 ལྷན་པ་ རྒྱལ་པོའི་མཚན་པ་
 109 ལྷན་པ་ རྒྱལ་པོའི་མཚན་པ་ 110 དཔེ་ཐུག་པའི་འོད་ཟེར་ 111 རོ་བཞུག་པའི་སེམས་པ་
 རྒྱལ་པོའི་སེམས་པ་ 112 རྒྱལ་པོའི་སེམས་པ་ ལྷན་པ་

44. ⁽¹¹³⁾ *Sdong-pos-brgyan-pa*. (The place) adorned with planted trees, (the name of a treatise on moral subjects.)

45. ⁽¹¹⁴⁾ *Bzang-po-spyod-pahi-smonlam*. The prayer of the well-doer, or a wish for doing good.

Such are the contents of the six volumes, as specified in these 45 chapters. There is another artificial division of the six volumes into 115 sections (*bam-po*, 'in Tibetan) but they give no contents. These six volumes were translated, in the 9th century, by the Indian Pandit, SURE'NDRA BODHI, and the Tibetan Lotsawa, BAIROTSANA RAKSHITA.

IV. KON-TSE'GS.

The fourth great Division of the *Káh-gyur* is called, ⁽¹¹⁵⁾ “ *Dkon-mch'hog-brtségs-pa*,” or by contraction, “ *Dkon-brtségs*,” (pronounced “ *Kon-tségs*”). In Sanscrit, “ *Ratna-kuta*,” the Jewel-peak, or precious things heaped up (or enumeration of several qualities and perfections of BUDDHA, and his instructions). The subject, as in the former division, still consists of morals and metaphysics, mixed with many legends and collections of the tenets of the *Buddhistic* doctrine. Some treatises are in the form of a dialogue between SHAKYA and his disciples; but besides SHAKYA, there are introduced several other speakers. The style, as in the former division also, is prose and verse. There are six volumes of this class, distinguished by the first six letters of the Tibetan Alphabet, which, with the number of the leaves in each of them, may be expressed or stated here, thus,—

1. ⁽¹¹⁶⁾ 448; 2. ⁽¹¹⁷⁾ 402; 3. ⁽¹¹⁸⁾ 477; 4. ⁽¹¹⁹⁾ 478; 5. ⁽¹²⁰⁾ 473; 6. ⁽¹²¹⁾ 489.

There are several separate works, or small treatises, in this collection, which are in general attributed to SHAKYA; and as is stated in the begin-

113 རྩོད་པོས་བརྒྱན་པ་ 114 བཟང་པོ་སྤྱོད་པའི་སྒོམ་ལམ་ 115 དཔོན་མཆོག་བསྐྱེད་པ་ or
དཔོན་བསྐྱེད་པ་ 116 ཀ 117 ཁ 118 ག 119 ང 120 ཅ 121 ཆ .

The heads or titles of the several works in these six volumes, in Tibetan and Sanscrit, written in Roman character, are as follow:

1. ⁽¹²²⁾ Tib. *Hp'hags-pa*—"d^hkon-mch'hog-brtségs-pa"—ch'hen-pohi-ch'hos-
kyi-rnam-grangs-stong-p'hrag-brgya-pa-las-sdom-pa-gsum-bstan-pahi-léhu-zhés-
bya-va-thég-pa-ch'hen-pohi-mdo. Sanscrit. *A'rya mahá ratna kuta dharma*
paryaya shata sahasrika grant'hé. "*Tri sambara*" *nirdesha parivarta náma*
mahá yána sūtra. English. Out of the "venerable great heap of gems", or
the enumeration of one hundred thousand *dharma*s (or religious instructions),
a chapter on the three obligations or duties; namely, a *sūtra* on the
higher principles (of philosophy).

[NOTE. To make short the titles in the beginning, the words "*A'rya*" and "*Il'phags-pa*," meaning "the venerable," as also, at the end, "*Náma mahá yána sūtra*," "*zhes* (or *shés*) *bya-ra-shég-pach'henpohi-mdo*," will be omitted, and only that will be mentioned which necessarily belongs to the titles.]

2. ⁽¹²³⁾ Tib. *Sgo-mf'hak-yas-pa-rnam-par-sbyong-va-bstan-pa*. Sans. *Ananta muk'ha vinishodhana nirdesha*. Eng. Instruction on making clean infinite entrances (or on good moral practices).

122 ལམ་ལ་ འཁོར་མཆོག་ བརྟེན་པ་ ཆེན་པོའི་ ཆོས་ཀྱི་རྒྱ་ཐང་ས་ རྩོད་ལྷན་བཅུ་པ་ལས་ རྩོམ་པ་
ལྷ་ལུ་ བརྟེན་པའི་ ལེའུ་ ཞེས་ཐུང་ཤེས་པ་ ཆེན་པོའི་ མདོ་ 123 རྩོམ་པ་ལས་པ་ རྩོད་པ་
བརྟེན་པ་

3. (124) Tib. *Dé-bzhin-gshégs-pahi-gsang-va-bsam-gyis-mik'hyab-pa-bstan-pa*. Sans. *Tathāgatāchintya guhya nirdēsha*. Eng. A shewing of the inconceivable secrets of *Tathāgata*.

4. (125) Tib. *Rmi-lam-bstan-pa*. Sans. *Śvapana nirdēsha*. Eng. Explication, or the telling of dreams.

5. (126) Tib. *Hod-dpag-méd-kyi-bkod-pa*. Sans. *Amitabhā vyūha*. Eng. The description of the residence (or province) of AMITABHĀ (a *Buddha*).

KIIA, OR SECOND VOLUME.

6. (127) Tib. *Dé-bzin-gshégs-pa-mi-lk'hrugs-pahi-bkod-pa*. Sans. *Akshobhya Tathāgatāśya vyūha*. Eng. Description of AKSHOBHYA's residence, or province.

7. (128) Tib. *Ch'hos-kyi-doyings-kyi-rang-bzhin-doyér-méd-par-bstan-pa*. Sans. *Dharma dhātu prakriti asamabhé nirdēsha*. Eng. The shewing of the indivisibility of the root of the first moral Being.

8. (129) Tib. *Ch'hos-bchu-pa*. Sans. *Dasha dharmaka*. Eng. That containing instruction on the ten *dharma*s, or virtues.

9. (130) Tib. *Kun-nas-sgo*. Sans. *Samanta muk'ha*. Eng. Door (or entrance) from all sides.

10. (131) Tib. *Hod-zér-bsgrub-pa*. Sans. *Prabhā sādhanā*. Eng. The making (or causing) of light.

GA, OR THE THIRD VOLUME.

11. (132) Tib. *Byang-ch'hub-séms-dpahi-slé snod*. Sans. *Bodhisatwa pitaka*. Eng. The vessel or repository of a *Bodhisatwa*, (or the practices of the perfect or wise.)

124 དེ་བཞིན་གསུངས་པའི་གསུང་པ་བསམ་ཁྱིལ་མི་ཐུབ་པ་བཟུན་པ་ 125 མི་ལམ་བཟུན་པ་
 126 འོད་དཔག་མེད་ཀྱི་བཀོད་པ་ 127 དེ་བཞིན་གསུངས་པ་མི་འབྲུགས་པའི་བཀོད་པ་ 128 ཚེས་ཀྱི་
 དེད་སྒྲིལ་གྱི་རང་བཞིན་དེམར་མེད་པར་བཟུན་པ་ 129 ཚེས་བརྒྱུད་པ་ 130 ལྷན་གསུང་ 131 འོད་རྒྱུ་
 བཟུན་པ་ 132 ཐུང་ཆ་བསམས་དཔའི་སྒྲུབ་པ་

NGA, OR THE FOURTH VOLUME.

12. (133) Tib. *Hjam-dpal-gyi-sangs-rgyas-kyi-zhing-gi yon-tan-bkod-pa*. Sans. *Manju Shri Buddha kshétra guna vyāha*. The description of the good qualities of the province of MANJU SRI BUDDHA.

13. (134) Tib. *Yab-dang-sras-mjal-wa*. Sans. *Pita putra-samagamanam*. The meeting of the father and the son, (SHÁKYA and his father SHUDHODANA).

14. (135) Tib. *Gang-pos-zhus-pa*. Sans. *Pūrṇa pariprichch'ha*. That asked by PŪRNA, (or a *sūtra* delivered by SHÁKYA on the request of PŪRNA, one of his disciples.)

15. (136) Tib. *Yul-hk'hor-skyong-gis-zhus-pa*. Sans. *Rās'htra pālēna pariprichch'ha*. That asked by, or on the request of RA'SHTRAPA'LA (a demon.)

CHA, OR THE FIFTH VOLUME.

16. (137) Tib. *Drag-shul-chān-gyis-zhus-pa*. Sans. *Ugra pariprichch'ha*. That asked by UGRA.

17. (138) Tib. *Sgyu-ma-mk'han-bzang-po-lung-bstan-pa*. Sans. *Bhadra Māyākāra byākaraṇa*. A prophecy of BHADRA MĀYAKA'RA (a juggler) by SHÁKYA.

18. (139) Tib. *Ch'ho-hp'hrul ch'hén-po-bstan-pa*. Sans. *Mahā pratihārya upadēsha*. The exhibition of great miracles and prodigies, (by SHÁKYA.)

19. (140) Tib. *Byams-pahi-sengéhi sgra-ch'hen-po*. Sans. *Maitreya mahā sinha nādana*. The great lion-sound (or voice) of MAITREYA (the saint who is the first that will appear hereafter, and become a *Buddha*.)

20. (141) Tib. *Hdul-wa-rnam-par-dtun-la-dvab-pa nyé-var-hk'hor-gyis-zhus-pa*. Sans. *Vinaya vinishchaya Upāli pariprichch'ha*. The arrangement of

133 འཇམ་དཔལ་གྱི་སངས་རྒྱལ་གྱི་ཞིང་གི་ཡོན་ཏན་ བཀོད་པ་

134 ཡལ་དང་པུ་མ་མཐུ་བ་

135 གང་པོས་ རྒྱལ་པ་

136 ཡུལ་འཕྲེལ་ རྩོད་ གིས་ རྒྱལ་པ་

137 རྩལ་ རྩལ་ཏན་གྱིས་རྒྱལ་པ་

138 རྩལ་མ་མཐུ་ བཟང་པོ་གྲུང་ བཟུམ་པ་

139 རྩོད་འཕྲུལ་ རྩོད་པོ་བཟུམ་པ་

140 རྩམས་པའི་སྤང་ཆེན་

མུ་ རྩོད་པོ་

141 འཕྲུལ་པ་ རྩམ་པར་ གཞན་ལ་ དབས་པ་ རེ་བ་འཕྲེལ་ རྩལ་རྒྱལ་པ་

the *Hdul-va* (taught by SHÁKYA) on the request of UPA'LI, (the supposed compiler of the *Dulva* class.

21. ⁽¹⁴²⁾ Tib. *Lhag-pahi-bsam-pa-bskul-va*. Sans. *Adyáshaya sanchoda*. Exhortation to further undertaking.

22. ⁽¹⁴³⁾ Tib. *Lag-bzang-gis-zhus-pa*. Sans. *Suváhu pariprichch'ha*. That asked by SUVA'HU.

23. ⁽¹⁴⁴⁾ Tib. *Dés-pas-zhus-pa*. Sans. *Surata pariprichch'ha*. That asked by (or on the request of) a chief or brave man, or of SURATA.

24. ⁽¹⁴⁵⁾ Tib. *Dpah-byin-gyis-zhus-pa*. Sans. *Víradatta pariprichch'ha*. A *sútra* delivered on the request of VÍRADATTA.

25. ⁽¹⁴⁶⁾ Tib. *Vadsalaki-rgyal-po-hch'har byéd-kyis-zhus-pa*. Sans. *Udayána vadsa rája pariprichch'ha*. A *sútra* at the request of UDAYA'NA VADSA RA'JA.

26. ⁽¹⁴⁷⁾ Tib. *Bu-mo-blo-gros-bzang-mos-zhus-pa*. Sans. *Sumatidáriká pariprichch'ha*. A *sútra* at the request of SUMATIDA'RIKA', (a girl).

27. ⁽¹⁴⁸⁾ Tib. *Bu-mo-gan-gahi-mch'hog-gis-zhus-pa*. Sans. *Gangottará pariprichch'ha*. A *sútra* at the request of GANGOTTARA' (a girl).

28. ⁽¹⁴⁹⁾ Tib. *Mya-nan-méd-kyis-byin-pa-lung-bstan-pa*. Sans. *Ashoka-datta byákarana*. The foretelling of ASHOKADATTA (or a prophecy of him.)

29. ⁽¹⁵⁰⁾ Tib. *Dri-ma-med-kyis-byin-pas-zhus-pa*. Sans. *Vimaladattá pariprichch'ha*. A *sútra* at the request of VIMALADATTA' (a girl).

30. ⁽¹⁵¹⁾ Tib. *Yon-tan-rin-po-ch'hé-mé-tog-kun-tu-rgyas-pas-zhus-pa*. Sans. *Guna ratna-sanghusumita pariprichch'ha*. Asked by GUNA RATNA, &c.

142 ལྷ་པའི་བསམ་པ་བསྐྱེད་པ་ 143 ལག་བརྒྱུད་ཀྱིས་ཏུས་པ་ 144 རེས་པས་ཏུས་པ་ 145 དཔུང་བྱིན་
ཐུས་ཏུས་པ་ 146 བད་སྙེན་གྱི་ཐུག་པོ་འཆར་བྱེད་ཀྱིས་ཏུས་པ་ 147 བྱ་མོ་སྒོ་ཐོས་བརྒྱུད་ཀྱིས་
ཏུས་པ་ 148 བྱ་མོ་གད་གྲུའི་མཆོག་གིས་ཏུས་པ་ 149 ལྷ་ངན་མེད་ཀྱིས་ཐིག་པ་བྱུང་བཤམ་པ་
150 རི་མ་མེད་ཀྱིས་ཐིག་པས་ཏུས་པ་ 151 ཡོན་ཏན་རིན་པོ་ཆེ་མེད་ཀྱི་ལྷ་རྩ་ཐུས་པས་ཏུས་པ་

31. (152) Tib. *Sangs-rgyas-kyi-yul-bsam-gyis-mi-k'hyab-pa-bstan-pa*. Sans. *Achintya Buddha vishaya nirdēsha*. The shewing of inconceivable provinces of BUDDHA.

CH'HA, OR THE SIXTH VOLUME.

32. (153) Tib. *Blo-gros-rab-gnas-kyis-zhus-pa*. Sans. *Sust'hita Mati pariprichch'ha*. Asked by SUST'HITA MATI.

33. (151) Tib. *Seṅgés-zhus-pa*. Sans. *Siṅha pariprichch'ha*. Asked by SINHA.

34. (155) Tib. *Byang-ch'hub-séms-dpah-yé-shés-dam-pas-zhus-pa*. Sans. *Jñānottara bodhisatwa pariprichch'ha*. Asked by JNA'NOTTARA Bodhisatwa.

35. (156) Tib. *Ts'hong-dpon-bzang-skyong-gris-zhus-pa*. Sans. *Bhadrápāla shrisha pariprichch'ha*. Asked by this merchant.

36. (157) Tib. *Byams-pas-zhus-pa*. Sans. *Maitreya pariprichch'ha*. Asked by MAITREYA.

37. (158) Tib. *Byams-zhus-ch'hos-brgyad*. Sans. *Maitreya pariprichch'ha dharma as'hta*. Eight dharmas asked by MAITREYA (or taught at his request by SHÁKYA.)

38. (159) Tib. *Hod-srung-gi-léhu*. Sans. *Kāsyapa parivarta*. A chapter, in which SHÁKYA instructs "HOD-SRUNG" (KÁSHYAPA) one of his principal disciples, and his successor as a Hierarch.

39. (160) Tib. *Rin-po-ch'héli-p'hung-po*. Sans. *Ratna parāshi*. A heap of precious stones (or moral instructions.)

40. (161) Tib. *Blo-gros-mi-zad-pas-zhus-pa*. Sans. *Akshayamati pariprichch'ha*. Asked by AKSHAYAMATI.

152 བདེན་ཆེན་གྱི་ཡུལ་བསམ་ཐིས་མི་རྒྱལ་པ་བཅུན་པ་

153 ལྷོ་གོས་རྩལ་གནས་ཐིས་ལྷན་པ་

154 བདེ་གོས་ལྷན་པ་

155 ཐུང་རྒྱལ་སེམས་པ་ལེ་སེས་དམ་པས་ལྷན་པ་

156 རྩོད་དཔོན་བཟང་

ལྷོ་དྲ་གིས་ལྷན་པ་

157 ཐུམས་པས་ལྷན་པ་

158 ཐུམས་ལྷན་ཆོས་བཟླ་

159 རྩོད་ཐུང་གི་ལེའུ་

རྩོད་པོ་ཆེན་ཐུང་པོ་

161 ལྷོ་གོས་མི་ཟད་པས་ལྷན་པ་

- ## V. (MDO.)

162 གེས་རྒྱུ་མེད་པའི་མེད་པའི་མེད་པ་ བཅུན་ བཅུན་ བཅུན་ 163 བཅུན་པ་ རིན་པོ་ཆེས་ རྒྱལ་པ་ 164 ལྷ་མོ་དཔལ་
 འཕྲེང་གི་ སེང་མེད་ལྷ་ 165 རྒྱུ་མེད་ལྷ་པ་ རྒྱལ་པ་ 1 མ་རྩོ་མེ or མ་རྩོ་

The contents, in the order of the 30 volumes, are as follow :—

This has for its title "*Bskal'-bzang*," the good or. happy age; or, more fully, in 'Tib. ⁽²⁾ *Hp'hags-pa-bskal-pa-bzang-po-pa-zhës-bya-va-t'hég-pa-ch'hén-pohi-mdo*." In Sans. "*A'rya bhadra kalpika nāma mahā yāna sūtra*." "The very venerable *sūtra*, entitled, 'of the excellent happy age'." There are two images on the first page, representing SHA'KYA and MAITREYA. The salutation is thus—"Reverence to all *Buddhas* and *Bodhisatwas*" (in Tib. *Sangs-rgyas-dang-byang-ch'hub-séms-dpah-t'hams-chad-la-p'hyag-hts'hal-lo.*)

² བསྐྱེད་བྱེད་ལ་ འཕགས་པ་ བསྐྱེད་པ་ བྱེད་པོ་ལ་ ཞེས་ཀྱང་ ཞེས་པ་ ཆེན་པོའི་ མདོ་

The subject, after some dogmatical and moral instructions on the perfections and proceedings of BUDDHA or JINA, given by SHA'KYA (from *leaf* 4 to 150) at the request of the above mentioned *Bodhisatwa*, first in prose and afterwards repeated again in verse, is the enumeration of one thousand *Buddhas*—four of these have appeared hitherto, and the rest are to come hereafter, commencing with MAITREYA. The list of these *Tathágatas* commences with KAKUTSANDA (*Hk'hor-va-hjig*, in Tibetan) and specifies fifteen articles of each of them in the following manner:—

1. His name, 2. place of his nativity, 3. his tribe or race, 4. the extent or sphere of his shining beams, 5. his father, 6. his mother, 7. his son, 8. his attendant, 9. he that is most sagacious among his disciples, 10. he that is most skilful among his disciples in performing miracles, or displaying prodigies, 11. the number of his once assembled disciples, 12. the measure or extent of life in that age, 13. the duration of his religious institution, 14. his relics, 15. the fane or shrine (Sans. *chaitya*, Tibetan, *mch'hod-rten*) built for those relics.

As the whole subject is imaginary or fanciful, it is unnecessary to give the whole in translation. It will be sufficient to state the five first names, with their fifteen attributes, or from KAKUTSANDA to MAITREYA. These statements, in Tibetan, are given in the form of answers to the above fifteen articles put interrogatively. They are as follows:—

First, from KAKUTSANDA—1. *Hk'hor-va-hjig*, 2. *rgyal-pohi-p'ho-brang-grong-k'hyer-bsang-po*, 3. *shákya-pa* (of the *Shákya* race), 4. *dpag-ts'had-gchig* (4000 fathoms), 5. *mch'hod-spyin*, 6. *ts'hangs-rgyal*, 7. *bla-ma*, 8. *blo-rdsogs*, 9. *dgé-slong-mk'hás-pa*, 10. *bnyén-pa*, 11. 40,000, 12. 40,000 years, 13. 80,000 years, 14. in one globular mass, 15. deposited in one *mch'hod-rten*, or *chaitya*.

Secondly, of KANAKAMUNI, thus—1. *Gsér-éhub*, 2. *grong-k'hyer-lña pa*, 3. *bráhmaṇ*, 4. *dpag-ts'had-p'hyéd* (2,000 fathoms), 5. *més-byin*, 6. *bla-ma*, 7. *rnam-par-rgyal-vahi-sdé*, 8. *bkra-shis-ldan*, 9. *mch'hog-ma*, 10. *rgyal*,

11. 70,000, 12. 30,000 years, 13. 1,000 years, 14. in one globular mass, 15. deposited in one *chaitya*.

Thirdly, of KA'SYAPA—1. *Hod-srung*, 2. *ts'hétana*, 3. *bráhman*, 4. 500 fathoms, 5. *ts'hangs-byin* (Sans. *Brahmadatta*), 6. *nor-bdag-ma*, 7. *déd-dpon*, 8. *kun-gyi-bshés-gnyèn*, 9. *bharadwaja*, 10. *skar-rgyal*, 11. 20,000, 12. 20,000 years, 13. 70,000 years, 14. in one globular mass, 15. in one *chaitya*, or *jnck'hod-rten*.

Fourthly, of SHA'KYA—1. *Shákya-thub-pa*, 2. *ser-skyahi-gnas* (Sans. *capila*), 3. *rgyal-rigs*, (*Kshatriya*, a descendant of GOTAMA), 4. one fathom, or two yards, 5. *zas-gtsang-ma*, 6. *sgyú-hp'hrul*, 7. *sgra-gchan-bdsin*, 8. *kundgah-vo*, 9. *nyé-rgyal*, 10. *pang-nas-skyés*, 11. 1,250, 12. 100 years, 13. 500 years, 14. in great abundance, 15. (deposited in several *chaityas*; but this point is not stated in the original.)

Fifthly, of MAITREYA.—1. *Byams-pa* (*chám-bá*), 2. *rgyal-pohi-p'ho-brang-grong-k'hyer-tog-gi-blo-gros*, 3. *bráhman*, 4. 4,000 fathoms, 5. *ts'hangs-bzang*, 6. *ts'hangs-bdag-ma*, 7. *bsod-nams-stobs*, 8. *rgya-mts'ho*, 9. *yé-shés-hod*, 10. *britson-hgrus*, 11. 960,000,000, 12. 84,000 years, 13. 80,000 years, 14. in one globular mass, 15. deposited in one *chaitya*.

The enumeration of such fancied *Tathágatas*, and the specification of the above exhibited attributes, occupy about three hundred leaves in this volume. From leaf 150 to 158, only the names of the *Tathágatas* are enumerated, and afterwards, from leaf 159 to 459, their names and the other points. Their names are, in general, significant words, and denote some virtue, or good quality, or some beautiful, agreeable, grand, precious, &c. object of nature.

The names of some other *Tathágatas*, after MAITREYA (in Tibetan, with an English explication) are, as follows—6. SENG-GE', the lion, 7. RAB-GSAL, the very clear or pure, 8. T'HUB-PA, the mighty, 9. ME'-TOG, the flower, 10 ME'-TOG-GNYIS-PA, flower the second, 11. SPYAN-LE'GS, the beautiful eye, 12 DE'D-DPON, chief leader, 13. LAG-CH'HE'N, the great handed, 14 STOBS-CH'HE'N, great strength, 15. RGYU-SKAR-RGYAL-PO, the prince

of moving stars, 16. *RTSI-SMAN*, medicinal essence, 17. *SNYAN-PA-TOG*, the chief ornament of celebrity, 18. *HOD-CH'HEN-PO*, great light, 19. *GROL-VAHI-P'HUNG-PO*, the untied or liberated body, 20. *RNAMPAR-SNANG-MDSAD*, the illuminator, 21. *NYI-MAHI-SNYING-PO*, the essence of the sun, 22. *ZLA-VA*, the moon, 23. *HOD-HP'HRO* light-diffusing, 24. *HOD-BZANG*, good light, 25. *MYA-NAN-ME'D*, exempt from sorrow, 26. *SKAR-RGYAL*, prince of stars, 27. *RAB-GSAL*, the very clean, 28. *P'HRÉ'NG-T'HOGS*, wearing a chaplet, 29. *YON-TAN-HOD*, light of good qualities, 30. *DON-GZIGS*, perceiving the meaning, 31. *MAR-ME'*, a lamp, 32. *MT'HU-LDAN*, powerful, 33. *SMAN-PA*, curer of diseases, 34. *DE'S-PA*, brave, 35. *MDSOD-SPU*, a hair of treasure, 36. *BRTAN-LDAN*, permanent, 37. *LHAHI-DPAL*, divine prosperity, 38. *GDUL-DKAH*, difficult to be subdued, 39. *YON-TAN-RGYAL-MTS'HAN*, a standard of good qualities, 40. *SGRA-GCHAN*, name of a planet, (*Ráhu*, in Sanscrit.) And so on.

From *leaf* 459 to the end of the volume, *SHA'KYA* repeats again, at the request of the above mentioned *Bodhisatwa*, when those *Tathágatas* first formed their minds for arriving at the supreme wisdom, or of becoming *Bodhisatwas*, and what they offered to those *Tathágatas* before whom, at different times, they made their vows, and prayed that they might obtain, in consequence of their moral merits, final emancipation, or arrive at perfection.

This volume contains 547 *leaves*, and 26 *bampos*, or artificial divisions. This *sútra* was translated by the Indian Pandit, *VIDYA'KARA SIDDHA*, and the Lotsawa, *BANDE' DPAL-GYI-DVYANGS*; it was reviewed and arranged afterwards by *DPAL-BRTSE'GS*.

K'HA, THE SECOND VOLUME.

There are in this volume four *sútras*, or works, under four distinct titles. The first is of great extent (from *leaf* 1 to 329). It is called in Tibetan,

(3) "*Rgya-ch'hér-rol-pa*", in Sanscrit, "*Lalita vistara*," containing accounts of

the life and doctrine of SHĀ'KYA, the establisher, or founder, of the *Buddhist* religion in ancient India. The work is divided into 27 chapters, the contents of which are as follow :—

First Chapter, *from leaf* 1 to 8. "Introduction." This *sūtra* was delivered by SHĀ'KYA (who speaks of himself under the name of *Bodhisatwa*) at the special request of several gods, *Bodhisatwas*, and his principal disciples, when he was in a grove near *Shrāvastī*, in *Kosala*. Here are mentioned 34 of his principal disciples, the names of eight *Bodhisatwas*, as also those of several *Buddhas* or *Tathāgatas*, who had appeared in former ages and taught their doctrines. SHĀ'KYA is requested now to give instruction in the same manner as they had done.

Second Chapter, *leaves* 8—14. This chapter has for its title, "Great exhilaration, or rejoicing". Importance of this *sūtra*. Several virtues enumerated and commended to be practised. Description of the great festival in the superb palace of the gods, in *Gāḍḍan* (in Tib. *Dgah-lḍan*; in Sans. *Tus'hita*). Hortative verses to SHĀ'KYA to teach his doctrine.

Third Chapter, *leaves* 14—30, entitled, "The purest race or tribe." Insignia of an universal monarch;—his inauguration by those insignia;—his visiting the different kingdoms of his empire;—his injunctions to the chiefs and the subjects to execute justice and to practise the ten cardinal virtues. *Leaf* 21. A *Bodhisatwa*, when about to become a *Buddha*, never takes his incarnation in a barbarous country, but in a civilized one; nor in any low family, but in the house either of a *Brahman* or a *Kshatriya* (the military tribe or royal race)—reasons thereof. SHĀ'KYA honoured the latter by taking his birth in that tribe. *Leaf* 21—24. Consultation of the gods where *Bodhisatwa* (SHĀ'KYA) should be incarnated. There are said to have been at that time sixteen principal tribes or ruling families in "*Jambudwīpa*" (or in India), several of which are enumerated by some of the gods, with recommendations on their good qualities; and they are of opinion that such and such a family will be proper for *Bodhisatwa* to be incarnated there. But some others find

fault with them, and tell several defects in each of those tribes, or families. The enumerated ruling tribes are—1. the royal family in *Magadha*, (Sanskrit, *Vidékula*; in Tib. *Lus-hp'hags-rigs*), 2. Ditto in *Kosala*, 3. Ditto in *Vadsa*, 4. the city of *Yangs-pa-chan*, (Sans. *Vaisháli* or *Prayágas-hodie Allahabad*), 5. the family of “*RAB-SNANG*,” in *Hp'hags-rgyal* (Sans. *Ujjayani*, *Ujen*, in *Málvā*), 6. the city of *BCHOM-BRIAG*, (Sans. *Mathura*) 7. the *Skya-bseng-gi-rigs*. (Sans. the *Pándava* race, in *Hastinápura*.) None of them is found proper for the incarnation of *Bodhisatwa*—it is the *Shákya* race that is preferred to all. They ask SHA'KYA himself where a *Bodhisatwa* takes his incarnation at his last birth, and he enumerates to them 64 good qualities required in a race where such a *Bodhisatwa* should be incarnated. *Leaf* 26. The 32 qualities or characteristics of the woman that is fit to be the mother of such a *Bodhisatwa*. *Leaf* 27. “*ZAS-GTSANG-MA'S*” (Sans. *Suddhodana*) character and fortune. His wife's (in Tib. *Lhá-mo-sgyu-hp'hrul-mā*, in Sanscrit, *Mayā Dēvi*) good qualities. *Leaves* 28, 29. Eulogium (in verse) on the *Shákya* race in general, and particularly on the accomplishments of *LHA-MO-SGYU-HP'HRUL-MA*.

Fourth Chapter, *leaves* 30—37, entitled, the “Door or beginning of religion's light”. *Bodhisatwa's* (SHA'KYA's) last lecture to the gods and goddesses. Decorations of the great palace in *Galdan*. The 108 articles of the “*Ch'hos-snang-vahi-sgo*” must be taught always to the gods at the change of the life of any principal *Bodhisatwa*, from *Galdan*, (Sans. *Tus'hita*). (They are the heads of some religious tracts, or certain dogmas and moral maxims.)

Fifth Chapter, *leaves* 37—49. At “his being about to depart from *Galdan*” SHA'KYA appoints for his vicegerent there, *CHA'M-BA'* (written in Tib. *Byams-pa*. Sans. *Maitreya*) and inaugurates him, by putting his own diadem on the head of that *Bodhisatwa*. This is the saint who is to appear hereafter and to become a *Buddha*. Consultation about the form in which SHA'KYA should descend into the womb or body of the woman whom he chooses to

become his mother. A young elephant, such as has been judged proper in Brahmanical works, is preferred. Many ingenious and hortative verses are related for acquiring knowledge and practising virtue. His leaving *Galdan*, or the Paradise of the gods.

Sixth Chapter, *leaves* 49—64. "His incarnation." Taking the form of a young elephant, he enters by the right side, into the womb or cavity of the body of MA'YA' DEVI'. Her dream respecting the elephant that took up his abode in her body. She never felt such a pleasure as at that moment. Next morning she tells her dream to the king. He calls the Bráhmans and the interpreters of dreams:—they say, she will be delivered of a son, who will become either an universal monarch or a *Buddha*. Alms distributed at "*Ser-skya*" (Sans. *Capila*). Offerings made in behalf of *Bodhi-sutwa*. The services rendered by the gods to LHA-MO-SGYU-HP'HRUL-MA, and the great care the king took for her pleasure and well being. The whole of nature is favourably disposed for the child that was to be born.

Seventh Chapter, *leaves* 64—93. The "birth of SHA'KYA." Description of the great preparations for conveying MA'YA' DEVI' into the grove of *Lumhini*. The circumstances of her being delivered there of the child after ten months' pregnancy. He came out by the right side, without any injury to his mother. Several miracles that happened at his birth, (*leaves* 70, 71.) The whole world was enlightened with great light. The earth trembled or shook several times. The number of men and beasts that were born or produced at *Capilavastu*, at the same time when the birth of SHA'KYA happened. Since the wishes of "ZAS-GTSANG" were in all respects fulfilled, he gave to his son the name of "DON-GRUB," or "DON-T'HAMS-CHAD-GRUB-PA" (Sanskrit, *Siddhártha*, or *Sarva-siddhártha*). He is intrusted to GAUTAMI', (his aunt) who, with 32 nurses, takes care of him.

"NAG-PO" (or as elsewhere he is called NYON-MONGS-MED), an hermit or sage, together with his nephew, "MIS-BYIN," (Sans. *Narada*, afterwards called *Kátyáyana*) admonished by the great light or brightness, goes to

Sér-skya to salute the new born child. His conversation with ZAS-GTSANG. He observes the characteristic signs on the body of the child, and foretells that he will become a *Buddha*. He laments that, being too old, he cannot live until (the child) shall attain to the state of a *Buddha*. 'Leaf 87. He recommends to "MIS-BYIN" to become his disciple, when he shall commence to teach his doctrine.

'Eighth Chapter, leaves 93—95. "His being brought into the temple." Ceremony and the decorations on that occasion. He is lord of lords (in Tib. *Lhahi-lha*). Asking his nurse GAUTAMI' whither they are carrying him, and she says, into the temple; he tells (in verse) how superior he is to all gods—how INDRA, BRAHMA, and other gods and demigods, made their adorations to him at his birth.

Ninth Chapter, leaves 95—97. "Ornaments" (for SHÁKYA). Description of all sorts of ornaments that were ordered by the king to be prepared and brought for the young prince (SHÁKYA) on a certain lucky or auspicious day.

Tenth Chapter, leaves 97—101. "His having displayed several sorts of letters or characters". When he (SHÁKYA) was desired afterwards to learn the letters from the school-master, he shews that, without being instructed, he knows them all—and he himself enumerates 64 different alphabets (among which are mentioned also those of *Yavana* and *Húna*) and shews their figures. The master is astonished at his wisdom, and utters several slókas expressive of his praise.

Eleventh Chapter, leaves 101—105. His visiting a village of the agriculturists. His meditation in the shade or shadow of a tree (called the "*Jambu*" tree). The miracle that happened there with the shadow of that tree.

Twelfth Chapter, leaves 105—121. The displaying of several gymnastical exercises and other arts (by SHÁKYA). When at a certain time 500 young men of the *Shákya* race, at "*Sér-skya*," were vying in shewing their skill in the arts and gymnastical exercises, as in letters, arithmetic, swimming, &c. SHÁKYA excelled them all. He obtains by these means "SA'-HTS'HO-MA"

the daughter of "LAG-NA-PE'-CHON-CHAN," a mace-bearer, Sans. *Dandika*. The qualities required in a woman, whom SHA'KYA is willing to take for his wife. The several qualifications of SA'-HTS'HO-MA (Sans. *Gopa*). Her sentiments (expressed in verse) against the concealing the face of woman by a veil.

Thirteenth Chapter, *leaves* 121—141. "His being*exhorted" by the gods. Exhortations made to him by several gods to leave the court, and endeavour to become a *Buddha*, as he had aspired for several ages to that dignity, and had acquired numerous qualities with that view.

Fourteenth Chapter, *leaves* 141—148. "Dream". ZAS-GTSANG-MA', the father of SHA'KYA, in a dream fancies that his son has left his house and taken the religious character, having put on a garb of dark red colour. He now takes every precaution to prevent him from leaving the court, and orders all sorts of music to be performed for the amusement of his son.

SHA'KYA orders his servant to make ready the carriage for going into the grove for his recreation. On his way thither he observes an old man; asks from the servant what that man is; he tells him, that is a man grown old, and is near to die; he orders the servant to turn the carriage, goes back, and gives himself to meditation on old age.

[NOTE. In all these discourses or conversations of SHA'KYA with his groom, or charioteer, there are several instances of terms employed by inferiors in speaking to their superiors, that are different from those in common use. This is a peculiarity in the language of Tibet].

Afterwards, in the same manner as above, on different occasions he observes a sick man—sees a corpse—and meets a man in a religious garb; and on each occasion he gives himself to meditation on sickness, death, and on the religious state.

These are the circumstances that determine him to take the religious character. ZAS-GTSANG to prevent him from leaving the court, orders several walls and ditches to be made, and guards and sentries to be set. Inauspicious dream seen by SA'-HTS'HO-MA'. *Leaves* 146-7.

Fifteenth Chapter, *leaves* 148—174. “His exit, or appearance in the world,” (in a religious character). Notwithstanding all the vigilance of his father and of his relations, he finds means for leaving the royal residence. At midnight mounting his horse called the “Praise-worthy” (*Bsñags-ldan*) he rides for six miles; then dismounting, he sends back, by the servant, the horse and all the ornaments he had; and directs him to tell his parents not to be grieved on his departure; for when he shall have found the supreme wisdom, he will return and console them. Great lamentation in the court of ZAS-GTSANG. With his own sword he cuts off the hair of his head, changes his fine linen clothes for a common one of dark red colour, and commences his perigrination. In the first place he goes to *Rājagriha*, in *Magadha*.

Sixteenth Chapter, *leaves* 174—178. “GZUGS-CHAN-SNYING-PO’s visit” (made to SHA’KYA). The king VIMBASARA (in Tib. *Gzugs-chan-snying-po*) having seen him from his palace, is much pleased with his manners—is informed of him by his domestics; visits him, has a long conversation with him, and offers him means for living according to his pleasure. He will not accept of such things. On the request of the king, he tells who he is—“of the *Shākya* race, that inhabit “*Ser-skya-gzhi*,” (Sans. *Capilavastu*) in *Kosala*, in the vicinity of the *Kailāsha*, or of the *Himālaya* in general, (on the bank of the *Bhāgīrathi* river. He is of the royal family, the son of the king “ZAS-GTSANG,” Sans. SHUDDHODANA, (*leaf* 178) and that he has renounced the world, and seeks only to find the supreme wisdom.

Seventeenth Chapter, *leaves* 178—192. “The hardships” or austerities which SHA’KYA underwent during the course of six years. *Leaf* 183-4. All sorts of religionists, of which *Jambudwipa* was full at the time of SHA’KYA, mortify their bodies in different manners. In his opinion all those had a wrong idea of arriving at liberty or emancipation by such practices. *Leaf* 185. He commences his ascetic life. The manner in which he gives himself to meditation, and the several hardships he voluntarily submits himself to during six years.

Eighteenth Chapter, *leaves* 192—200. The “*Nairañjana* river”. It was on the banks of this river that SHA’KYA performed his penances, subjecting himself to great austerities. Perceiving afterwards privation to be dangerous to his mental faculties, he makes use of necessary food for his sustenance. He is presented by a chief’s two daughters, with a refined milk-soup—he refreshes himself. His five attendants desert him now, saying among themselves, “such a glutton, and such a loose man as GAUTAMA is now, never can arrive at the supreme wisdom,” (or never can become a *Buddha*). They go to *Váranási*, and in a grove near that city continue to live an ascetic life.

Nineteenth Chapter, *leaves* 200—214. After having bathed himself in the *Nairañjana* river he recovers his bodily strength, and intends to visit the holy spot. Rejoicing of all sorts of gods and demigods, and the offerings they make to SHA’KYA.

Twentieth Chapter, *leaves* 214—221. He proceeds to the holy spot, called, in Sanscrit, the “*Bodhiman’da*” (the holy pith, energy, or essence, where now *Gayá* is), and gives himself to earnest meditation, that he may find the supreme wisdom.

Twenty-first Chapter, *leaves* 221—248. “He overcomes the devil.” Description how he was tempted by the devil (Sans. *Mára* or *Káma Déva*). His victory over the hosts of the lord of Cupidity. The songs of gods on his triumph.

Twenty-second Chapter, *leaves* 248—259. The manner in which he performed his meditations, and at last found the supreme wisdom.

Twenty-third Chapter, *leaves* 259—267. After having found the supreme wisdom, the gods from several heavens successively present him their offerings, and in several verses sing praises to him concerning his excellent qualities, and his great acts in overcoming the devil.

Twenty-fourth Chapter, *leaves* 267—282. Two merchants, GAGON and BZANG-PO, entertain SHA’KYA with a dinner, and hear his instruction in his

doctrine. They are so firm in their faith that SHĀKYA says of them, they shall become *Bodhisattvas*.

Twenty-fifth Chapter, *leaves* 282—291. After having found the supreme wisdom, SHĀKYA thinking that men cannot understand his profound doctrine, he will therefore not instruct them except he should be solicited by BRAHMA' and other gods to do so. They appear; and on their request he commences to teach his doctrine.

Twenty-sixth Chapter, *leaves* 291—323. The running of his religious course. Recapitulation of his principal acts. The great qualities he had acquired. To whom should he first teach his doctrine? Several of them whom he judged fit to understand him, are dead. He proceeds to *Vārāṇasī*. The five persons, formerly his attendants, being now convinced of his having found the supreme wisdom, pay homage or respect to him, and become his disciples. *Leaves*. 295—312. He instructs them in his doctrine; explains to them the four excellent truths—1. There is sorrow or misery. 2. It will be so with every birth. 3. But it may be stopped. 4. The way or mode of making an end to all miseries. *Leaf* 307. Whence originated the epithet or name of *Buddha*, "*Tathāgata*" (in Tibetan, *Dé-bzhin-gshégs*), viz. from having run his religious race in the same manner as his predecessors. There is an enumeration of several epithets or names of each *Buddha*.*

Twenty-seventh Chapter, *leaves* 323—329. Conclusion. SHĀKYA recommends this *sūtra* to his auditors, the gods, to keep it in their remembrance, and to repeat it often. The several benefits and blessings arising from hearing this *sūtra*.

This work was translated first, in the 9th century, by the Indian Pandits, JINA-MITRA, DĀNA-SHĪLA, and MUNE'-VARMA, and the Tibetan Lotsava, or interpreter, BANDE' YE'-SHE'S-SDE'.

* It has been thought fit to retain the above epitome of the contents of the *Lalitā Vistara* here, but the same has been given in more detail in the notice of *Shākyā's* life and death, printed in the present volume. *SEC.

The rest of this volume (from *leaves* 329 to 426, or the end) is occupied by treatises of high principles or metaphysical speculations (*mahá yána sūtras*). They are likewise attributed to SHÁKYA, and were delivered by him to his hearers (immense numbers of priests, *Bodhisatwas*, gods, and demons) at three different places. The first, on a mountain near *Rájagriha*; the second, in a grove near *Shrávasti*; and the third, on the mountain of "*Gru-hdsin*," (in Sanscrit, *Potala*). The general subject is moral, metaphysical, and mystical doctrine. Discussions on the nature of the body and of the soul. There are introduced several of SHÁKYA's disciples in these discussions, but the chief speakers, besides SHÁKYA, are MANJU SRI KUMAR BHU'T, and AVALOKITESWA'RA. The titles of these three treatises are as follow :—

1. In Sanscrit, *A'rya Mañju Sri vikridita náma mahá yána sūtra*. In Tibetan, ⁽⁴⁾ *Hp'hags-pa-hjam-dpal-rnam par-rol-pa-zhës-bya-va-é'hég-pa-ch'hen pohi-mdo*. Eng. A venerable *sūtra* of high principles, on the sports or amusements of MAÑJU SRI.

2. In Sanscrit, *Mañju-Sri-vikurvána*. In Tibetan, ⁽⁵⁾ *Hjam-dpal-rnam-par-hp'hrul-va*. Eng. The transformation of MAÑJU SRI.

3. In Sanscrit, *Sarva tathágatádhis'h'hana satwávalokéna Buddha kshétra nirdéshana vyuha*. In Tibetan, ⁽⁶⁾ *Dé-byhin-gshëgs-pa-é'hams-chad-kyi-byin-gyis-brlabs-séms-chan-la-gzigs-shing-sangs-rgyas-kyi-zhing-gi-bkod-pa-kun-tu-ston-pa*. Eng. Description of the province of *Buddha*, on which, for the sake of animal beings, all *Tathágatas* have bestowed their benedictions. There is moral and mystical doctrine in this *sūtra*. There are also several *Dhāraṇīs* in Sanscrit, supposed to be of wonderful efficacy.

These three *sūtras* were translated by the Indian Pandits, SU'RENDRA BODHI, SHÍLENDRA BODHI, and JINA-MITRA, and the Tibetan Lotsava, BANDE' YE'-SHE'S-SDE'.

⁴ འཕགས་པ་འཇམ་དཔལ་རྩ་མ་པར་འཕྲུལ་ཞེས་ཐུ་བ་ཞེས་པ་ཆེན་པོའི་མདོ་ ⁵ འཇམ་དཔལ་རྩ་མ་པར་འཕྲུལ་བ་ ⁶ དེ་བཞིན་གཞན་པ་འཇམ་མཉམ་ཐད་ཀྱི་ཐུན་ཐུན་པ་བསྐྱབས་སེམས་ཅན་ལ་གཞིགས་ཤིང་སངས་རྒྱལ་གྱི་ཞིང་གི་བསོད་ནམས་ཀྱི་ཐུན་ཐུན་པ་

G₄, OR THE THIRD VOLUME.

Title in Sanscrit, *A'ryanis'h'athan Bhagaván jnyána vipulana su'tra ratna ananta náma mahá yána sūtra*. In Tibetan, ⁽⁷⁾ *Hp'hags-pa-bchom-ldan-hdas-kyi-yé-shés-rgyas-pahi-mdo-sdé-rin-po-ch'hé-m'f'hah-yas-pa-m'f'har-p'hyin-pa-zhés-bya-va-l'hég-pa-ch'hén-pohi-mdo*. Eng. Immense jewels, or a *su'tra* of high principles, on the extensive knowledge or wisdom of the venerable and excellent BUDDHA. The salutation is thus—'Reverence to BUDDHA and to all the *Bodhisattvas*.' SHA'KYA at *Mnyan-yod*, (Sans. (*Shrāvasti*)) with 1250 priests. General subject—Instruction on the extensive knowledge or wisdom of BUDDHA.

In a (fancied) city, called "Excellent virtue," (*Dgé-rahi-p'ha-rol-hgro*) a certain householder, (*k'hyim-hdag*) a fortune-teller by profession (*p'hya-mk'han*), with an intention of acquiring moral and religious merits for his future happiness, under the superintendence of GANG-PO, one of SHA'KYA's disciples, builds for BHAGAVA'N a fine house (*k'hang-byang*) with a gallery of tsandan-wood. On that occasion GANG-PO tells him, that by none of all the creatures and gods may such a sacred building be used otherwise than as a place of worship (Tib. *M'ch'hod-rten*, Sans. *Chaitya*), since none of the animal beings has the qualities which BHAGAVA'N (Tib. *Bchom-ldan-hdas*) possesses. GANG-PO, addressing him several times a householder, (Sans. *Grihapati*) gives him a long and detailed instruction on the extensive knowledge or omniscience of BHAGAVA'N, or *Tathágata*, and his perfections or attributes. He tells him that BHAGAVA'N's knowledge is immense, infinite—he knows every place—past, present, and future times—(there are made here several distinctions of his knowledge and powers)—he knows the thoughts and ways of all animal beings; all their works or actions, good and bad, done (or committed)

འཇམག་པ་ བཅོམ་ཞུན་ འདས་ཏི་ ཡེ་ཤེས་ རྒྱལ་པའི་ མདོ་རྩིས་པོ་ཆེ་ མཐུ་ཡས་པ་ མཐུ་ལྷན་པ་
ཞེས་བྲ་བ་ཤེས་པ་ཆེན་པོའི་ མདོ་

by the body, speech, and the mind together ; with the causes and consequences of them. Then come moral tales—detailed specification of the knowledge of *Tathágata* with respect to the provinces of the organs and senses of the body—on psychological and moral subjects—on the four great truths. *Leaf* 128. Several places of regeneration (or new-birth) are enumerated, from the lowest hell to the highest heaven, and that *Tathágata* knows them all.

• • *Leaf* 170. • SHA'KYA is invited by the before-mentioned householder into his house to an entertainment in that fancied city—he, with some of his disciples, goes there in a miraculous manner (all flying in the air). *Leaf* 174. On the request of ME'S-BYIN, an ascetic, SHA'KYA leaves there the vestige of his foot-sole impressed on a flat stone. Several miraculous visits performed by SHA'KYA, with MAUNGALYANA and others of his disciples, since he left the grove near *Shrávasti*. *Leaf* 175. Miracles that happened with SHA'RIHI-BU and MAUNGALYANA (the same as has been told in the *Dulra*, at their visiting the “*Madros*” lake).

Leaves 175—197. “*MDSE'S-DGAH*” (a *Nága rája* of the sea) and several other *Nága rájas* also, successively make their adoration to *Tathágata*, (SHA'KYA), address him, sing praises (in verse) to him, and beg him to give them religious instruction on several subjects. They admire his perfections and the several acts he has performed—they confess their unhappy state and ignorance, and beg him to instruct them on the means by which they may arrive at happiness and perfection. He answers to each of them. There are many passages expressive of the attributes or perfections of *Tatháguas*; of the thoughts, wishes, and works of men. There are several moral instructions and maxims.

From *leaves* 200 to 416, or the end of this *sútra*, SHA'KYA addressing MAUNGALYANA, (who again asks him several times) tells the stories of several individuals in very remote ages, and applies them all to himself ; and says that it was he himself who acted or reasoned thus at that time. Among these stories there occur many praises and hymns addressed to *Tatháguas*—there are

descriptions on the conduct of the wise—on the miseries of life—the desire of happiness—offerings, sacrifices, adoration—that there is no reality in all things. *Leaf 212.* On the state of being bound and being liberated. By this narration he shews that a *Tathágata* is all knowing—he knows the place and origin of every thing, and what will be the consequences of such and such works performed in remote ages and lives. *Leaf 416.* There are several synonymous terms for expressing that a *Tathágata's* wisdom or knowledge is immense. MAUNGALYANA being much pleased with this instruction, approves and praises it.

This *sútra* was translated first by the Indian Pandit, PRAJNA'-VARMA, and the Tibetan Lotsava (interpreter) BANDE'-YE'-SH'ES-SNYING-PO. Afterwards corrected and arranged by the Indian Pandits, VISHUDDHA-SIDDHA and SARVAJNA-DE'VA, and the Tibetan Lotsava, DPAL-BRTSE'GS.

From *leaf 416* to 466, or the end of this volume, is another *sútra*, entitled, in Sanscrit, *A'rya sarva Buddha viśhaya avatára jñána a'loka alankara náma mahá yána sútra*. Tib. ⁽⁸⁾ *Hp'hags-pa-sangs-rgyas-t'hams-chad-kyi-yul-la-hjug-pahi-yé-shis-snang-va-hi-rgyan-zhés-bya-va-t'hég-pa-ch'hén-po-hi-mdo*. An ornament of intellectual light for entering into the province of every *Buddha*; a venerable *sútra* of high principles (or speculation.). This was delivered by BUCHOM-LDAN-HDAS (SHÁKYA) when he was on a mountain near *Rájagriha*. There were assembled 25,000 priests, besides eight of his principal disciples, and many *Bodhisatvas*, among whom HJAM-DPAI. GZHON-NUR-GYUR-PA (Sans. *Mañju Sri Kumar bhu't*) who, according to the wishes of other assembled *Bodhisatvas* that desire to acquire knowledge, begs of SHÁKYA to explain to them the meaning of these terms—⁽⁹⁾ “*Skyé-va-ma-mch'his-pa-dang-hgag-pa-ma-mch'hés-pa*,”—there is no forth-coming and no stopping (or no birth, no death) as with respect to *Tathágatas*. This is the

⁸ འཇམ་དཔལ་པ་སངས་རྒྱལ་པ་མཁས་པ་ཅན་གྱི་ཡུལ་ལ་འཇམ་པ་པོའི་ཡོ་ཤེས་ལྷན་དུ་བཞུགས་ཞུས་པའི་མ་པ་ཆེན་པོའི་མདོ་ ⁹ སྐྱེ་བ་མ་མཆིས་པ་དང་འཇམ་པ་མ་མཆིས་པ་

subject of the treatise. The explanation is given in an argumentative manner, and by mixing metaphysical speculation with moral doctrine. In *Leaf* 416 it is said, that the bodies of the *Tathāgatas* are like the extent of heaven.

(*Nā*) OR THE FOURTH VOLUME.

• In this volume, of 444 *leaves*, there are five separate treatises or *sūtras*, but they are all of little importance, and none calculated to excite literary curiosity.

The first is entitled, in Sanscrit, *A'rya "kushala mūla paridhara" nāma mahā yāna sūtra*. In Tib. ⁽¹⁰⁾ *Hp'hags-pa "dgé-vahi-rtsa-va-yongs-su-hdsin-pa"-zhës-bya-va-l'hég-pa-ch'hén-pohi-mdo*. Comprehension of virtue's roots (or elements) a venerable *sūtra* of high principles. This was delivered by BCHOMLDAN-HDAS (SHA'KYA) in a grove near *Rājagriha* (called in Tibetan, *Hod-mahits'hal*, &c. In Sanscrit, *Vēnu vanam*, a grove of bamboos). There is a long enumeration of his disciples arriving from all parts, and of their salutations. The subject is moral and metaphysical doctrine. The whole is very incoherent, abstract, and miscellaneous ; therefore nothing can be said with precision. The organs, senses, operations of the mind, and emptiness (or *sūnyatā*) are the common topics of this, as also of some of the following *sūtras*. SHA'KYA frequently addresses SHA'RADWA'TIHI-BU (one of his principal disciples), who again several times begs him to explain the meaning of such and such a term or phrase. This *sūtra* is contained on the leaves from 1 to 346. It is divided into 18 artificial portions (*bam-po*) and 15 chapters. It was translated by the Indian Pandit, PRAJNA'-VARMA, and YE'-SHE'S-SDE'—corrected and arranged afterwards by PRAJNA'-VARMA, JNA'NA-GARBHA, and YE'-SHE'S-SDE'.

The second *sūtra* in this volume (from *leaf* 346 to 421) is entitled, in Sanscrit, *A'rya saṅghāti sūtra dherma paryayā*. In Tibetan, ⁽¹¹⁾ *Hp'hags-pa-zung-gi-*

¹⁰ ལམ་ལུ་པ་ དེ་མེད་ཀྱི་རྩ་བ་ ཡོངས་ལྷན་ ལྷན་པ་ ཞེས་པ་ གྲགས་པ་ ཆོས་པོའི་ མདོ་

¹¹ ལམ་ལུ་པ་ རྩུང་གི་ མདོའི་ ཆོས་ཀྱི་རྩིས་པ་ལྷན་པ་

mdoki-ch'hos-kyi-rnam-grangs. A collection of the enumeration of several things respecting religion or moral doctrine; delivered by SHĀ'KYA on the mountain "*Gridhra kúta*," (in Tib. "*Bya-rgöl-p'hung-po*) near *Rājagriha*, where were assembled 32,000 priests, among whom were his principal disciples, KUN-SHE'S-KO'N'DINYA, MAUNGALYANA, SHĀ'RIHI-BU, HOD-SRUNG-CH'HEN-ro, &c. many *Bodhisatwas*, *Dévas*, and *Nāgas*, to pay their respects to BCHO-M-LDAN-HDAS. Subject—A *Bodhisatwa* (called in Tib. KUN-TU-DPAH-VA) begs of SHĀ'KYA to instruct them in such a manner that, upon hearing his lesson, those that are old may be purified from the blemishes of their works, and that those that are young may endeavour hereafter to excel in virtue. Accordingly he instructs them in a discursive manner with this and two other *Bodhisatwas*, in prose and verse.

This *sūtra* was translated by the Indian Pandits, JINA-MITRA and DA'NA-SHI'LA, and the Tibetan Lotsava YE'-SHE'S-SDE'.

The third *sūtra* (leaves 421—438) in this volume, is entitled, in Sanscrit, *A'ryāchintya prabhāsa nīrdeśha nāma dherma-paryāya*. In Tib. ⁽¹²⁾ *Hp'hags-pa-(k'hyéhu) snang-wa-bsám-gyis-mi-k'hyab-pas-bstan-pa-zhès-bya-ra-ch'k'hs-kyi-rnam-grangs*. Instruction by the (child). Inconceivable light, i. e. enumeration of several articles belonging to religious instruction.

. . This was delivered at "*Mnyan-yod*" (Sans. *Shrāvasti*, in *Kosala*). The speakers are SHĀ'KYA and a little child, who addresses the former as GAUTAMA. Hearers—1250 *Gélongs*, or priests, and 500 *Bodhisatwas*. Subject—the story of that child: how he was found alone in an empty and solitary house. SHĀ'KYA's conversation with him, (in verse). Common, moral, and speculative topics. The soul (or the *Ego* and *Meum*). *Sūnyatā*, or emptiness, voidness. The ornaments of a *Bodhisatwa* are his good qualities and perfections. Translated by SURE'NDRA BODHI, and YE'-SHE'S-SDE'.

The fourth *sūtra* in this volume (438—441) has this title in Sanscrit, *A'rya Tathāgatā nāma Buddha kshētra gūṇōkta dherma paryāya*. In Tibetan,

¹² འཇམ་དཔལ་པ་ (ཆེན་པོ་) ལྷ་དང་པོ་ བསམ་མཁེལ་ རི་ཁྱུང་པ་ ལས་བཟུ་ན་པ་ ཞེས་ཅུ་བ་ཚེས་ཀྱི་རྩ་མ་གཞི་སྤྲུལ་

(13) *Hp'hags-pa-dé-buñin-gshégs-pa-rnams-kyi-shing-gi-yon-tan-bryod-pahi-ck'hos-kyi-rnam-grangs*. Enumeration of things, or religious articles expressive of the qualities or perfections of the *Buddha* province of the venerable *Tathágatas*. Here one of the *Bodhisatwas*, addressing the others in an exclamatory manner, tells them the names of several *Buddha* provinces, and that successively in each province one day is equal to one *kalpa* of the former province. This is the substance of the whole; and the next work, of four *leaves*, entitled in Tibetan (only) (14) “*Dkyil-hk'hor-Brgyad-pa*,” the eight circles (or *Man'dalas*), contains little more than the statement that whoever wishes to come at prosperity, or happiness, should describe these eight circles.

(CHA) OR THE FIFTH VOLUME.

There are in this volume three different treatises, under three distinct heads. The first, (from *leaf* 1 to 81) is entitled in Sanscrit, *A'rya sandhi nirmochana náma mahá yána sūtra*. In Tibetan, (15) *Hp'hags-pa-dgoñgs-pa-nés-par-hgrel-va-shés-bya-va-t'hég-pa-ch'hén-pohi-mdo*, Explication of one's mind or thought, (or the true resolution of several propositions). SHA'KYA is represented to be in a (fancied) superb immense palace, made of all sorts of precious stones. There are assembled many *Bodhisatwas* of the first rank, and of the greatest accomplishments. The subjects of their discussions are some metaphysical subtilities (*leaf* 4) as—Which is the thing that is inexpressible, indivisible, and simple; and what is a simple, and what a compound thing? Afterwards ten of them, successively, propose some questions to SHA'KYA, and request the explanation of them. There is a distinct chapter for each *Bodhisatwa*. In the ninth chapter, SHA'KYA is requested by AVALOKITESWARA (in Tib. (16) “*Spyan-ras-gzigs-dwang-p'hyug*”) for some explanation with respect to the ten *bhúmis* (or degrees of perfections) of *Bodhi*-

13 རྣམ་གསལ་པ་ དེ་བཞིན་ བཞེགས་པ་ནམས་ཁྱི་ ཞིང་མི་ ཡོན་ཏན་ བཟོད་ ཡུའི་ཚེས་ཀྱི་ རྣམ་གསལ་

14 དཀྱིལ་ རྣམ་པ་ བརྟེན་པ་ 15 རྣམ་གསལ་པ་ དཔོན་པ་དེས་པ་ལ་འཇུག་པ་ཞེས་ཐུག་ རྟེན་པ་ཆེན་

ཡུའི་ མང་ 16 ཡུ་ན་རས་ བཞེགས་ དབང་ཡུ་ན་

satwas, as also of that of a *Buddha*; which accordingly is given on some *leaves*. In the tenth chapter, MANJU SRI (in Tibetan, ⁽¹⁷⁾ *Hjam-dpal*) asks him for the explication of this term—" *Ch'hos-kyi-sku*," (Sans. *Dherma káya*, the first moral being) as applied to the *Tathágatas*. There follows again a long discussion on that subject.

The second treatise or *sútra* (from *leaves* 81 to 298) is entitled in Sans. *A'rya Langkávatára mahá yána sútra*. In Tibetan, ⁽¹⁸⁾ *Hp'hags-pa-Langkár-gshegs-pa-t'hég-pa-ch'hén-pohi-mdo*. A venerable *sútra* of high principles (or speculation) on the visiting of *Lañka*. This was delivered on the request of the Lord of *Lañka* (called in Tibetan, ⁽¹⁹⁾ " *Gnod-sbyin-hbod-sgrogs* ") by B'CHOM-LDAN-H'DAS (SHA'KYA) when he was in the city of *Lañka*, on the top of the *Malaya* mountain, on the sea shore, together with many priests and *Bodhisatwas*. It was in a miraculous manner that SHA'KYA visited *Lañka*. It is evident from the text, that both the visitors and the pretended master of *Lañka* are fancied things; but there is in the *Lañkávatára sútra* a copious account of the theory of the *Buddhistic* metaphysical doctrine, together with that of some heterodox sects, especially of the *Lokáyata* (in Tib. ⁽²⁰⁾ *Hjig-rten-rgyang hphen-pa*. SHA'KYA in a discursive manner with a *Bodhisatwa* (styled in Sanscrit, *Mahá Mati*, in Tib. *Blo-gros-ch'hén-po*) recites the common topics of the *Buddhistic* metaphysical doctrine, with some discussion on each. From *leaves* 298 to 456, there is again an explanation of the *Lañkávatára sútra*, containing (as it is stated) the essence of the doctrine of all the *Tathágatas*. The *Lañkávatára sútra* was translated by order of the Tibetan king, DPAL-LHA-BTSAN-PO. (*Khri-dé-srong-btsan*, or *Ral-pa-chan*) in the 9th century. No Indian Pandit is mentioned. It is stated only, that it was translated by Lotsava GE'LONG (*Hgos-ch'hos-grub*) who added also the commentary (which must be the last part of the above described *sútra*) of a Chinese professor or teacher, called WE'N-HI.

17 འཇམ་དཔལ་ 18 འཇམ་མཉམ་པ་ རང་རྒྱུ་ མཉམ་མཉམ་པ་ རྒྱུ་པ་ཆེན་པོའི་ མདོ་ 19 མཉམ་པོའི་འཕོད་པོའི་མཉམ་

20 འཇམ་པོའི་ རྒྱུ་པ་ཆེན་པོ་

The third treatise (from leaf 456 to 468, or the end) is entitled in Sans. *A'rya gayá shrís'ha náma mahá yána sūtra*. In Tibetan, ⁽²⁰⁾ *Hp'hags-pa-gayá-mgohi-ri*, the hill, "Gayá shrís'ha," or a short treatise of high principles, on the theories and practices of *Bodhisattvas*. SHA'KYA, not long after his having become a *Buddha*, being with a thousand *Gelongs* and many *Bodhisattvas*, in the *Chaitya* (Tib. *Mch'hod-rten*) of Gayá, a place of worship on the Gayá hill, is requested by HJAM-DPAL (Sans. *Mañju Sri*) for the explanation of the term *Bodhisattwa*, which is given; and this forms the subject of this treatise.

(CH'HA) OR THE SIXTH VOLUME.

There are in this volume three treatises. The first (from leaf 1 to 76) is entitled in Sans. *A'rya ghana vyuha náma mahá yána sūtra*. In Tib. ⁽²¹⁾ *Hp'hags-pa-rgyan-stug-po-bkod-pa-zhés-bya-va-t'hég-pa-ch'hén-pohi-mdo*. Eng. A venerable *sūtra* of high principles, called the thick, or dense, ornament or system, structure. Between BCHOM-LDAN-NDAS (SHA'KYA) and several *Bodhisattvas* there are discussions on many metaphysical subjects concerning *Buddha*, his attributes, his mansion, and the soul in general—distinction between the body and the rational soul—what are the means of final emancipation for those that have committed many immoral actions, leaves 11–18. Ignorance is the cause of all the bands by which the soul is fettered, leaf 37. How to be liberated from those fetters. Right discrimination of things. The whole is mostly in verse, and treats of the soul in general.

The second treatise (from leaves 76 to 187) is entitled in Sanscrit, *A'rya máha karuṇa puṇ'daríka náma mahá yána sūtra*. In Tibetan, ⁽²²⁾ *Hp'hags-pa-snying rjé-ch'hén-po-pad-ma-dkar-po-zhés-bya-va-t'hég-pa-ch'hén-pohi-mdo*.

²⁰ འཕགས་པ་ ག་ཡུ་ མགོ་འི་རྩི་
པོ་འི་ མདྲོ་

²¹ འཕགས་པ་རྒྱ་ལྷ་ག་པོ་བཀོད་པ་ཞེས་པ་ཤེས་པ་ཆེན་
པོ་འི་ མདྲོ་

²² འཕགས་པ་རྒྱུ་རྩི་ཆེན་པོ་ པད་མ་དཀར་ པོ་ཞེས་པ་ཤེས་པ་ཆེན་པོ་འི་ མདྲོ་

Eng. A venerable *sūtra* of high principles, called “*Puṇḍarīka*, the great merciful one.” This was delivered by SHA’KYA in a grove of *Sál* trees near the town *Ku’sha* (*Káma-rúpa*, in Assam) on the evening he was about to die. Addressing KUN-DGAH-VO (Sans. *A’nanda*) he orders him to prepare him his dying bed. He tells him his performances, and the substance of his doctrine. His discourse with A’NANDA. The miracles that happened when he lay down (between a pair of *Sál* trees) on his right side, like a lion—all trees, shrubs, and grasses bow themselves towards that side; all rivers or streams stand still; all beasts and birds sit still and move not for food; all lucid or shining bodies are affuscated; all sufferers in hell are assuaged; all those in misery are relieved; all the gods feel some displeasure with their own residence. ⁽²³⁾ TS’HA’NGS-PA, (Sans. *Brahmá*), together with his train, pays his respect to B’CHOM-LDAN-’IDAS. From *leaves* 80 to 90, there is a description of their conversation on the subject of creation—by whom was the world made. SHA’KYA asks several questions of BRAHMA’—whether was it he who made or produced such and such things, and endowed or blessed them with such and such virtues or properties—whether was it he who caused the several revolutions in the destruction and regeneration of the world. He denies that he had ever done any thing to that effect. At last he himself asks SHA’KYA how the world was made—by whom? Here are attributed all changes in the world to the moral works of the animal beings, and it is stated that in the world all is illusion; there is no reality in the things; all is empty. BRAHMA’ being instructed in his doctrine, becomes his follower. SHA’KYA vindicating the universe for himself, commits it to the care of BRAHMA’, and directs him what to do for promoting virtue and happiness in the world, *leaf* 90. His (SHA’KYA’S) conversation with ⁽²⁴⁾ DED-DPON, the son of KA’MA-DE’VA—his instructions to him. His conference with INDRA, (Tib. ⁽²⁵⁾ *Brgya-byin*) and with the four great kings of the giants (Tibetan

Lhamayin). He gives several lessons to these four kings, and advises them to live contented, and not to make war against INDRA. They promise that they will obey his commands. *Leaf* 100, the lamentation of INDRA on the approaching death of SHĀKYA.

Leaf 109. KUN-DGAH-VO is comforted by SHĀKYA, and directed what to do after his death (*leaves* 110—112). HOD-SRUNG (Sans. *Kāshyapa*) the immediate successor of SHĀKYA. His qualities. SHĀKYA tells to A'NANDA the increase of the believers in his doctrine, and the great veneration that will be shewn to the places of his relics. *Leaf* 124, the great qualifications of KUN-DGAH-VO, or A'NANDA. SHĀKYA's instructions to him.

Leaf 181. On the request of KUN-DGAH-VO, SHĀKYA directs him what to do with respect to the compilation of his doctrine. Here are enumerated the twelve different kinds of the *Buddhistic* writings. He is directed to answer thus to the priests or *Gelongs*, when they shall ask where it was delivered,—⁽²⁶⁾ “*Hdi-skad-bdag-gis-t'hos-pa-dus-gchig-na*”—I myself heard this at a certain time, when B'CHOM-LDAN-UDAS was at such and such places, and the hearers were these and these; and that when he had finished his lecture, all those that were present rejoiced much, and approved his doctrine.

The principal places where SHĀKYA had delivered the *sūtras* of his doctrine, are here enumerated. They are the ⁽²⁷⁾ *Byang-ch'hub-snying-po*, (Sans. *Bodhimaṇḍa*, or *Gayā* in *Magadha*) under a *Nyagrodha* tree. *Vārāṇasī*, in the grove called ⁽²⁸⁾ *Drang-srong lhung-va-ri-dags-kyi-nags*. *Rājagriha*, and near to it the *Bya-rgod-p'hung-pohi-ri*, and the ⁽²⁹⁾ *Hod-mahi-ts'hal*. ⁽³⁰⁾ *Mnyan-yod* (Sans. *Shrāvastī*). ⁽³¹⁾ *Yangs-pa-chen* (Sans. *Vaishali* or *Priyāga*, *Allahabad*) *Champa* (on the bank of a tank dug by GARGA). *Kaush-*

²⁶ དདི་སྐད་བདག་གིས་ཐོས་པ་རྒྱས་གཟིགས་ན

²⁷ ཐུང་རྒྱལ་གྱི་པོ་

²⁸ རང་ལྷོ་དཀྱུང་པ་

འི་རྒྱས་པ་གྱི་གནས་

²⁹ རོང་མའི་ཕྱོག་

³⁰ མགན་ལོད་

³¹ ཡང་པ་པ་རྒྱས་

ambi, Sakétana, (Tib. ⁽³²⁾ *Gnas-bchas*,) *Pataliputra*, or *Patna*. (Tib. ⁽³³⁾ *Skya-nar-gyi-bu*.) *Mathura*, (Tib. ⁽³⁴⁾ *Bchom-rlag*,) *Kámarupa*, &c.

He is directed farther to make introduction to them, to explain the subject with an amplification of the causes and effects, in good sense and proper terms or words, and to arrange the whole in such and such a manner.

There are in this *sútra* six *bam-pos* and thirteen chapters. This was translated by the Indian Pandits JINA-MITRA and SURENDRA-BODHI, and the Tibetan Lotsava BANDE' YE'SHE'S-SDE'.

The third treatise (from *leaves* 187 to 443, or the end) is entitled in Sanscrit, *A'rya karuṇa puṇ'darika náma mahá yána sútra*. In Tibetan, ⁽³⁵⁾ “*Hp'hags-pa-snying-rjé-pad-ma-dkar-po-zhës-bya-va-f'hég-pa-ch'hén-pohi-mdo*.” The merciful PUNDARIKA (Sans. *Shákya*) on the “*Bya-rgod-p'hung-pohi-ri*,” before 62,000 priests, &c. &c. The subject is, charity, morality, patience, and other transcendental virtues. Provinces or fields of several *Tathágatas* or *Buddhas*—their perfections. *Bodhisatwas*—their prayers and wishes for the welfare of all animal beings. The whole is of a miscellaneous nature. There are many salutations and praises to several *Tathágatas*. There are also *Dháraṇis* and *Mantras*.

Translated by the Indian Pandits JINA-MITRA, SURENDRA-BODHI, and PRAJNA'-VARMA, and the Tibetan Lotsava BANDE' YE'-SHE'S-SDE'.

(JA) OR THE SEVENTH VOLUME.

There are in this volume six separate works or *su'tras*, the titles of which in Sanscrit and Tibetan, are as follow :—

1. Sanscrit, *Sad-dharma Puṇ'darika*. Tibetan, ⁽³⁶⁾ *Dam-pahi-ch'hos-padma-dkar-po*. Eng. A white lotus, or the true religion.

32 གནས་ བཅས་ 33 ལྷ་ཀར་ཐི་བྱ་ 34 བཅོམ་རྒྱལ་ 35 ལམ་གསལ་པ་ལྷི་དུ་ཆེ་ ཡང་མ་
དཀར་པོ་ཞེས་ཐུག་པ་ཞེན་པོ་འི་ མདོ་ 36 དམ་པའི་ཆེས་ ཡང་མ་དཀར་པོ་

2. Sans. *Sarva-dharma-gu'na-vyuha-rāja*, Tib. ⁽³⁷⁾ *Ch'hos-ṭhams-chad-kyi-
yon-tan-bkod-pahi-rgyal-po*. Eng. Chief description of the good qualities of all
the moral laws.

3. Sans. *Suk'havatī vyuha*. Tib. ⁽³⁸⁾ *Bdē-va-chan-gyi-bkod-pa*. Eng.
Description of the happy mansion (of *Amitābhā*.)

4. Sans. *Karāṇḍa vyuha*. Tib. ⁽³⁹⁾ *Za-ma-tog-bkod-pa*. Eng. The
prepared vessel.

5. Sans. *Ratna Karaṇḍa*. Tib. ⁽⁴⁰⁾ *Dkon-mch'hog-ka-ma-tog*. Eng.
The precious vessel or repository.

6. Sans. *Ratna-kotnī*. Tib. ⁽⁴¹⁾ *Rin-po-ch'hèhi-mthah*. Eng. The pre-
cious boundary.

All these *śūtras*, in general, are on moral subjects, and contain several
instructions in the *Buddhistic* doctrine.

The first entitled, "*Sad-dharma puṇ'darika*," is contained on the
leaves from 1 to 281. Contents—This *sūtra* was delivered by BĀHOM-
LDAN-HDAS OR BHAGAVĀN (SHĀ'KYA) when he was on the "*Bya-rgod-phung-
pohi-ri*," (Sans. *Gridhra ku'ta parvata*) near *Rājagriha*, in *Magadha*, before
12,000 priests of great perfections (see *leaf* 2.) Among these his principal
disciples are enumerated. Here are mentioned first those five persons who
had become first of all the disciples of SHĀ'KYA, at *Vārāṇasī*. Their names,
both Sanscrit and Tibetan, are as follow: 1. A'JNA'NA KAUN'DINYA, (Tib.
⁽¹²⁾ *Kun-shés-Kaun'dinya*), 2. ASHWAJIT (Tib. ⁽⁴³⁾ *Rta-ṭhul*), 3. PA'SHWA
(Tib. ⁽⁴⁴⁾ *Rlangs-pa*), 4. MAHĀ NA'MA (Tib. ⁽⁴⁵⁾ *Ming-ch'hén*), 5.
BHĀDRIKA, (Tib. ⁽⁴⁶⁾ *Bzang-po*.) Here are mentioned also KA'TGA'YANA,
KAPINA, BHARADHWAJA, &c. From *leaves* 2—5 all sorts of hearers are

37 རྒྱལ་པོ་མཉམས་པའི་ཕྱི་ལོ་མཉམས་པའི་ཕྱི་ལོ་ 38 བདེ་བ་མཉམས་པའི་ཕྱི་ལོ་ 39 རྒྱལ་པོ་མཉམས་
པའི་ཕྱི་ལོ་ 40 དཔལ་མཉམས་པའི་ཕྱི་ལོ་ 41 རྒྱལ་པོ་མཉམས་པའི་ཕྱི་ལོ་ 42 རྒྱལ་པོ་མཉམས་པའི་ཕྱི་ལོ་
43 རྒྱལ་པོ་མཉམས་པའི་ཕྱི་ལོ་ 44 རྒྱལ་པོ་མཉམས་པའི་ཕྱི་ལོ་ 45 རྒྱལ་པོ་མཉམས་པའི་ཕྱི་ལོ་ 46 རྒྱལ་པོ་མཉམས་པའི་ཕྱི་ལོ་

enumerated ;—as *Bodhisatvas*, among whom MANJU SRI, KUMÁRA-BHU'TA (Tib. ⁽⁴⁷⁾) AVALOKE'SWARA, (Tib. ⁽⁴⁸⁾) and MAITREYA, (Tib. ⁽⁴⁹⁾)—Gods of different ranks and of several heavens—all sorts of demi-gods and demons—and ⁽⁵⁰⁾ MA-SKYE'S-DGRA, (Sans. *Ajātashatru*) the king of *Magadha*. SHA'KYA's deep meditation or ecstasy. The wonderful effects of a beam of light issuing from the middle of his forehead. Great astonishment of all the assembled hearers thereupon. MAITREYA (Tib. *Byams-pa*) asks, in verse, MANJU SRI (Tib. *Hjam-dpal*) about the meaning and reason of these miracles. Their discourse on the six transcendental virtues ; as charity, morality, patience, earnest application, meditation, and ingenuity or wit ; and on the manner of the proceedings of several *Tathágatas* in teaching this very *sūtra* to all sorts of animal beings. This introductory discourse (⁽⁵¹⁾ *Glen-gzhi*) ends on the nineteenth leaf. Thenceforth SHA'KYA addressing SHA'RIHI-BU, one of his principal disciples, the chief of the ingenious, tells him how difficult it is for them to understand and to judge of the wisdom of *Buddha*, and of the several qualities or properties of things in general. SHA'RIHI-BU admires much the excellency of his doctrine ; in several verses praises him, and begs him that he would farther give instructions to them. Several of his principal disciples are introduced speaking, as HOD-SRUNG, GANG-PO, KATYÁYANA ; who, upon hearing of the great perfections and the wise proceedings of the *Tathágatas* from SHA'KYA, make long praises upon them in verse. From leaves 80—87 SHA'KYA foretells of five of his principal disciples that they shall become chief *Bodhisatvas*. His own former performances, Several *Tathágatas* exhorted by TS'HÁNGS-PA (Sans. *Brahmá*) and others gods to turn the wheel of the law, or teach their doctrine, and to bring to salvation all animal beings. SHA'KYA foretells of many of his disciples, on their own request, that in future times they shall attain such and such a degree of perfec-

47 འཇམ་དཔལ་གཞིན་རྩེ་ལྷ་པོ་པ་

48 ཡུ་ཤ་རུ་གཞིན་པ་དབང་ལྷ་པོ་

49 བླ་མ་པ་པ་

50 མ་སྐལ་དཔལ་

51 རྒྱལ་གཞི

tion and happiness. Moral and religious merits of several individuals in former lives ;—perfection and happiness they shall find in future lives. This *su'tra* has been taught by many *Tathágatas* in former times. The importance of this great *su'tra*, "*Spyan-ras-gzigs-dvang-p'hyug*," under several forms. His wonderful aid to those who call on him in their distress. Many stories are told by SHÁKYA to his hearers to instruct them in the manners and practices of the truly wise men. The whole *sútra* is divided into twenty seven chapters. The translators were, the Indian Pandit SU'RENDRA, and the Tibetan Lotsava YE'-SHE'S-SDE.

The second *sútra* in this volume, entitled, "*Sarva-dharma-guna-vyu'ha rája*," is contained from *leaves* 281 to 306. On the request of two *Bodhisattvas*, ⁽⁵²⁾ VAJRA PA'NI and AVALOKE'SWARA, SHAK'YA gives them explanations on several subjects. They admire the excellency of his doctrine, and declare it to be worthy of every respect and reverence, and useful to salvation.

The third *su'tra* in this volume, entitled, in Sans. "*Sukhávati vyuha*," Tib. ⁽⁵³⁾ *Bdé-va-chan-gyi-bkod-pa*, is contained on seven *leaves*, from 306 to 313. Contents—SHA'KYA addressing SHARIHI-BU, gives a description of the happy mansion, or of the province of AMITA'BHA', to the west, beyond an infinite number of other regions or provinces. The great happiness there, and mental illumination—no misery, no bad places of transmigration—the great abundance of all sorts of precious things—tanks or reservoirs richly adorned with precious metals or stones—excellent birds.

In the beginning of this *su'tra* there is an enumeration of the hearers of SHA'KYA; among them of his sixteen principal disciples called *Gnas-brtan*. They are as follows—1. ⁽⁵⁴⁾ SHARIHI-BU; 2. ⁽⁵⁵⁾ MONGAI-GYI-BU; 3. ⁽⁵⁶⁾ HODSRUNGS-CH'HEN-PO; 4. ⁽⁵⁷⁾ KA'TYA'HI-BU; 5. ⁽⁵⁸⁾ KAPINA; 6. ⁽⁵⁹⁾ GSUS-PO-

⁵² ལ་མ་ན་རྩོ་ཆེ་ and ལྷན་རལ་མཐོག་མའི་དཔལ་ལྷན་ ⁵³ བདེ་བ་ཙམ་གྱི་བཞུགས་པ་ ⁵⁴ རྒྱུ་ལྡན་གྱི་ལྷ་མོ་
⁵⁵ མཛེས་ལྡན་གྱི་ལྷ་མོ་ ⁵⁶ རྩོ་ལྷན་མེད་པོ་ ⁵⁷ ལྷན་ལྷ་མོ་ ⁵⁸ ལ་ཡི་ན་ ⁵⁹ ལྷན་པོ་ཆེ་

CH'HE'; 7. ⁽⁶⁰⁾ NAM-GRU; 8. ⁽⁶¹⁾ LAM-P'HRAN-BSTAN; 9. ⁽⁶²⁾ DGAH-VO; 10. ⁽⁶³⁾ KUN-DGAH-VO; 11. ⁽⁶⁴⁾ SGRA-GCHAN-HDSIN; 12. ⁽⁶⁵⁾ BALANG-BDAG; 13. ⁽⁶⁶⁾ BHARADHWAJA; 14. ⁽⁶⁷⁾ HCH'HAR-BYED-NAQ-PO; 15. ⁽⁶⁸⁾ VA-KULA; 16. ⁽⁶⁹⁾ MA-HGAGS-PA. The translators of this and of the preceding *su'tra* were the Indian Pandits PRAJNA'-VARMA and SU'RENDRA, and the Tibetan Lotsava YE-SHE'S-SDE.

The fourth *su'tra*, entitled, "*Karaṇ'da vyūha*," is contained from *leaves* 313 to 391 of this volume. It was delivered by SHA'KYA when he was at *Mnyan-yod*, (Sans. *Shrāvasti*, in *Kosala*). The hearers, besides 1,250 priests, were an immense number of *Bodhisattvas*, *Devas*, *Nāga-rājas*, demons, &c. Contents—there is, first, a description of the several miracles that happened on that occasion in that *Vihāra*, caused by a beam of light issued out of hell from AVAIOKE'SWARA (Tib. ⁽⁷⁰⁾). Afterwards, on the request of a *Bodhisattwa* ⁽⁷¹⁾ SHA'KYA tells him the infinite moral merits of that saint, his great exertions in bringing to maturity or perfection those in hell, and those among the *Yidags* (or *Tantaluses*.) In general there is an account of the several good qualities of SPYAN-RAS-GZIGS-DVANG-P'YUG, and since he is the patron of the Tibetans, this *su'tra* is held among them in high esteem and reverence. This *su'tra* was translated by SHA'KYA PRABHA and RATNA RAKSHITA.

The fifth *su'tra*, entitled, "*Ratna Karaṇ'da*" (from *leaves* 391—460 of this volume) was likewise delivered by SHA'KYA, when he was in a grove near *Shrāvasti* in *Kosala*. (Tib. *Mnyan-yod*). The subject is moral and metaphysical doctrine. The speaker, in general, is MAÑJU SRI KUMĀ'R-BHU'T. Between this *Bodhisattwa* and SUBHU'TI, (Tib. ⁽⁷²⁾ *Rab-hbyor*) a favourite disciple of SHA'KYA, there is in the beginning of this *su'tra* discussion on the

60 ཀམ་གུ

61 ལམ་གྲུ་པལ་ལྷན་

62 དགའ་པོ་

63 ལྷན་དགའ་པོ་

64 ལྷ་མཚན་ལྷན་

65 བ་ལང་པལ་

66 ལྷ་པོ་ལྷན་

67 ལྷ་པོ་ལྷན་པོ་

68 བ་ལྷན་

69 མ་ལྷན་པལ་

70 ལྷ་པོ་ལྷན་པལ་དང་ལྷན་

71 ལྷ་པོ་ལྷན་པལ་ལྷན་པལ་

72 ལྷ་པོ་ལྷན་

subject—who are the fit vessels for understanding the doctrine of high principles of SHA'KYA? Afterwards SHA'KYA himself, in a discursive manner with SUBHU'TI and MAÑJU SRI, gives several instructions in the moral and metaphysical part of his doctrine. There are likewise several discussions by MANJU SRI and others, on the state of being bound or tied by, and on that of being liberated or emancipated from, the fetters of passions and ignorance. The most certain means of emancipation, or of arriving at perfection, are these two things—earnest application, and purity of life. (Tib. ⁽⁷³⁾ 'Brtson-hgrus-dang-bag-yod-pa.)

The sixth *su'tra*, entitled “*Ratna Kotni*,” (from leaf 460—474) contains a short speculative discourse held by SHA'KYA (on the *Gridhra kuta parvata*, near *Rājagriha*) with MANJU SRI KUMA'RA-BHU'TA, (Tib. ⁽⁷⁴⁾) a *Bodhisatwa* of the first rank, and with SHARIHI-BU, the most sagacious among his disciples, “on the first root, or primary cause of all things (*Dharma dhātu*). Translated by PRAJNA-VARMA, Indian Pandit, and BÂNDE' YE'SHE'S-SDE', Tibetan interpreter.

(NVA) OR THE EIGHTH VOLUME.

There are in this volume seven separate works, under the following titles in Sanscrit and Tibetan—1. Sanscrit, *Mahā parinirvāṇa*. Tib. ⁽⁷⁵⁾ *Yongs-su-mṃyā-nan-las-hdas-pa-ch'i-hén-po*. Eng. The entire deliverance from pain—From leaf 1—231 of the volume. Contents—SHA'KYA's death, under a pair of *Sāl* trees, near the city *Kusha* (*Kāma-rupa* in Assam) on the full moon of the third month, in the spring season. Miracles that happened on that occasion—great lamentation of all creatures on the approaching death of SHA'KYA—they haste all to present him their last offerings, and to hear his last instructions—HO'D-SRUNG and others ask him about many things. The substance of his

⁷³ བསྟོན་འགྲུས་དང་བཅས་པའི་དཔེ་མཉམ་པ་ལ་
ཐུང་ན་ལས་ འདས་པ་ ཆེན་པོ་

⁷⁴ འཇམ་དཔལ་གཞོན་ནུ་ལྷ་པོ་

⁷⁵ ཡོངས་སུ་

doctrine is repeated here, especially with respect to the nature and soul of the *Tathāgatas*—there coming forth and their going away from the world—and the state of being tied, and that of being liberated or emancipated, with respect to all animal beings. This *sūtra* was translated by JINA-MITRĀ, JNĀNA-GARBHA, and DEVA-CHANDRA.

The second *sūtra* in this volume (from leaf 231—234) has the same title as the first. Contents—SHA'KYA, a little before his death, foretells to KUN-DGAH-VO what will become of his doctrine during the course of eleven centuries. It will increase, and be greatly respected during eight centuries, but afterwards on account of the priests being degenerated and occupied with worldly affairs, it will be neglected.

The third *sūtra* in this volume (leaves 234, 235) is entitled in Sans. "*A'ta-jñānam*," Tib. ⁽⁷⁶⁾ *Hdah-k'ha-yé-shés*. Eng. The knowledge of the deccasing, or the declining knowledge. Contents—SHA'KYA being asked by a *Bodhisatwa*, ⁽⁷⁷⁾ NAM-MKHAHI-SNYING-PÖ, how the soul of a dying saint is to be considered, gives him an answer thereupon.

The fourth *sūtra* in this volume (from leaf 235—333) is entitled in Sans. *Buddha-dharma-koś'hakāra*. Tib. ⁽⁷⁸⁾ *Sangs-rgyas-kyi-mdsod-kyi-ch'hos-kyi-yi-gé*. Contents—SHA'KYA with SHA'RIHI-BU has a conversation on the nature of things—how they exist; and instructs him both in the speculative and practical parts of his doctrine. This and the preceding *sūtra* were translated from the Chinese. (See the Index.)

The fifth *sūtra* (from leaf 333—456) is entitled in Sanscrit, *Ratnākara*. Tib. ⁽⁷⁹⁾ *Dkon-mch'hog-hbyung-gnas*. Eng. A mine of jewels. Contents—This was delivered by SHA'KYA at *Sakétana* or *Ayodhyā*, (Tib. ⁽⁸⁰⁾ *Gnas-bchas*) on the request of MANJU SRI KUMARA-BHU'TA. There is an account

76 འདྲ་ཆ་ཡེ་ཤེས་

77 ནམ་མཁའི་སྒྲིང་པོ་

78 སངས་རྒྱལ་གྱི་མཐོང་གྱི་ཆོས་ཀྱི་ཡི་གེ་

79 དཀོན་མཆོག་གི་འབྲུག་གཞི་

80 གཞི་ལ་བཞག་

of the several *Buddhas* or *Tathāgatas*, and of *Buddha* provinces, and of *Buddhism*, both in prose and verse. There are several praises also to those *Tathāgatas*.

The sixth *sūtra* (leaves 456, 457) is entitled in Sanscrit, *Suvarṇa sūtra*. Tib. ⁽⁸¹⁾ *Gser-gyi-mdo*. Eng. The golden *su'tra*. Contents—SHĀ'KYA being asked by KUN-DGAH-VO," how a *Bodhisatwa's* soul is to be considered, on a single leaf gives him an answer in likening it to pure gold.

The seventh *su'tra* (from leaf 457—462) is entitled in Sanscrit, *Suvarṇa bālukopama*. Tib. ⁽⁸²⁾ *Gsér-gyi-byé-ma-lta-bu*. Eng. The gold grain-like *sūtra*. Contents—In answer to KUN-DGAH-VO's request or question, SHĀ'KYA tells him that the *Buddhas* are infinite, and their perfections immense.

The above specified three last *su'tras* were translated by JINA-MITRA, SURE'NDRA, PRAJNA-VARMA, and YE'SHE'S-SDE'.

(T₁) OR THE NINTH VOLUME.

There are in this volume six separate works, the titles of which, in Sanscrit and Tibetan, are as follow:—

1. Sans. *Sarva-dharma swabhāva samatā-vipancitā* "*Samādhi-Rāja*". Tib. ⁽⁸³⁾ *Ch'hos-ṭhams-chad-kyi-rang-bzhin-mnyam-pa-nyid-rnam-par-spros-pa*—"ting-gé-hdsin-gyi-rgyal-po." From leaf 1—273.

2. Sans. *Dharmatā swabhāva śhunyaṭ-āchala-pratisarv-āloka su'tra*. Tib. ⁽⁸⁴⁾ *Ch'hos-nyid-rang-gi-ño-vo-nyid-las-mi-gyo-var-ṭha-dad-par-ṭhams-chad-lu-snang-vahi-mdo*. From leaf 273—279.

3. Sans. *Prashānta vinishchāya pratihārya samādhi*. Tib. ⁽⁸⁵⁾ *Rab-tu-*

81 གསེར་གྱི་མདོ་ 82 གསེར་གྱི་ཐེ་མ་ཉལ་བུ་ 83 ཆོས་ཀྱི་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་རང་བཞིན་མཉམ་པ་
ཉིད་ཆོས་པར་སྒྲིབ་པ་ རིང་ངེ་འཛིན་གྱི་ཐུག་པོ་ 84 ཆོས་ཉིད་རང་གི་ངོ་བོ་ཉིད་ལས་མི་གཞི་པར་
ཐུང་པ་ པར་ཐམས་ཅད་ལ་ལྷན་པའི་མདོ་ 85 རབ་ཏུ་ ཞི་བ་ ཆོས་པར་དཔེ་ པའི་ཆོ་འཕྲུལ་གྱི་
རིང་ངེ་འཛིན་

5. Sans. *Mahá sannipáta ratna ketu dháraṇi*. Tib. ⁽⁹³⁾ *Hdus-pá-ch'hén-po-rin-po-ch'hé-tog-gi-gzungs*. From leaf 304—455.

6. Sans. *Vajra-māṇḍa-dháraṇi*. Tib. ⁽⁹⁴⁾ *Rdo-rjé-snying-pohi-gzungs*. From leaf 455—474.

7. Sans. *Ananta-mukha-sádhaka-dháraṇi*. Tib. ⁽⁹⁵⁾ *Sgo-m'lah-yds-pa-sgrub-pahi-gzungs*. From leaf 474—489. A *Dháraṇi* on acquiring supernatural powers; taught by SHA'KYA, on the request of SHA'RIHI-BU, his disciple.

Here also, as in the former volume, all the treatises contain speculation on the common topics of the *Buddhistic* doctrine, delivered by SHA'KYA on the request of some *Bodhisatwa*. In the first of these treatises, SHA'KYA is requested by BZANG-SKYONG, a *Bodhisatwa*, to instruct him how to acquire the supreme wisdom; and in the second, on the request of SRE'D-ME'D-BU, another *Bodhisatwa*, SHA'KYA discourses on all sorts of virtues and moral merits; and so on in the rest also. There is no historical matter; all is speculation on causal concatenation, unreality of things—*Sunyatá*, the six transcendental virtues, &c. &c. Translators, JINA-MITRA, DHARMA-PÁLA, MUNI-VARMA, PRAJNA-VARMA, SHÍLENDRA, and YE-SHE'S SDE'.

(DA) OR THE ELEVENTH VOLUME.

There are in this volume nine separate works, the titles of which in Sanscrit and Tibetan, together with some remarks on the contents of them, are as follow :—

1. Sanscrit. *Avikalpa-pravésha-dháraṇi*. Tib. ⁽⁹⁶⁾ *Rnam-par-mi-rtog-par-hjug-pahi-gzungs*. From leaf 1—10. A comprehensive instruction on the right judgment of things. Delivered by BCHO'M-LDAN-UDAS (SHA'KYA) to his hearers of the first rank, the *Bodhisatwas*. Translated by JINA-MITRA, DA'NA-SHILA, and KAVA-DPAL-RTSE'GS.

93 འཇུག་པ་ཆེན་པོ་ རིན་པོ་ཆེ་ རྟོག་པའི་ བརྒྱུད་སྒྲུབ་ 94 རྟོག་པའི་པོ་ཆེ་ བརྒྱུད་སྒྲུབ་ 95 སྒོ་ མཐུན་
ཡས་པ་རྒྱལ་པོ་ བརྒྱུད་སྒྲུབ་ 96 རིན་པོ་ཆེ་ རྟོག་པའི་ འཇུག་པའི་ བརྒྱུད་སྒྲུབ་

2. Sans. *Gáthá-dwaya - dhāraṇī*. Tib. ⁽⁹⁷⁾ *Ts'higs-su-bchad-pa-gnyis-pahi-gzungs*. *Leaf 10*. A *Dhāraṇī* consisting of two *ślōkas*, with some *mantra* sentences (in Sanscrit) for acquiring supernatural powers, to be delivered from all imperfections.

3. Sans. *Mahā yāna prasāda prabhāvana*. Tib. ⁽⁹⁸⁾ *T'hég-pa-ch'hén-po-la-dad-pa-rab-tu-sgom-pa*. From *leaf 10—52*. The several degrees of persuasion or belief of the *Bodhisattvas* in the high principles of *Buddhism*. What things are to be avoided, and what to be practised by the *Bodhisattvas*. Translated by JINA-MITRA, DĀNA-SHĪLA, and YE'-SHE'S-SDE'.

4. Sans. *Bodhisattwagochara upāya vishaya vikurvāṇa nirdēsha*. Tib. ⁽⁹⁹⁾ *Byang-ch'hub-séms-dpahi-spyod yul-gyi-l'hab-s-kyi-yul-la-rnam-par-hprul-pa-bstan-pa*. The shewing of miraculous changes in the practice of a *Bodhisattva* (or saint). From *leaf 57—154*. Contents—SHA'KYA in *Hp'hags-rgyal* (Sans. *Ujjayanī*) in a grove belonging to the king GTUM-PO-RAB-SNANG—several instructions given by SHA'KYA, on the request of HJAM-DPAL (Sans. MANJU SRI)—wisdom in the choice of things—praise of knowledge and of good qualities—the story of BDĒN-SMRA (he that speaks the truth), a gymnosophist *Bráhmaṇ*—the before-mentioned king pays a visit to him, is much pleased with his ingenious instruction, and in a long conversation with him hears of the good qualities and the defects of men, in general, and of some illustrious individuals in special, among whom his own also—the king wishing to know any one who was without defects, the gymnosophist tells him that there is one—GAUTAMA. Here follows the enumeration of the several good qualities, and the eighty points of beauty on his body, as of a great saint. The king afterwards, together with the naked *Bráhmaṇ*, with great procession and multitude visits SHA'KYA in a grove near the city. Conversation on

97 རྩོམས་ལྷ་ བཅད་པ་ བཞིས་པའི་ བརྒྱུད་པ་ 98 རྩོམ་པ་ རྩོམ་པོ་ལ་དང་པ་ རབ་ལྷ་ རྩོམ་པ་

99 ཐུང་ རྩལ་ རྩོམས་ དཔའི་ རྩོད་ལུག་གི་འབས་ཀྱི་ ལུག་ལ་ རྩོད་པར་ རྩུག་པ་བཞུག་པ་

the highest principles of *Buddhism*, between the principal disciples of SHĀKYA and the gymnosophist *Bráhmaṇ*, on the state of being tied and liberated, and on becoming a saint or a *Buddha*.

5. Sans. *Tathágata mahá karuṇa nirdésha*. Tib. ⁽¹⁰⁰⁾ *Dé-bzhin-gshégs-pahi-snying-rjé-ch'hén-po-nés-par-bstan-pa*. From leaf 154—321. Instruction on the great mercy of *Tathágata*. Many stories of several heavens, gods, different animal beings, and their moral works or actions.

6. Sans. *Gagana ganja pariprichch'ha*. Tib. ⁽¹⁾ *Nam-mk'hal-mdsod-kyis zhus-pa*. From leaf 321—470. A *su'tra* containing metaphysical instruction, delivered by SHĀKYA, on the request of GAGANA-GANJA, a *Bodhisatwa*.

7. Sans. *Maitra pariprichch'ha*. Tib. ⁽²⁾ *Byams-pas-zhus-pa*. Leaf 470, 471. On the request of MAITRA (a *Bodhisatwa*), who asked what merit it is to give religious instruction to others; SHĀKYA tells him that it is beyond comparison, the most valuable thing.

8. Sans. *Avalokiteshwara pariprichch'ha sapta dharmaka*. Tibetan, ⁽³⁾ *Spyan-ras-gzigs-dvang-phug-gis-zhus-pa-ch'hos-bdun-pa*. From leaf 471—473. Explanation on seven things necessary to be known by a *Bodhisatwa*—given on the request of AVALOKITE'SHWARA.

9. Sans. *Prati-bhāna-mati pariprichch'ha*. Tibetan, ⁽¹⁾ *Spobs-pahi-blo-gros-kyis-zhus-pa*. From leaf 473—494. On the request of PRATI-BHĀNA-MATI, a merchant, there is given an explanation on moral actions.

(NA) OR THE TWELFTH VOLUME.

There are six separate works in this volume, containing moral and metaphysical lessons, given by SHĀKYA, on the request of the under specified fancied persons. The titles of the works, in Sanscrit and Tibetan, are as follow :—

100 དེ་བཞིན་གཤེགས་པའི་མྱིང་རྩེ་ཆེན་པོ་དེས་པར་བཞུགས་པ་ 1 གམ་མཐུ་མཆོད་ཀྱིས་ལྷན་པ་
2 ཐུགས་པས་ལྷན་པ་ 3 ཐུག་པས་གཞིགས་དབང་ལྷན་པ་ཆོས་བཟན་པ་ 4 ཐུགས་
པའི་ཐོ་ཐོས་ཀྱིས་ལྷན་པ་

1. Sans. *Sāgara-matī paripṛich'ka*. Tibetan, ⁽⁵⁾ *Blo-gros-rgya-mts'hos-zhus-pa*. From leaf 1—178. A *sūtra* delivered on the request of SA'GARA-MATĪ (an ocean of understanding) a *Bodhisatwa*.

2. Sans. *Ságara-Nága-Rája pariprichch'ha*. Tibetan, ⁽⁶⁾ *Kluhi-rgyal-po-rgya-ints'hos-zhus-pa*. From leaf 178—305. A *sútra* told on the request of SÁGARA, *Nága Rája*.

3, 4. Other two *su'tras*, on the request of ditto.

5. Sans. *Anapata-Nāga-Rāja pariprichch'ha*, (for *Anatapta*, &c.,)
Tibetan, ⁽⁷⁾ *Kluhi-rgyal-po- "Ma-dros-pas" zhus-pa*. From *leaf* 317—390.
A' su'tra delivered on the request of *ANAPATA, Nāga Rāja*.

6. Sans. *Druma-Kinnara Rāja pariprichch'ha*. Tibetan, ⁽⁸⁾ *Mihām-chihirgyal-po-ljon-pas-zhus-pa*. From leaf 390—494. 'A *su'tra*, on the request of KINNARA RA'JA, a demon.

(P_A) OR THE THIRTEENTH VOLUME.

There are fourteen separate works in this volume. The titles of them in Sanscrit and Tibetan, together with their contents, are as follow :—

1. Sans. *Brahmā pariprichch'ha*. Tib. ⁽⁹⁾ *T'shangs-pas-zhus-pa*. From leaf 1—16. A *su'tra* delivered on the request of BRAHMA' (the god), containing instructions on the manner by which one may arrive at the supreme perfection.

2. Sans. *Brahmádatta pariprich'ha*. Tibetan, ⁽¹⁰⁾ **Ts'hangs-pas-byin-gyis-zhus-pa*. From leaf 16—36. A *sūtra* containing various instructions, given on the request of BRAHMA'DATTA.

3. Sans. *Brahmá-vishesha-chintī pariprichch'ha*. Tibetan, ⁽¹¹⁾ *Ts'hang's-pa-k'hyaul-par-séms-kyis-zhus-pa*. From leaf 35—162. All sorts of religious

5 ཐུ་ཐོས་ ཐུ་མཛོས་ ལྟས་པ 6 ཐུ་འི་ ཐུ་པོ་ ཐུ་མཛོས་ ལྟས་པ 7 ཐུ་འི་ ཐུ་པོ་ མ་འོས་
 པས་ ལྟས་པ 8 མིང་མ་ ཐུ་འི་ ཐུ་པོ་ ཐུ་པས་ ལྟས་པ 9 མཛོས་པས་ ལྟས་པ 10 མཛོས་པས་
 ཐིན་ཐིས་ ལྟས་པ 11 མཛོས་ པ་ ཁད་པར་ སེམས་ཐིས་ ལྟས་པ

SHA'KYA may continue long—on the good moral conduct of the priests—degeneration of that order: told at the request of RASHTRA-PA'LA.

10. Sans. *Vikurvāṇa Rāja pariprichch'ha*. Tibetan, ⁽¹⁸⁾ *Rnam-par-hp'hrul-pahi-rgyal-pos-zhus-pa*. From leaf 283—339. A *sūtra* of high principles, on the practice of moral duties, and the means of arriving at perfection, and final beatitude: delivered by SHA'KYA, at the request of VIKURVA'ṆA RA'JA, a *Bodhisatwa*,

11. Sans. *Vimala prabhāva pariprichch'ha*. Tibetan, ⁽¹⁹⁾ *Dri-ma-méd-pahi-hod-kyis-zhus-pa*. From leaf 339—418. A *sūtra*, on the request of VIMALA-PRABHĀ'VA, on various subjects. At the end of this *sūtra* is comprehended the essence of all that he (SHA'KYA) had taught before.

12. Sans. *Mahā yāno padēsha*. Tibetan, ⁽²⁰⁾ *Thég-pa-ch'hen-pohi-man-nag*. From leaf 418—498. Instruction in the high principles of *Buddhism*.

13. Sans. *Srīmātī-Brāhmaṇī pariprichch'ha*. Tib. ⁽²¹⁾ *Bram-xé-mo-dpal-dan-mas-zhus-pa*. From leaf 498—503. Instruction by SHA'KYA, at the request of a *Brāhmaṇ's* wife, at *Vārānāsi*.

14. Sans. *Mahā-lalīkā pariprichch'ha*. Tib. ⁽²²⁾ *Bgrès-mos-zhus-pa*. From leaf 503—511. SHA'KYA's instruction, given at the request of an old woman, in the country of *Briji*. She questions SHA'KYA on the beginning and end of several things. KUN-DGAH-VO admires her wisdom. SHA'KYA tells him her former moral merits, and that she has been his mother in five hundred generations.

(P'HA) OR THE FOURTEENTH VOLUME.

There are in this volume nine separate works. The titles of them in Sanscrit and Tibetan, together with some short remarks on their contents, are as follow:—

18 རྒྱུལ་པོའི་རྒྱལ་པོས་ རྒྱལ་པ་ 19 ཇི་མ་མེད་པའི་འོད་མིག་ རྒྱལ་པ་ 20 རྒྱལ་པ་
 ཆེན་པོའི་མན་ངག་ 21 བླ་མ་རྩེ་མོ་དཔལ་ལྷན་མས་ རྒྱལ་པ་ 22 བཟེས་མོས་ རྒྱལ་པ་

1. Sans. *Mañju-Sri pariprichch'ha*. Tib. ⁽²³⁾ *Hjam-dpal-gyis-dris-pa*. From leaf 1—8. A *sūtra* on the excellency of *Tathāgata* : told by SHA'KYA, at the request of MAÑJU-SRI.

2. Sans. *Nairātma pariprichch'ha*. Tib. ⁽²⁴⁾ *Bdag-méd-pas-dris-pa*. From leaf 8—11. Discussion on the soul or "Ego," at the request of NAIRA'TMA, (one that denies the existence of the soul, or "Ego," in man).

3. No Sanscrit title. Tibetan, ⁽²⁵⁾ *Hjig-rten-hdsin-gyis-dris-pa*. From leaf 11—124. On the person of *Tathāgata*—the existence of things in general—and on various other subjects : given at the request of a *Bodhisatwa* of the name of HJIG-RTEN-HDSIN, (the holder of the world).

4. Sans. *Akshaya-mati nirdēsha*. Tibetan, ⁽²⁶⁾ *Blo-gros-mi-xad-pas-bstan-pa*. From leaf 124—274. The explication of several metaphysical terms, as, "to come forth" and "to go away," by AKSHAYA-MATI, a *Bodhisatwa* ; and other discussions between SHA'KYA, his principal disciple SHA'RADWATIHI-BU, and this *Bodhisatwa*.

5. Sans. *Vimala-kīrtti nirdēsha*. Tibetan, ⁽²⁷⁾ *Dri-ma-méd-par-grags-pas-bstan-pa*. From leaf 274—382. Speculations on the principal topics of *Buddhism*, by VIMALA-KI'RTTI.

6., Sans. *Mañju-Sri nirdēsha*. Tibetan, ⁽²⁸⁾ *Hjam-dpal-gyis-bstan-pa*. Leaves 382, 383. Expressions of MAÑJU SRI, on his being insatiable in shewing respect to SHA'KYA.

7. Sans. *Bodhivakā nirdēsha*. Tibetan, ⁽²⁹⁾ *Byang-ch'hub-kyi-p'hyogs-bstan-pa*. From leaf 383—389. Instruction on several virtuous actions : given by SHA'KYA in a discursive manner with MAÑJU SRI.

8. Sans. *Samprati-paramārtha-satyéna nirdēsha*. Tibetan, ⁽³⁰⁾ *Kun-rdsob-dang-don-dam-pahi-bdén-pa-bstan-pa*. From leaf 389—429. Instruction on the apparent and on the real truth.

23 འཇམ་དཔལ་གྱིས་དྲིས་པ་ 24 བདག་མེད་པས་དྲིས་པ་ 25 འཇིག་རྟེན་གྱིས་དྲིས་པ་
 26 རྟོ་གྲོས་མི་མད་པས་བཟུགས་པ་ 27 ཇི་མ་མེད་པར་གསུངས་པས་བཟུགས་པ་ 28 འཇམ་དཔལ་གྱིས་
 བཟུགས་པ་ 29 བྱམས་ཀྱི་ཕྱོགས་བཟུགས་པ་ 30 རྟུན་རྟོག་དང་དོན་དམ་པའི་བདེན་པ་བཟུགས་པ་

(B₄) OR THE FIFTEENTH VOLUME.

4. Sans. *Bodhisatvācārya nīrdeśha*. Tib. ⁽⁵⁵⁾ *Byang-ch'hub-séms-dpahi-spyod-pa-bstan-pa*. From leaf 153—167. On the moral conduct of a *Bodhisatva* (or of a virtuous man). Translated by JINA-MITRA, PRAJNA'-VARMA, and YE'-SHES-SDE'.

31 ཚོལ་ འཇམ་ལ་ཅད་ འཕྱང་པ་མེད་པར་ བཟུང་པ་ 32 ས་འོལ་མ་ རྩིན་པ་ལྷ་ བཟུང་པ་ 33 རྩིན་
པའི་ ས་འོལ་མ་ རྩིན་པ་ 34 རྩིན་ པའི་ སཀ་ཤོར་ བཟུང་པ་ 35 བྱང་ རྩལ་ མེམ་ལ་ དཔའི་ རྩོད་པ་ བཟུང་པ་

5. Sans. *Tathágata guṇa jñāna achintya viśhaya-avatāra nirdēsha*. Tib. ⁽³⁶⁾ *Dé-bñhin-gshegs-pahi-yon-tan-dang-yé-sheś-bsam-gyis-mi-k'hyab-pahi-yul-la-hjug-pa-bstan-pa*. From leaf 167—228. 'On the several perfections of *Tathágata*. On the first seven *leaves*, there is a long enumeration of all sorts of hearers; as, of priests, *Bodhisatwas*, gods, and demons, with their great qualifications. Afterwards SHA'KYA addressing MANJU SRI, tells him how infinite are the wisdom and other perfections of *Tathágata*. Translated by JNA'NA-GARBHA and YE'-SHE'S-SDE'.

6. Sans. *Buddha-bala dhana pratihārya vikravāṇa nirdēsha*. Tib. ⁽³⁷⁾ *Sangs-rgyas-kyi-stobs-bskyed-pahi-ch'ho-hp'hrul-rnam-par-hp'hrul-va-bstan-pa*. From leaf 228—251. The shewing of the miraculous manner by which the powers of *Buddha* are produced or generated, and the several ways which he employs in bringing the animal beings to maturity or perfection. Told by SHA'KYA to SPYAN-RAS-GZIGS and LAG-NA-RDO-RJE (Sans. *Avalokitéshwara* and *Vajra Pāñi*.)

7. Sans. *Buddha dharma achintya nirdēsha*. Tib. ⁽³⁸⁾ *Sangs-rgyas-kyi-ch'hos-bsam-gyis-mi-k'hyab-pa-bstan-pa*. From leaf 257—307. The shewing of the inconceivable actions of *Buddha*.

8. Sans. *Dīpaṅkara byākaraṇa*. Tib. ⁽³⁹⁾ *Mar-mé-mdsad-kyis-lung-bstan-pa*. From leaf 307—321. SHA'KYA tells to KUN-DGAH-VO how DÍPANKARA was born; how he became a *Buddha*; and how he had foretold of a *Bráhmaṇ*, that in future time he should be born under the name of SHA'KYA THUB-PA. Translated by VISHUDDHA SIDDHA and DGE'-VA-DPAL.

9. Sans. *Brahmá Shrí byākaraṇa*. Tib. ⁽⁴⁰⁾ *Ts'hangs-pahi-dpal-lung-bstan-pa*. From leaf 321—324. SHA'KYA foretells of BRAHMA' SRI, a young *Bráhmaṇ*, that he shall become a perfect *Buddha*.

36 དེ་བཞིན་ བཞེས་པའི་ རོན་ཏན་ དང་ཡོ་ཤེས་ བསམ་ གིས་མི་ རྩལ་ པའི་ ཡུལ་ལ་ རྟུག་
 37 སངས་ གྱིས་ གྱི་ རྩལ་ བསྐྱེད་པའི་ རྩོ་ རྟུག་ རྣམ་པར་ རྟུག་པ་ བཟུན་པ་
 38 སངས་ གྱིས་ གྱི་ རྩོས་པསམ་ གིས་མི་ རྩལ་པ་ བཟུན་པ་ 39 མར་ མེ་ མཛོད་ གྱིས་ རྩལ་ བཟུན་པ་
 40 རྩོས་ པའི་ དཔལ་ རྩལ་ བཟུན་པ་

10. Sans. *Śrī-vivartā byākaraṇa*. Tib. ⁽⁴¹⁾ *Bud-med-hgyur-va-lung-bstan-pa*. From leaf 324—363. Discourse upon several topics of the *Buddhist* doctrine, between RAB-HBYOR (Sans. *Subhūti*) and a *Bodhisatwa*, in the shape of a woman. SHĀKYA'S prediction respecting that woman.

11. Sans. *Chandrottara dārikā byākaraṇa*. Tib. ⁽⁴²⁾ *Bu-mo-ula-mch'hog-lung-bstan-pa*. From leaf 363—393. The prediction of SHĀKYA with respect to CHANDROTTARA', a girl, that she shall become a *Buddha*.

12. Sans. *Kshémāvati byākaraṇa*. Tib. ⁽⁴³⁾ *Bdē-ldan-ma-lung-bstan-pa*. From leaf 393—397. A prediction with respect to KSHE'MĀVATĪ', the wife of VIMBASĀ'RA, the king of *Magadha*. SHĀKYA'S religious instruction to her.

13. Sans. *Śrī-mahā-dēvi byākaraṇa*. Tib. ⁽⁴⁴⁾ *Lha-mo-ch'hen-mo-dpal-lung-bstan-pa*. From leaf 397—403. At the request of SPYAN-RAS-GZIGS, SHĀKYA tells SRĪ-MAHĀ-DE'VĪ'S former moral merits, and that she shall become a *Tathāgata*, in future time.

14. Sans. *Jaya-mati (pariprich'chha)*. Tib. ⁽⁴⁵⁾ *Rgyal-vahi-blo-gros-kyis-shus-pa*. Leaves 403, 404. At the request of JAYAMATI, SHĀKYA instructs him, what is to be done that one may arrive at such and such a perfection or happiness, according to his own wishes.

15. Sans. *Avalokanam*. Tib. ⁽⁴⁶⁾ *Spyan-ras-gzigs*. From leaf 404—427. The shewing of the several benefits arising from the exercise of some specified religious and moral merits.

16. Sans. *Mañju Śrī vihāra*. Tib. ⁽⁴⁷⁾ *Hjam-dpal-gnas-pa*. MANJU ŚRĪ'S conversation with SHĀ'RIHIBU, on worldly existence.

41 བྱང་མེད་ འབྲུང་པ་ རུང་ བཟུན་པ་ 42 བྱ་མོ་ལྷ་ མཆོག་ རུང་ བཟུན་པ་ 43 བདེ་ ལྷ་མ་ རུང་ བཟུན་པ་ 44 ལྷ་མོ་ ཆེན་ མོ་ དཔལ་ རུང་ བཟུན་པ་ 45 རྒྱལ་བའི་ ལྷོ་ ལོས་ ཁྲིས་ རྒྱས་པ་
46 ལྷ་མ་ རྒྱས་ བཟུན་པ་ 47 འཇམ་དཔལ་གནས་པ་

17. Sans. *Amrita dána*. Tib. ⁽⁴⁸⁾ *Bdud-rtsi-brjod-pa*. From leaf 436—440. On a request from MAITREYA, SHA'KYA instructs him how to prevent his doctrine from being discontinued in future time.

18. Sans. *Maitreya-prasthānam*. Tib. ⁽⁴⁹⁾ *Byams-pa-hjug-pa*. From leaf 440—475. On the proceedings or conduct of MAITREYA, with respect to his former moral merits: told by SHA'KYA at the request of a *Bodhisatwa*.

19. Sans. *Lokānu-samān-avatāra*. Tib. ⁽⁵⁰⁾ *Hjig-rten-gyi-rjes-su-mthun-par-hjug-pa*. From leaf 475—483. The walking (or doing) after the manner of the world. SHA'KYA, at the request of MANJU SRÍ, his spiritual son, tells (in verse) the reasons why the *Tathāgatas*, or *Buddhas*, accommodate themselves, in their proceedings, to men's ideas (or to human conceptions). Translated by JINA-MITRA, DA'NASHILA, and YE'SHE'S-SDE'.

(M₁) OR THE SIXTEENTH VOLUME.

There are in this volume nineteen separate works. The titles of them in Sanscrit and Tibetan, with some short remarks on their contents, are as follow:—

1. Sans. *Shraddhā-balā dhānāvātāra mudra*. Tib. ⁽⁵¹⁾ *Dad-pahi-stobs-bsked-pa-la-hjug-pahi-p'hyag-rgya*. From leaf 1—103. Many explanations regarding the terms—relief from toil, and increase in faith: by SHA'KYA to MANJU SRÍ. On the six transcendental virtues. The several *Bhumis* (or degrees of *Bodhisatwas*. Several *Buddhas* or *Tathāgatas* in the ten corners of the world—their perfections, and their endeavours in bringing to perfection all sorts of animal beings. Translated by SURENDRA-BODHI and YE'SHE'S-SDE'.

2. Sans. *Niyata aniyata gati mudra avatāra*. Tib. ⁽⁵²⁾ *Nes-pa-dang-ma-nes-par-hgro-vahi-p'hyag-rgya-la-hjug-pa*. From leaf 103—127. On the

48 བུད་རྟེན་གྱི་བཞུགས་པ་ 49 རྒྱལ་པོ་ལ་འཇུག་པ་ 50 འཇིག་རྟེན་གྱི་རྟེན་ལ་སྐྱེས་པའི་
 འཇུག་པ་ 51 དད་པའི་ཕྱོགས་ལ་བཞུགས་པའི་ཕྱོགས་ལ་ 49 རྟེན་ལ་སྐྱེས་པའི་ཕྱོགས་ལ་
 འཇིག་རྟེན་གྱི་ཕྱོགས་ལ་འཇུག་པ་

certain and uncertain manner of advancing to perfection and final beatitude : taught by SHÁKYA, on the request of MANJU SRÍ. Translated by PRAJNAVARMA, SURENDRA-BODHI, and YE'-SHE'S-SDE'.

3. Sans. *Dharma-mudra*. Tib. ⁽⁵³⁾ *Ch'hos-kyi-p'hyag-rgya*. From leaf 127—132. Moral or religious laws to be observed by those who take the religious character: discussed between SHÁRIHI-BU, and RAB-HBYOR (Sans. *Subhúti*.)

4. Sans. *Pradīpadāniyā*. Tib. ⁽⁵⁴⁾ *Mar-mé-hbul-va*. From leaf 132—150. The offering of lamps or lights in honour of the *Buddhas* and *Bodhisatvas*. SHÁKYA addressing SHÁRIHI-BU, tells him the several benefits or blessings arising from such a religious merit.

5. Sans. *Nagara avalambikā*. Tib. ⁽⁵⁵⁾ *Gtong-k'hyer-gyis-hs'ho-vā*. From leaf 150—152. A lamp is offered to SHÁKYA by NĀGARA-AVALAMBĪKĀ' (a woman) with such a religious zeal, that she is foretold by SHÁKYA to become a *Buddha*, after a long period of time, in consequence of this religious merit.

6. No Sanscrit title. Tib. ⁽⁵⁶⁾ *Zas-kyi-hs'ho-va-rnam-par-dag-pa*. From leaf 153—155. On temperance in eating and drinking.

7. Sans. *Hastikak'shyā*. Tib. ⁽⁵⁷⁾ *Glang-pohi-rtsal*. From leaf 155—179. Skill or expertness in managing an elephant. Instruction by SHÁKYA on managing one's self, and subduing his passions. Delivered at the request of MANJU SRÍ and KUN-DGAH-VO.

8. Sans. *Mahā raṇa*. Tib. ⁽⁵⁸⁾ *Sgra-ch'hen-po*. From leaf 179—183. A great sound or voice. SHÁKYA, upon the request of KUN-DGAH-VO, tells the good effects of paying respect to the shrine and holy relics of a *Buddha*.

9. Sans. *Sīṃha nāḍika*. Tib. ⁽⁵⁹⁾ *Seṅgéhi-sgra-bsgrags-pa*. From leaf 183—190. A voice uttered like that of a lion; or SHÁKYA's instruction on several things.

⁵³ མོ་སྐྱོ་ཀྱི་ཕྱག་རྒྱ་ ⁵⁴ མར་མེ་འབུལ་བ་ ⁵⁵ གྲོང་ཀྱེར་གྱི་སྐྱོ་བ་ ⁵⁶ ཇམ་པ་ཀྱི་
⁵⁷ གྲོང་པོའི་སྐྱོ་བ་ ⁵⁸ སྐྱ་ཆེན་པོ་ ⁵⁹ སེང་ཆེན་གྱི་སྐྱ་བུ་ལས་པ་

VIMBASA'RA. Instruction by SHA'KYA upon several subjects, in a discursive manner, with his principal disciples, tending to the comfortation of that king.

17. Sans. *Shri-gupta*. Tib. ⁽⁶⁷⁾ *Dpal-sbas*. From leaf 427—451. The story of SRI'-GUPTA, a householder, at Mnyan-yod (Sans. *Shrāvastī*). He, on the advice of his naked spiritual guide, endeavours to destroy the life of GAUTAMA (the deceiver of the world); but being afterwards convinced of his divine qualities, repents of his former actions, and takes refuge with *Buddha*.

18. Sans. *Karma āvaraṇa vishuddhi*. Tib. ⁽⁶⁸⁾ *Las-kyi-sgrib-pa-rnam-par-dag-pa*. From leaf 451—473. SHA'KYA's instruction to Gélóng DRI-MÉD-HOD, at Yangs-pa-chan, how to become pure after his having committed adultery.

19. Sans. *Karma āvaraṇa pratisāraṇam* (or *pratic'hédanam*). Tib. ⁽⁶⁹⁾ *Las-kyi-sgrib-pa-rgyun-gchod-pa*. From leaf 473—490. Instruction by SHA'KYA, at the request of SHA'RIHI-BU, on putting off all imperfections, and becoming perfect.

(Tsa) 'OR THE SEVENTEENTH VOLUME.

There are eleven separate works in this volume. The titles of them, in Sanscrit and Tibetan, together with some short remarks on their contents, are as follow :—

1. Sans. *Buddha-pitaka-du-shila nigrāhi*. Tib. ⁽⁷⁰⁾ *Sangs-rgyas-kyi-sdé-snod-ts'hul-k'hrims-hch'hal-pa-ts'har-gchod-pa*. From leaf 1—131. The punishment of those that have violated the moral laws or doctrine of *Buddha*. SHA'KYA at Varānāsī, in a grove ⁽⁷¹⁾, instructs SHA'RIHI-BU in the true theory of *Buddha* doctrine with respect to the soul—on the character of a true religious guide, and on that of false teachers—he foretells the degenera-

67 དཔལ་ཐུག་ 68 ལས་ ཁྱི་ རྩིས་པ་ རིས་པར་ དག་པ་

69 ལས་ ཁྱི་ རྩིས་པ་ རྩིས་ བཅོང་པ་

70 ལངས་ རྩིས་ ཁྱི་ རྩིས་ཐོག་ རྩིས་ཐོག་ རྩིས་ཐོག་ རྩིས་ཐོག་

71 (རང་ རྩིས་ཐོག་ རྩིས་ རྩིས་ཐོག་ རྩིས་ཐོག་

ཐོག་ རྩིས་ཐོག་)

tion of the priests, in future times—the unhappy consequences of bad principles or theories—he speaks also of several transgressions against good morals. Translated by DHARMA SRĪ PRABHA', and Gélóng DPAL-GYI-LHUN-PO.

2. Sans. *Rāja avavāḍaka*. Tib. ⁽⁷²⁾ *Rgyal-po-la-gdams-pa*. Advice to a king. From leaf 131—142. SHA'KYA, at the request of the king of *Kosala* (Tib. *Gsal-rgyal*), gives moral instruction, and advises him to govern religiously and lawfully.

3. Sans. *Mahā bhēri haraka parivarta*. Tib. ⁽⁷³⁾ *Rāa-vo-ch'hé-ch'hen-pohi-léhu*. From leaf 142—208. A chapter on the large drum; or SHA'KYA's instruction to his disciples, at a certain time when he was visited by the king of *Kosala*, who came with great noise of drums and other musical instruments. SKA'KYA tells his disciples that the greatest happiness of man is final emancipation.

4. Sans. *Traya triṃśat parivarta*. Tib. ⁽⁷⁴⁾ *Sum-chu-rtsa gsum-pahi-léhu*. From leaf 208—263. A chapter on *Traya triṃśat* (thirty-three), or the residence of gods, where the principal is INDRA. Instruction by SHA'KYA, at the request of KAUSHIKA or INDRA, on the theory and practice of the *Bodhisatvas*.

5. Sans. *Sthira atya shaya parivarta*. Tib. ⁽⁷⁵⁾ *Lhag-pahi-bsam-pa-brtan-pahi-léhu*. From leaf 263—277. A chapter on the story of a *Bodhisatwa* of that name. SHA'KYA's instruction to him, on being able to renounce cupidity or lust.

6. Sans. *Tri-sharaṇa gachch'hāmi*. Tib. ⁽⁷⁶⁾ *Gsum-la-skyabs-su-hgro-va*. From leaf 277—279. The taking of refuge with the three holy ones (BUDDHA, DHARMA, and SANGHA). SHA'KYA, at the request of SHA'RIHI-BU, tells the merits of that action.

72 རྒྱལ་པོ་ལ་ བདམས་པ་,

73 ར་པོ་རྩེ་རྩེ་པོའི་ ལེུ

74 ལུས་རྩ་ ར་བཀུས་པའི་ ལེུ

75 ལུས་པའི་ བསམ་པ་ བརྟན་པའི་ ལེུ

76 བཀུས་ལ་ ལུས་པ་ རྩེ་པ་

7. Sans. *Bhava sakrámita*. Tib. ⁽⁷⁷⁾ *Srid-pa-hp'ho-va*. On the change of worldly existence. From leaf 279—282. At the request of the king of *Magadha* ⁽⁷⁸⁾, SHA'KYA tells, what will become of men after death.

8. Sans. *Sarva vidalya samigrata* (or *sañgraha*). Tib. ⁽⁷⁹⁾ *Rnam-par-hf'bag-pa-t'hams-chad-bsdus-pa*. From leaf 282—301. A collection of several instructions, on the request of BYAMS-PA (Sans. *Maitreya*), by SHA'KYA, for arriving at the supreme perfection.

9. Sans. *Buddha sañgíti*. Tib. ⁽⁸⁰⁾ *Sangs-rgyas-bgro-va*. From leaf 301—356. An argumentative lecture on *Buddha*.

10. Sans. *Tathágata sañgíti*. Tib. ⁽⁸¹⁾ *Dé-bzhin-gshegs-pa-bgro-va*. From leaf 356—416. Considerations on *Tathágata*, by SHA'KYA, at the request of MANJU SRI'.

11. Sans. *Tathágata-sri-samaya*. Tib. ⁽⁸²⁾ *Dé-bzhin-gshegs-pahi-dpal-gyi-dam-ts'hig*. From leaf 416—468. The holy word or promise of *Tathágata*. Instruction on the means of arriving at supreme perfection; delivered by SHA'KYA at the request of DPAI-LHA-MO-CH'HEN-MO (*Umé*).

(TS'HA) OR THE EIGHTEENTH VOLUME.

There are in this volume six separate works. The titles of them, in Sanscrit and Tibetan, together with some short remarks on their contents, are as follow :—

1. Sans. *Ratna-mégha*. Tib. ⁽⁸³⁾ *Dkon-mch'hog-sprin*. The precious cloud. From leaf 1—175. SHA'KYA on the top of the mountain of *Gayá*, in the presence of all sorts of hearers, on the request of a *Bodhisatwa*, (*Sgrib-pa-t'hams-chad-rnam-par-sél-va*), gives instruction on all sorts of virtues, especially on the ten cardinal ones; as, charity, morality, patience, diligence, meditation,

77 བྱིང་པ་འཕེལ་བ་ 78 བརྩམས་པའི་མཐུན་པའི་བྱིང་པ་ 79 རྣམ་པར་འཕེལ་བའི་ཐུགས་སྒྲུབ་
 80 སྐད་ཀྱི་ཐུགས་སྒྲུབ་པ་ 81 རྟེན་གྱི་ཐུགས་སྒྲུབ་པ་ 82 རྟེན་གྱི་ཐུགས་སྒྲུབ་
 83 རྟེན་གྱི་ཐུགས་སྒྲུབ་པ་

wit or ingenuity, mode, prayer, fortitude, and wisdom. The nature and extent of each of them, with four subdivisions, is explained, as well as how and when they are perfectly fulfilled or accomplished. At the end of this *sūtra* it is stated by SHĀ'KYA, that this *sūtra* may be called also, a mine of precious good qualities, or a light of wisdom. On account of the moral doctrine it contains, it is a favourite work among the Tibetans. Translated by BANDE'-RIN-CH'HEN-MTSHO, and CH'HOS-NYID-TS'HUL-K'HRIMS, (no Pandit is mentioned here).

2. Sans. *Mahā Mēgha*. Tib. ⁽⁸⁴⁾ *Sprin-ch'hen-po*. The great cloud. From leaf 175—331. SHĀ'KYA on the mountain called the "Bya-rgod-p'hung-pohi-ri," near Rājagriha. Among the several classes of hearers, there is an immense number of *Bodhisatwas*, with the epithet of "great cloud," (*Sprin-ch'hen*)—also many young men of the *Lichabi* race are enumerated. This *sūtra* was delivered by SHĀ'KYA, at the request of a *Bodhisatwa* (*Sprin-ch'hen-snying-po*) who makes a long encomium on SHĀ'KYA's person, and his several accomplishments. There are several subjects: the principal are the greatness of *Tathāgata's* or *Buddha's* qualities or perfections—the excellence of his doctrine—several *Buddhas*, their provinces, and their great exertions—*Bodhisatwas*—the different degrees of their perfections—the manner of their conduct. Instruction on several articles of the *Buddha* faith.

3. Sans. *Dasha-dig Bodhisatwa sāmudra sannipati mahodasa vikrīḍita*. Tib. ⁽⁸⁵⁾ *Phyogs-bchuhi-byang-ch'hub-séms-dpah-rgya-mts'ho-hdus-pahi-dgah-ston-ch'hén-po-la-brtsé-va*. The sports or amusements, in a great festival, of an ocean of *Bodhisatwas* assembled from the ten corners of the world, (from leaf 331—378); or speculations on several topics of the *Buddhistic* system, as *Sūnyatā*—causal concatenation—several regions or *Buddha* mansions of the world. Delivered by BCHOM-LDAN-HDAS (SHĀ'KYA) at the request of KUN-TU-BZANG-PO (Sans. *Samanta-Bhadra*) a *Bodhisatwa*.

. 84 གླིང་ཆེན་པོ་ . 85 ཕྱགས་བརྒྱའི་བྱང་ཆུབ་སེམས་དཔའ་རྒྱ་མཚོ་འཕྲུལ་པའི་དགའ་རྩོལ་ཆེན་པོ་ལ་བརྟེན་པ

4. Sans. *Sarva nāga hridāya*. Tib. ⁽⁸⁶⁾ *Klu-lhams-chad-kyi-snying-po*. From leaf 378—385. Several magical sentences or *mantras* (in Sanscrit) addressed to the *Nāgas* and *Tathāgatas*, managers of the clouds; with some prayers and praises (in Tibetan) for obtaining rain.

5. Sans. *Mahā Mēgha*. Tib. ⁽⁸⁷⁾ *Sprin-ch'hen-po*. From leaf 385—404. A *su'tra* containing magical prayers and praises, to be read for obtaining rain.

6. Sans. *Bhagavān us'hnis'ha mahā*. Tib. ⁽⁸⁸⁾ *Bchom-ltan-hdas-kyi-gstrug-tor-ch'hen-po*. From leaf 404—438. The great ornament on the crown of the head of BHAGAVĀN; or SHA'KYA's instruction to DGAH-VO and others in the mysteries of *Tathāgata*, to be delivered from the errors or delusion of the world, and to obtain final happiness or emancipation from bodily existence.

(*Dsa*) OR THE NINETEENTH VOLUME.

There are in this volume five separate works. The titles of them in Sanscrit and Tibetan, together with some short remarks on their contents, are as follow :—

1. Sans. *Dharma Saṅgīti*. Tib. ⁽⁸⁹⁾ *Ch'hos-yang-dag-par-sdud-pa*. Enumeration of several virtues. From leaf 1—154. Several particular virtues and perfections are enumerated; and after each, is stated, what one may obtain by the exercise of them. Discussions, by two *Bodhisattvas*, on the nature, the birth, abiding, and the death of the *Tathāgatas*—in what sense, or how, they should be taken or understood. Enumeration of several perfections of *Tathāgatas*. The ten cardinal virtues, beginning with charity, &c. &c. Theories respecting the soul. *Su'nyatā*, and other common topics. Translated by MANJU SRI-GARBHA, VIJAYA-SHĪLA, SHĪLENDRA-BODHI, and YE'-SHE'S SDE'.

2. Sans. *Dasha chakra kshiti-garbha*. Tib. ⁽⁹⁰⁾ *Sahi-snying-pohi-hk'hor-lo-bchu-pa*. From leaf 154—367. The several perfections of KSHITI-GARBHA,

⁸⁶ ལྷ་མཚན་པོ་ཅན་གྱི་མིང་པོ་

⁸⁷ སྤྲིན་ཅན་པོ་

⁸⁸ བཅེམ་ལྷན་ལྷན་གྱི་ བཅེམ་ རྟེན་ ཅན་པོ་

⁸⁹ ཅན་ ཡང་དཔལ་པར་ ལྷན་པ་

⁹⁰ ལཱི་མིང་པོ་འི་ ལཱི་པོ་ བཅེམ་

a *Bodhisatwa*; or instruction on several things, according to the *Buddhistic* principles, especially on the ten transcendental or perfect virtues; as charity, morality, patience, &c.—the three degrees of perfection—the virtues required for arriving at each of them. Many moral instructions, both in prose and verse, teaching how to reach the degree of perfection of a *Bodhisatwa*.

3. Sans. *A'ryāvivarta chakra*. Tib. ⁽⁹¹⁾ *Hp'hags-pa-p'hyir-mi-ldog-pahi-hk'hor-lo*. From leaf 367—458. Instruction on walking in the path of virtue. SHA'KYA addressing KUN-DGAH-VO, tells him the duties of a *Bodhisatwa*. There are here many instructions in the doctrines of *Buddha*, according to the three different degrees of perfection in the principals of SHA'KYA's disciples. At the end it is stated by SHA'KYA, that this *sūtra* contains the essence of that which the other *Buddhas* have taught before him; as also the transcendental virtues.

4. Sans. *Samādhi chakra*. Tib. ⁽⁹²⁾ *Ting-gé-hdān-gyi-hk'hor-lo*. From leaf 458—460. SHA'KYA's ecstasies—his discourses with MANJU SRI' on some metaphysical points.

5. Sans. *Pariṇata chakra*. Tib. ⁽⁹³⁾ *Yongs-su-bśno-vahi-hk'hor-lo*. From leaf 460—465. On the bestowing of a *Buddha's* benediction on any one, that, in consequence of his religious and moral merits, he may at last find the supreme perfection. In general, all the five works in this volume contain speculation on the theory and practice of the *Bodhisatwas*, or imaginary saints.

(W₁) OR THE TWENTIETH VOLUME.

There are nineteen separate works in this volume. The titles of them in Sanscrit and Tibetan, together with some short notices on their contents, are as follow :—

91 འཇམ་དཔལ་པ་ལྷོ་མི་རྒྱལ་པའི་ལོ་ལྔ་པ་ 92 རིང་གི་ལོ་ལྔ་པའི་ལོ་ལྔ་པ་ 93 རྟོག་པའི་ལོ་ལྔ་པ་
པའི་ལོ་ལྔ་པ་

1. Sans. *Sad-dharma rāja*. Tib. ⁽⁹⁴⁾ *Dam-pahi-ch'hos-kyi-rgyal-po*. From leaf 1—22. Instruction by SHA'KYA, when he was about to die, concerning the soul, at the request of a *Bodhisatwa* ⁽⁹⁵⁾. Here is stated, that all animal beings have in themselves the same spiritual essence as *Buddha* has.

2. Sans. *Dharma nīrā*. Tib. ⁽⁹⁶⁾ *Ch'hos-kyi-ts'hul*. From leaf 22—39. On the duties and practices of the *Bodhisatwas*; or several rules to be observed by those who aspire at perfection.

3. Sans. *Dharma-skandha*. Tib. ⁽⁹⁷⁾ *Ch'hos-kyi-p'hung-po*. From leaf 39—46. The aggregate of moral laws or precepts, of which there are counted 84,000 in the *Buddhistic* system. SHA'KYA, when he was at *Ser-skyā* (Sans. *Capila*) at the request of SHA'RIHI-BU, and others of his principal disciples, gives them an explanation of the *Dharma-skandha*.

4. Sans. *Paramārtha dharma vijaya*. Tib. ⁽⁹⁸⁾ *Don-dam-pahi-ch'hos-kyi-rnam-par-rgyal-wa*. From leaf 46—60. The triumph or victory of the true religion. SHA'KYA on the mount *Gayā* converses or talks with several *Rishis* (who address him always, GAUTAMA) on several articles, especially on birth, and death.

5. Sans. *Dharmārtha vibhanga* (for *vibhāga*). Tib. ⁽⁹⁹⁾ *Ch'hos-dang-don-rnam-par-hbyed-pa*. From leaf 60—65. Explanation of the meaning of some religious articles, given by SHA'KYA, at the request of a *Bodhisatwa* (Tib. ⁽¹⁰⁰⁾ *RGYAL-VAS-DGA-VA*), who rejoices on being victorious.

6. Sans. *Bodhisatwa pratimoks'ha chatushka nirahāra*. Tib. ⁽¹⁾ *Byang-ch'hub-sems-dpahi-so-sor-thar-pa-ch'hos-bzhi-sgrub-pa*. From leaf 65—84. Instruction on four virtues, by the acquisition of which a *Bodhisatwa* may arrive at the supreme perfection, or may become a *Buddha*: given by SHA'KYA, at the request of SHA'RIHI-BU.

94 དམ་པའི་ཚལ་གྱི་བྱུང་པོ་ 95 ནམ་མཁའ་འདྲི་མཛོད་ 96 ཚལ་གྱི་རྒྱུ 97 ཚལ་གྱི་
ལྷན་པོ་ 98 དོན་ དམ་པའི་ཚལ་གྱི་ ནམ་པར་བྱུང་བ་ 99 ཚལ་དང་ དོན་ནམ་པར་ འབྲེད་པ་
100 བྱུང་བས་དཔེ་བ་ 1 ཐུང་རྒྱལ་ སེམས་དཔེ་སྟོ་སྟོར་ཐར་པ་ཚལ་ བཞི་རྒྱལ་པ་

7. Sans. *Chatur-dharma nirdesha*. Tib. ⁽³⁾ *Ch'hos-bzhi-bstan-pa*. *Leaves* 84, 85. The enumeration of four things, by which all crimes committed are effaced or washed away.

8. Sans. *Chatur dharmaka su'tra*: Tib. ⁽³⁾ *Ch'hos-bzhi-pahi-mdo*. *Leaves* 85, 86. Four things to be avoided by every wise man.

9. Sans. Ditto. *Leaves* 86, 87. Four things to be kept or observed by every *Bodhisatwa*, or wise man.

10. Sans. *Chatus'hka nirahāra*. Tib. ⁽⁴⁾ *Ch'hos-bzhi-pa-sgrub-pa*. From *leaf* 87—99. An explanation on the perfect exercise or accomplishment of four things, or on the way of a *Bodhisatwa*. Delivered by MANJU SRI.

11. Sans. *Tri dharmaka su'tra*. Tib. ⁽⁵⁾ *Ch'hos-gsum-pahi-mdo*. From *leaf* 99—101. Instruction by SHA'KYA on three things (lust, avarice, and unchastity) to be avoided for future happiness.

12. Sans. *Dharmakétu dhvaja pariprichch'ha*. Tib. ⁽⁶⁾ *Ch'hos-kyi-rgyal mts'han-gyis-zhus-pa*. *Leaf* 101. Instruction on the ten virtues required in a *Bodhisatwa*, that he may soon arrive at the supreme perfection: given by SHA'KYA, at the request of DHARMAKÉTU-DHWAJA, a *Bodhisatwa*.

13. Sans. *Dharma-samudra*. Tib. ⁽⁷⁾ *Ch'hos-kyi-rgya-nts'ho*. From *leaf* 101—106. An ocean of virtues. On the advantages of one's taking the religious character. SHA'KYA on the mount *Patalaka*, on the sea-shore, gives instruction on several virtues, at the request of a *Bodhisatwa*.

14. No Sanscrit title. Tib. ⁽⁸⁾ *Ch'hos-kyi-rgya-mo*. The seal or token of religion. From *leaf* 106—131. A *sútra* on morality, and confession of sins.

15. Sans. *Súrya garbha (vaipulya sútra.)* Tib. ⁽⁹⁾ *Nyi-mahi-snying-pò-shintu-rgyas-pahi-mdo*, (a very large treatise or *sútra*). From *leaf* 131—350.

ཨ་མ་མཁེ་པུ་ལ་ཨ་མ་མཁེ་པུ་ལ་ཨ་མ་མཁེ་པུ་ལ་ཨ་མ་མཁེ་པུ་ལ་ཨ་མ་མཁེ་པུ་ལ་
 ྨ་མ་མཁེ་པུ་ལ་ཨ་མ་མཁེ་པུ་ལ་ཨ་མ་མཁེ་པུ་ལ་ཨ་མ་མཁེ་པུ་ལ་ཨ་མ་མཁེ་པུ་ལ་
 ཨ་མ་མཁེ་པུ་ལ་ཨ་མ་མཁེ་པུ་ལ་ཨ་མ་མཁེ་པུ་ལ་ཨ་མ་མཁེ་པུ་ལ་ཨ་མ་མཁེ་པུ་ལ་

A large treatise on several articles of the *Buddhistic* doctrine, especially on the duties of a *Bodhisatwa*—told by SHA'KYA, at the request of TS'HANGS-PA. (Sans. *Brahmá*.)

16. Sans. *Tathágata-garbha*. Tib. ⁽¹⁰⁾ *Dé'bxhin-gshegs-pahi-snying-po*. From leaf 350—371. The essence of *Tathágata*. On the excellent qualities of *Tathágata*, and the several defects of men, and of other animal beings.

17. Sans. *Vairochana-garbha*. Tib. ⁽¹¹⁾ *Rnam-par-srang-mdsad-kyi-snying-po*. From leaf 371—377. The essence of *Vairochana*. On the request of a *Bodhisatwa*, (Tib. ⁽¹²⁾) SHA'KYA explains to him, which are the things to be avoided, and the virtues to be practised.

18. Sans. *A'kásha-garbha*. Tib. ⁽¹³⁾ *Nam-mk'hahi-snying-po*. From leaf 377—405. Enumeration of several virtues. Discussion of the true theory of a *Bodhisatwa*, as with respect to the existence of things in general. Exposition of some wrong principles.

19. Sans. *Upáya-kaushalya*. Tib. ⁽¹⁴⁾ *T'habs-la-mk'has-pa*. From leaf 405—447. He that is wise in the method of his pursuit; or the wise proceedings of *Bodhisatwa* for arriving at the supreme perfection—told by SHA'KYA at the request of *Ye-shes-bla-ma* (Tib. ⁽¹⁵⁾) a *Bodhisatwa*.

(ZHA) OR THE TWENTY-FIRST VOLUME.

There are in this volume four separate works. The titles of them in Sanscrit and Tibetan, together with some short notices on their contents, are as follow:—

1. Sans. *Buddha-náma sahasra pañcha, shata chatur tri pañcha dasha*. Tib. ⁽¹⁶⁾ *Sangs-rgyas-kyi-mts'han-lñu-stong-bzhi-brgya-lñu-bchu-rtsa-gsum-pa*. From leaf 1—137. There are in these leaves an enumeration of five thousand four hundred and fifty-three names or epithets of *Buddha* or *Tathágata* (as is

10 དེ་བཞིན་གཤམས་པའི་སྡེ་པོ་ 11 རྣམ་པར་སྐྱེས་པའི་སྡེ་པོ་ 12 (ཐུང་པར་སྐྱེས་པའི་སྡེ་པོ་)
13 རྣམ་པར་སྐྱེས་པའི་སྡེ་པོ་ 14 གཤམས་པའི་སྡེ་པོ་ 15 ཡེ་ཤེས་བླ་མ་ 16 ལྔ་ཅུ་ལྔ་བཅུ་གྲུ་གྲུ་བཞི་ན་ལྔ་
སྡེ་བཞི་བཅུ་གྲུ་མ་ཅུ་གྲུ་མ་

specified in the title) and to each of them is added, "Reverence be to him," or "I adore him." In the text *Tathágata* always is used (Tib. *Dé-bzhin-gshegs-pa*.) The names or epithets are taken from all sorts of virtues, excellent qualities, great performances of *Buddha*, precious things, grand, magnificent, and pleasing objects of nature, &c. &c. All the names are introduced in this form—Tib. ⁽¹⁷⁾ *Dé-bzhin-gshegs-pa*, (such and such a one) *la-p'hyag-hts'hal-lo*. Reverence to *Tathágata* (such and such a one), or I adore *Tathágata* under this name.

Three names, as specimens, taken from the third leaf.

(i.) Tib. ⁽¹⁸⁾ *Dé-bzhin-gshegs-pa-kun-tu-snang-vahi-nyi-mahi-rgyal-po-lu-phyag-hts'hal-lo*. I adore *Tathágata*, the every where shining chief sun.

(ii.) Tib. ⁽¹⁹⁾ *Dé-bzhin-gshegs-pa-ch'hos-kyi-yé-she-la-p'hyag-hts'hal-lo*. I adore *Tathágata*, the moral wisdom.

(iii.) Tib. ⁽²⁰⁾ *Dé-bzhin-gshegs-pa p'hyogs thams-chad-kyi mar-méhi rgyal-po-la p'hyag-hts'hal-lo*. I adore *Tathágata*, who is the principal lamp (or light) of all the corners (of the world). All the rest run in this manner. In some names, many epithets are heaped together.

2. The second work in this volume is entitled in Sanscrit, *Samyag ácharya*, &c. Tib. ⁽²¹⁾ *Yang-dag-par-spyod-pahi-ts'hul*. From leaf 137—328. On the best conduct, or purity of life of the *Bodhisatwas* (or of the truly wise and pious men) by SHÁKYA, to be followed by his disciples.

3. The third work in this volume (from leaf 328—451) has no Sanscrit title. The Tibetan is ⁽²²⁾ *Hgyod-ts'hangs-kyis-sdig-sbyangs*. The putting away of sins by a sincere repentance, and by the invocation and adoration of the

17 དེ་བཞིན་གསེགས་པ་——ལ་ཡུག་འཕྲིན་ལོ་ 18 དེ་བཞིན་གསེགས་པ་སྲུང་བྱ་ལྷན་པའི་མའི་
ཐུག་པོ་ལ་ཡུག་འཕྲིན་ལོ་ 19 དེ་བཞིན་གསེགས་པ་ཆོས་ཀྱི་ཡེ་ཤེས་ལ་ཡུག་འཕྲིན་ལོ་ 20 དེ་བཞིན་
གསེགས་པ་ཐོག་མའི་མའི་ཐུག་པོ་ལ་ཡུག་འཕྲིན་ལོ་ 21 ཡང་དག་པར་བྱོལ་པའི་རྒྱུ་
22 འཁོར་ཆོད་ཀྱིས་ཀྱིས་རྒྱུ་དང་

Buddhas (*Bhagaváns*) and the *Bodhisatwas*. There are enumerated here also (from leaf 339—356) many names or epithets of *Buddhas*, *Bhagaváns*, and *Bodhisatwas*, with the addition of this conclusion, “I adore him.”

4. The fourth work in this volume (from leaf 451—499) is entitled in Sans. *Kusuma sanchayá*. Tib. ⁽²³⁾ *Mé-tog-gi-ts'hogs*. A collection of flowers, or many flowers. On the request of SHÁRIHI-BU, SHA'KYA enumerates several *Buddhas* in the ten corners of the world, who at the same time with him were teaching the same doctrine as he. Benefits arising from hearing the names of *Buddhas*, and from the invocation and adoration of them.

(24) OR THE TWENTY-SECOND VOLUME.

There are in this volume twenty separate works. The titles of them in Sanscrit and Tibetan, together with some short notices of their contents, are as follow:—

1. The seven first leaves contain adoration, prayer, and benediction of several *Buddhas*.

2. Sans. *Achintya Rájá*. Tib. ⁽²⁴⁾ *Bsam-gyis-mi-k'hyab-pahi-rgyal-po*. From leaf 7—9. Contents—ACHINTYA RA'JA', a *Bodhisatwa*, tells the comparative difference of the days and *calpas* in several *Buddha* provinces or mansions, commencing with the Tib. ⁽²⁵⁾ *Mi-mjed-kyi-hjig-rten-gyi-k'hams*. Sans. *Sahalokadhátu*, the province or mansion of SHA'KYA THUB-PA.

Note.—BRAHMA' (in Tib. *T'shangs-pa*) is sometimes called, likewise, the lord of the *Sahalokadhátu*, or of the universe.

3. Sans. *Dasha dig andhakára vidhwansana*. Tib. ⁽²⁶⁾ *Phyogs-bchuhi-mun-pa-rnam-par-seł-va*. From leaf 9—18. On the dispelling of the darkness of the ten corners of the world. SHA'KYA's instruction on the request of a young man, at *Ser-skya* (Sans. *Capila*.)

23 མེ་ཏོག་གི་རྒྱུ་མཉམས་

24 བསམ་གྱིས་མི་ཁྱབ་པའི་རྒྱལ་པོ་

25 མི་མཛེད་ཀྱི་འཇིག་རྟེན་གྱི་

ཁམས་

26 རྩེ་གསུམ་གྱི་འཇིག་པ་རྒྱུ་མཉམས་པའི་མཉམས་

4. Sans. *Sapta Buddhaka*, (*sūtra*.) Tib. ⁽²⁷⁾ *Sangs-rgyas-bdun-pa*. From leaf 18—24. The seven *Buddhas* (from VIPASHYI to SHA'KYA MUNI) on the request of a *Bodhisatwa* successively appear in the air, and utter some *mantras* as preservatives against all sorts of evil.

5. Sans. *Aṣṭa buddhaka*. Tib. ⁽²⁸⁾ *Sangs-rgyas-brgyad-pa*. From leaf 24—29. SHĀ'KYA, on the request of SHĀ'RIHI-BU, speaks of eight (imaginary) *Buddhas*, at an immense distance towards the east—the wonderful effects of hearing and repeating their names.

6. Sans. *Dasha buddhaka*. Tib. ⁽²⁹⁾ *Sangs-rgyas-bchu-pa*. From leaf 29—36. Enumeration of ten (imaginary) *Buddhas*, residing in the ten corners of the world—their great perfections, and the wonderful effects of hearing, learning, and respectfully repeating their names.

7. Sans. *Dwadasa buddhaka*. Tib. ⁽³⁰⁾ *Sangs-rgyas-bchu-gnyis-pa*. From leaf 36—41. The enumeration of twelve *Buddhas* in the several corners of the world—their perfections, and the advantages of repeating their names.

8. Sans. *Buddha makuta*. Tib. ⁽³¹⁾ *Sangs-rgyas-kyi-dou-rgyan*. From leaf 41—50. SHĀ'KYA addressing HOD-SRUNG-CH'HEN-PO, (Sanskrit *Mahā Kāshyapa*) tells him the names and perfections of several (imaginary) *Buddhas*, residing at an immense distance towards the east—the blessing arising from hearing and uttering their names.

9. Sans. *Buddha bhūmi*. Tib. ⁽³²⁾ *Sangs-rgyas-kyi-sa*. From leaf 50—64. On the request of a *Bodhisatwa*, SHĀ'KYA explains to him what the *Buddha bhūmi* is—or tells him the great perfections of the *Buddhas* or *Tathāgatas*, especially their infinite wisdom.

10. Sans. *Buddhākshēpana*. Tib. ⁽³³⁾ *Sangs-rgyas-mi-spang-va*. From leaf 64—71. Not to relinquish (or not to depart from) *Buddha*. SHĀ'KYA

27 ལངས་རྒྱལ་བ་དྲུག་པ་ 28 ལངས་རྒྱལ་བ་བརྒྱད་པ་ 29 ལངས་རྒྱལ་བ་བཅུ་པ་ 30 ལངས་རྒྱལ་བ་བཅུ་གཉིས་པ་ 31 ལངས་རྒྱལ་གྱི་དབྱུ་རྒྱུ 32 ལངས་རྒྱལ་གྱི་སྤྱི་སྤྱོད་ 33 ལངས་རྒྱལ་གྱི་མེ་མུང་བ་

tells of several virtues to be practised by those who wish to arrive at perfection.

11. Sans. *As'h'a maṇḍalaka*. Tib. ⁽³⁴⁾ *Dkyil-hk'hor-brgyad-pa*. From leaf 72—76. The eight mandals or circles. Here is an account by SHA'KYA to SHA'RIHI-BU of eight imaginary *Buddhas*, at an immense distance towards the east—the blessings of hearing and repeating their names.

12. Sans. *Mangalam as'htakam*. Tib. ⁽³⁵⁾ *Bkra-shis-brgyad-pa*. From leaf 76—79. SHA'KYA at *Yangs-pa-chan* (Sans. *Vaishali*), at the request of a man of the *Lichabyi* race, enumerates several *Buddhas* at an immense distance towards the east—the purity of their mansions, their great perfections, and the several blessings arising from hearing their names, and addressing prayers to them.

13. Sans. *Buddha anusmriti*. Tib. ⁽³⁶⁾ *Sangs-rgyas-rjes-su-dran-pa*. Leaves 79, 80. The remembering of *Buddha*. There is an enumeration of several perfections of *Buddha*.

14. Sans. *Dharma anusmriti*. Tib. ⁽³⁷⁾ *Ch'hos-rjes-su-dran-pa*. Leaf 80. The remembering of the law. A short description of the character of the doctrine of *Buddha*.

15. Sans. *Saṅgha anusmriti*. Tib. ⁽³⁸⁾ *Dgé-hdun-rjes-su-dran-pa*. Leaf 80. The remembering of the priests. Three things to be sought by the priests—good morals, meditation, and wisdom.

16. Sans. *Kāya traya*. Tib. ⁽³⁹⁾ *Sku-gsum*. The three persons of *Buddha*. Leaves 81, 82. (Sans. *Dharmakāya*, *Sambhogakāya*, and *Nirvāṇakāya*.) SHA'KYA explains them on the request of a *Bodhisatwa*, (*Sahi-snying-po*).

17. Sans. *Tri skandhaka*. Tib. ⁽⁴⁰⁾ *P'hung-po-gsum-pa*. From leaf 82—111. Explanation on the three aggregates—morality, meditation, and ingenuity or wisdom.

34 དཀིལ་མཁོར་བརྟེན་པ་

35 བཀྲ་ཤིས་བརྟེན་པ་

36 སངས་རྒྱལ་རྒྱལ་རྒྱལ་པ་

37 ཆོས་རྒྱལ་པ་

38 དངོས་འདུན་རྒྱལ་པ་

39 སུ་གསུམ་

40 རྒྱལ་པོ་གསུམ་པ་

18. No Sanscrit title. Tib. ⁽⁴¹⁾ *Bsain-pa-thams-chad-yongs-su-rdsoqs-par-byed-pahi-yongs-su-bsno-wa*. From *leaf* 111—115. A benediction, that one's good intentions may be fulfilled.

19. Another benediction (from *leaf* 115—118), that all animal beings may be protected and defended against all sorts of evil.

20. Sans. *Sad-dharmasmṛityupasthānam*. Tib. ⁽⁴²⁾ *Dam-pahi-ch'hos-dran-pa-nyé-var-bahag-pa*, (from *leaf* 118—455, or the end of this volume, as also the next following three volumes.) True moral, or the recollection of one's self (in all one's doings.) There are instructions on all sorts of moral duties, delivered by SHÁKYA at a place called *Naluti*, near *Rājagriha* (in *Magadhā*). On the ten immoral actions, and the ten virtues the reverse of the former. The fruits or consequences of good and bad actions. Places of transmigrations. Rewards and punishments.

(H₁) OR THE TWENTY-THIRD VOLUME.

Contents—Continuation of stories on the fruits or consequences of good and bad actions. Description of the places of good and bad transmigrations.

(Y₁) OR THE TWENTY-FOURTH VOLUME.

Contents—Continuation of stories on similar subjects with those in the two former volumes. The gods of the *Hthab-bral* (Sans. *Yamá*) heaven—their actions, and the fruits of their works. Description of the pleasures enjoyed there by the gods. Through what virtuous works may one be born there, in his future transmigration. Exhortation to good works (in verse.) Praise of charity, morality, chastity, &c. Good and bad works. The ten immoral actions. Paradise and hell. Descriptions of them. The moral of several stories. Several stories or moral tales, told of good and bad actions. Lust,

⁴¹ བསམ་པ་ གསུ་ རང་ཡོད་ཀྱི་ རྩོམ་པར་ རྩེད་པའི་ ཡོད་ཀྱི་ བོད་པ་ ⁴² དམ་པའི་ ཚུལ་
 རྩོམ་པ་གེ་བར་བཞག་པ་

passion, ignorance, the source of misery, verses hortative to virtue, description of vice.

(R₁) OR THE TWENTY-FIFTH VOLUME.

Contents—Continuation of stories like those in the three former volumes, to the *leaf* 348. And here ends the work that had been commenced on the 118th *leaf* of the Z₁ volume.

From *leaf* 348—474, or the end of the volume, there are yet the following works:—

1. Sans. *Máyá jálam*. Tib. ⁽⁴³⁾ *Sgyu-mahi-dra-va*. From *leaf* 348—373. The illusory net, or ornamental covering. SHA'KYA at Mnyan-yod. (Sans. *Shrávasti*.) His instruction to the priests on the several deceptions of men in their judgments—of the reality of external objects—and of the soul.

2. Sans. *Vimbisara-pratyut-gamana*. Tib. ⁽⁴⁴⁾ *Gzugs-chan-snying-pos-bsu-va*. From *leaf* 373—383. Description of a visit made to SHA'KYA, in a grove near *Rājagriha*, by the king of *Magada Shrénika* (or *Shrénya*) VIMBISA'RA (Tib. ⁽⁴⁵⁾) Invitation and solemn reception of SHA'KYA by that king. His instruction to him on forming right notions and judgments of the external objects; and of the soul. On careful (or dependent) concatenation of things. Offers made by the king of *Magadha* to SHA'KYA and to his disciples with respect to the means of their subsistence.

3. Sans. *Shunyatá*. Tib. ⁽⁴⁶⁾ *Stong-pa-nyid*. Emptiness. From *leaf* 383—389. SHA'KYA speaks to KUN-DGAH-VO on that subject.

4. Sans. *Mahá shunyatá*. Tib. ⁽⁴⁷⁾ *Stong-pa-nyid-ch'hen-po*. Ditto.

5. Sans. *Dhwaj-ágra*. Tib. ⁽⁴⁸⁾ *Rgyal-mts'han-mch'hog*. The chief banner or sign. From *leaf* 402—411. SHA'KYA's instruction to some merchants

⁴³ ལྷ་མའི་རྩ་བ་

⁴⁴ བཟུངས་ཅན་གྱི་དཔེ་བཟུང་བ་

⁴⁵ བཟོ་བྱ་དཔེ་བཟུངས་ཅན་གྱི་དཔེ་

⁴⁶ ལྷ་དཔེ་པ་འོད་

⁴⁷ ལྷ་དཔེ་པ་འོད་ཆེན་པོ་

⁴⁸ ལྷ་ལྷ་མཚན་མཚན་

of *Yangs-pa-chan* (Sans. *Vaishali*) on the good effects of remembering *Buddha*, the law, and the priests. (Sans. *Buddha*, *Dharma*, and *Sangha*.)

6. Sans. *Pañcha-trayam* (for *Tri-panchāshaka*). Tib. ⁽⁴⁹⁾ *Lma-gsum-pa*. The tract consisting of fifty-three *slokas*. From leaf 411—425. SHĀKYA speaks to his disciples on some distinctions with respect to the soul, and emancipation.

• 7. Sans. *Shila kshipata sūtra*. Tib. ⁽⁵⁰⁾ *Rdo-hp'hangs-pahi-mdo*. A *sūtra* on a stone cast away. From leaf 425—458. There is a story told, how the inhabitants of the city of *Kusha* (in *Assam*) made arrangements for the reception of SHĀKYA, and endeavoured to put aside from the road a huge stone, without being able to move it. SHĀKYA arrives there, and on their request casts away the stone, or exhibits several miracles with it, and gives them lessons on the various kinds of the powers of the *Tathāgatas*—their omniscience—that they know the several divisions and mansions of the different kinds of beings; as also the conception, duration, and destruction of the world—further instruction on transmigration and final emancipation.

8. Sans. *Kumāra drishtānta sūtra*. Tib. ⁽⁵¹⁾ *Gzhon-nu-dpéhi-mdo*. A *sūtra* on the example of youth. From leaf 458—460. GAUTAMA (SHĀKYA) on the request of the king of *Kosala* (Sans. *Prasēna jita*, Tib. *Gsal-rgyal*) tells him that it is very true, according as people say of him, that he has arrived at the supreme perfection, although he is not yet old.

9. Sans. *Dhātu-behutaka sūtra*. Tib. ⁽⁵²⁾ *K'hams-mang-pohi-mdo*. From leaf 460—468. A *sūtra* on the several regions or kingdoms (of the senses.) SHĀKYA tells to KUN-DGAH-VO, that the wise, who are acquainted with the nature of those several kingdoms, may be free from all fear.

10. Sans. *Gāndi sūtra*. Tib. ⁽⁵³⁾ *Gandihi-mdo*. From leaf 468—471. A *sūtra* on the *Gāndi* (a plate of mixed metal to be struck as a bell.) SHĀKYA,

49 ལམ་གསུམ་པ་ 50 རྡོ་ཤེད་པ་པའི་མདོ་ 51 གཙོན་ལུ་དཔེའི་མདོ་ 52 རྣམས་མང་པོའི་མདོ་
53 གཞིའི་མདོ་

54 གཞིའི་རྩལ་གྱི་མདོ་ 55 དཔེ་བཤེ་བཤེས་མཁོན་བཞུན་པ་ 56 མདོན་པར་འབྱུང་བའི་མདོ་
57 དཔེ་སྟོང་ལ་རྩལ་མཁོན་པའི་མདོ་ 58 རྒྱལ་ཁྲིམས་ཡང་དཔེ་པར་ལྟར་པའི་མདོ་

4. Sans. *Shub-āshubha-p'hala-parikshā*. Tib. ⁽⁵⁹⁾ *Dgṭ-va-dang-mi-dgṭ-va-hi-hbras-bu-brtag-pa*. From leaf 193—197. Examination of the fruits of good and bad works.

5. Sans. *Vimukta mārga dhuta* (or *bhu'ta*), *guna nirdēsha*. Tib. ⁽⁶⁰⁾ *Rnam-par-grol-va-hi-lam-las-sbyangs-pahi-yon-tan-bstan-pa*. From leaf 198—217. Description of the good qualities acquired by an analytical judgment.

6. Sans. *Āyuspariyānta su'tra*. Tib. ⁽⁶¹⁾ *Ts'héhi-m't'hahi-mdo*. From leaf 217—228. The life's end. Enumeration of the duration of life of the six kinds of animal beings, according to the length of days and years of each of them.

7. Sans. *Āyupatti yathā káro pariprichch'ha*. Tib. ⁽⁶²⁾ *Ts'hé-hp'ho-va-jit-lar-gyur-pa-shus-pahi-mdo*. From leaf 228—243. A *su'tra*, in which is asked (and answered) what will happen after death. Delivered by SHA'KYA at the request of ZAS-GTSANG, the king of *Ser-skyā*. (Sans. *Capila*), on the occasion of a funeral celebrated with great solemnity.

8. Sans. *Anityatā su'tra*. Tib. ⁽⁶³⁾ *Mi-rtag-pa-nyid-kyi-mdo*. A *su'tra* on instability. Leaves 143, 144. Several instances of instability—as health, youth, wealth, and life, &c.

9. Sans. On ditto. From leaf 144—146. Enumeration of several perishable things.

10. Sans. *Saṃfrāna ēka dasha nirdēsha*. Tib. ⁽⁶⁴⁾ *Hdu-shes-bchu-gchig-bstan-pa*. Leaves 146, 147. Enumeration of eleven things to be had in remembrance—or consideration at one's death.

11. Sans. *Vaishali pravēsha su'tra*. Tib. ⁽⁶⁵⁾ *Yangs-pahi-grong-k'hyer-du-hjug-pahi-mdo*. From leaf 247—253. Entrance into *Vaishali* (a city where now *Allahabad* is). SHA'KYA being in a grove near that city, at the time

59 དགེ་བ་དང་ མི་དགེ་ བུའི་ འཕམ་མུ་ བརྟག་པ་ 60 མཁ་ པར་གྲོ་ལ་པའི་ ལམ་ལམ་ ལྷངས་པའི་
ལོན་ཏན་ བརྟག་པ་ 61 ཆེན་ མའའི་ མདྲོ་ 62 ཆེ་ འཕོ་བ་ རི་ལྷུང་ ལྷུང་པ་ ལྷུང་པའི་མདྲོ་ 63 མི་ ཏན་པ་
ཞེད་གྱི་ མདྲོ་ 64 འཕམ་མུ་བརྟག་པའི་མདྲོ་ 65 ལངས་ པའི་ རྩོད་ཆུང་ འཕམ་མུ་མདྲོ་

of an epidemic malady, directs KUN-DGAH-VO (Sans. *A'nanda*) to go to the gate of the city, and to repeat there some *mantras* and benedictory verses.

NOTE.—This has been described at large above. See *Dulva khá*, from leaf 120—133.

12. Sans. *Bhadraká rátri*. Tib. ⁽⁶⁵⁾ *Mts'han-mo-buang-po*. Good night. From leaf 253—257. How to consider the past, present, and the future times; accompanied with some *mantras*. Another *su'tra*, leaf 265. Ditto, parents must be honoured, leaf 267.

13. Sans. *Chatus-satya su'tra*. Tib. ⁽⁶⁷⁾ *Bden-pa-bzhihi-mdo*. Leaves 267, 268. On the four truths.

14. Sans. *Artha vinishchaya*. Tib. ⁽⁶⁸⁾ *Don-rnam-par-nès-pa*. From leaf 268—295. On the true meaning of some articles; as of the five aggregates of bodily substances, the eighteen regions of the senses, and other common places in the *Buddhistic* system.

15. Sans. *Artha-vighus'h'tá*. Tib. ⁽⁶⁹⁾ *Don-rgyas-pa*. From leaf 295—303. Comprehensive expressions. SHA'RÍHI-BU' addressing the priests (*Gelongs*) enumerates several articles of the *Buddhistic* doctrine concerning the priests, to be either avoided or practised, or committed to memory.

16. *Adbhú'ta dharma-paryáya*. Tib. ⁽⁷⁰⁾ *Rmad-du-byung-va-zhes-bya-va-ch'hos-kyi-rnam-grangs*. From leaf 303—308. The enumeration of several marvellous things, by SHA'KYA to KUN-DGAH-VO.

17. Sans. *Tathágata prativimba pratís'h'tha anushaṅsa*. Tib. ⁽⁷¹⁾ *Dé-bzhin-gshegs-pahi-gzugs-brnyan-gzhag-pahi-p'han-yon*. From leaf 308—311. The advantages arising from laying up (or keeping) the image of *Tathágata*, told by SHA'KYA:

18. Sans. *Chaitya pradakshīṇa gáthá*. Tib. ⁽⁷²⁾ *Mch'hod-rten-bskor-vali-*

66 མཚན་མོ་ བཟང་པོ་ 67 བདེན་པ་བཞིའི་ མདོ་ 68 དེ་ན་ རྒྱལ་པོ་ དེས་པ་ 69 དེ་ན་རྒྱལ་པོ་
70 མདོ་རྩ་བུ་དང་པོ་ ཞེས་པ་ལ་ཆོས་ཀྱི་ རྒྱལ་པོ་དང་པོ་ 71 དེ་བཞིན་ བཞེས་པ་ པའི་བཟླས་པ་ བཟླས་ བཞེས་ པའི་
མན་ལོན་ 72 མཚན་ དེ་ན་བཟོ་རྩ་ པའི་ རྒྱལ་པོ་བཟང་པོ་

ts'he-gu-bchad-pa. From leaf 311—313. Verses on the advantages of circumambulating a *Chosya*.

19. Sans. *Prasna-jita gāthā*. Tib. (73) *Gsal-rgyal-gyi-ts'he-gu-bchad-pa*. From leaf 315—321. Verses of PRASE NA-JITA (king of *Kanala*) containing SHA KYA's answer to his question, on the advantages of building *Chosyas* to, and images of, *Tathāgata*.

20. Sans. *Eka gāthā*. Tib. (74) *Ts'he-gu-bchad-pa-gchig-pa*. A single stanza, containing the praise of SHA KYA, that nowhere is to be found any one like him.

21. Sans. *Chatur gāthā*. Tib. (75) *Ts'he-gu-bchad-pa-bahi-pa*. Four stanzas on the adoration of *Tathāgatas*.

22. Sans. *Nāga-rāja bhēri-gāthā*. Tib. (76) *Kluhi-rgyal-po-rna-agrahi-ts'he-gu-bchad-pa*. Some verses or stanzas on the story of BHE'RI (a *Nāga-rāja*). From leaf 321—329. By SHA KYA, for instruction to the priests.

23. Sans. *Udāna-varaṇa*. Tib. (77) *Ch'ed-du-brjod-pahi-ts'homs*. From leaf 329—400. Reflections on various subjects, in verse, containing many moral and prudential maxims, in thirty-three chapters. The subjects or titles of the chapters are of the following species; as, instability, cupidity, affection, chastity, agreeable things, good morals, good actions, word or speech, belief or piety, priest, way, honour or respect, injury, recollection, anger, *Tathāgata*, experience, acquaintance, deliverance from pain, vice, happiness, the mind or the soul, &c. These reflections were collected by DGRA-SCHOM-PA-CH'HOS-SKYOB, (Sans. *Arhan dharma rakshita*).

24. Sans. *Sad-jana-purusha*. Tib. (78) *Skyes-bu-dam-pa*. The holy or excellent man. The character of his charity told by SHA KYA to the priests. Leaf 401.

73 གསལ་བའི་ཐུག་ཅི་རྒྱུ་ལྟར་གྱི་ཆོས་ལ་ལྟོག་པ་

74 ཆོས་ལ་ལྟོག་པ་གཅིག་པ་

75 ཆོས་ལ་ལྟོག་པ་

གཅིག་པ་གཅིག་པ་

76 ཐུག་ཅི་ཐུག་པོ་དང་ཐུག་པོ་ཆོས་ལ་ལྟོག་པ་

77 ཆོས་ལ་ལྟོག་པ་ལྟོག་པ་ཆོས་ལ་

ཆོས་ལ་ལྟོག་པ་

25. Sans. *Nāṇḍa pravrajya-sūtra*. Tib. ⁽⁷⁹⁾ *Dgah-vo-rab-tu-byung-vahi-mdo*. A *sūtra* on NĀṇḌA's entering into the religious order of SHĀ'KYA. He asks of SHĀ'KYA what one may obtain by taking the religious character, and he enumerates to him the several advantages thereof.

26. Sans. *Dēvatā-sūtra*. Tib. ⁽⁸⁰⁾ *Lhahi-mdo*. *Leaf* 409. Moral maxims, in verse, in the form of a dialogue between SHĀ'KYA and a god, who visited him during the night.

27. Sans. *Alpa dēvatā sūtra*. Tib. ⁽⁸¹⁾ *Lhahi-mdo-nyung-gu*. A small *sūtra* of a god. A god visiting SHĀ'KYA, asks of him, in verse, by what works or merits one may obtain heaven; and he answers him, (again in verse) telling, that by not committing any of the ten immoral actions, one may gain heaven or paradise.

28. Sans. *Chandra sūtra*. Tib. ⁽⁸²⁾ *Zla-vahi-mdo*. *Leaf* 409. SHĀ'KYA at *Champaka* (Sans. *Champavatī*). The moon being seized on by (Sans. RAHU), a god residing there resorts to SHĀ'KYA, and begs his protection. His instruction to him.

29. Sans. *Kuṭa gūra sūtra*. Tib. ⁽⁸³⁾ *K'hang-bu-brtsegs-pahi-mdo*. From *leaf* 410—415. SHĀ'KYA on the request of KUN-DGAH-VO, tells the merits of observing some religious ceremonies.

30. No Sanscrit title. Tib. ⁽⁸⁴⁾ *Gnas-lhjog-gi-mdo*. *Leaf* 421. A *sūtra* on a *Brāhman* of that name (or CAPILA the *Rishi*). His conversation with SHĀ'KYA at *Ser-skyā* (Sans. *Capila*). After some instruction by SHĀ'KYA, he takes refuge with *Buddha*.

31. Sans. *Nandika sūtra*. Tib. ⁽⁸⁵⁾ *Dgah-ra-chan-gyi-mdo*. *Leaf* 425. On the request of NANDIKA, a follower of BUDDHA, SHĀ'KYA enumerates the evil consequences of the ten immoral actions.

79 དགའ་བོ་རབ་ཏུ་བྱུང་བའི་མདོ་ 80 ལྷའི་མདོ་ 81 ལྷའི་མདོ་རྣམ་པར་ 82 ལྷ་པོའི་མདོ་
83 ཀུ་ཏུ་གྲུ་བཙོན་པའི་མདོ་ 84 གནམ་ལྷ་མོའི་མདོ་ 85 དགའ་བ་ཅན་གྱི་མདོ་

32. No Sanscrit title. Tib. ⁽⁸⁶⁾ *Hk'har-gñi-gyi-mdo.*, On the use of a staff (with some tinkling ornaments on it) by the priests.

33. Sans. *Dharma-chakra-sūtra*, Tib. ⁽⁸⁷⁾ *Ch'hos-kyi-hk'hor-loh-mdo*. From leaf 425—431. SHA'KYA, at *Vārānasi*, tells to his first disciples, how his mind has been evolved to see the truth, and how he found the supreme wisdom.

34. Sans. *Karma-vibhāga*. Tib. ⁽⁸⁸⁾ *Las-rnam-par-hbyed-par* Explanation on the consequences of moral actions, by SHA'KYA to SHUKA, a young *Brāhman*.

35. Sans. *Dherma vibhāga-nāma-dherma-grantha*. Tib. ⁽⁸⁹⁾ *Las-kyi-rnam-par-hgyur-va-zhes-bya-va-ch'hos-kyi-gzhung*. From leaf 464—481. A religious tract, on the explanation of the causes and consequences of one's works or moral actions, by SHA'KYA, at *Mnyan-yod* (Sans. *Shrāvasti*) on the request of SHUKOMANAVA (a *Brāhman*), who had asked, Whence the evil and good among men? There is an enumeration of several religious and moral merits. Fruits to be obtained by such and such merits.

(SHA) OR THE TWENTY-SEVENTH VOLUME.

The title of this volume is, in Sanscrit, *Karma Shataka*; in Tibetan, ⁽⁹⁰⁾ *Las-brgya-ṭham-pq*. A hundred works or actions. There are told, in this volume, many stories or moral tales, to shew the merits or demerits of several individuals in former transmigrations. In the beginning of each story the individual or the subject is specified, together with the place where the story is said to have happened. Among the places, is mentioned *Mithila* also; but most frequently *Mnyan-yod* (Sans. *Shrāvasti*, in *Kosala*) *Rājagriha*, *Vaishali*, *Capila*, and *Vārānasi* (by their Tibetan names.)

86 རྒྱུ་མཁའ་ལྷན་གྱི་མཛེས་པ་ 87 རྒྱུ་མཁའ་ལྷན་གྱི་མཛེས་པ་ 88 རྒྱུ་མཁའ་ལྷན་གྱི་མཛེས་པ་ 89 རྒྱུ་མཁའ་ལྷན་གྱི་མཛེས་པ་
 90 རྒྱུ་མཁའ་ལྷན་གྱི་མཛེས་པ་

(S₁) OR THE TWENTY-EIGHTH VOLUME.

In this volume also, to leaf 196, is the continuation of the *Karma Shataka*, or stories and moral tales. Afterwards come other works, under the following titles :—

1. Sans. *Damamuko*. Tib. ⁽⁹¹⁾ *Hdsangs-blun*. From leaf 196—464. The wise and the (dumb) fool. There is a collection of several stories on the wise and foolish actions of men. At the end it is stated, that this work, it seems, has been translated from Chinese.

2. Sans. *Dirgha-nak'ha-parivrajaka pariprichch'ha*. Tib. ⁽⁹²⁾ *Kun-tu-rgyu-sen-rings-kyis-zhus-pa*. Leaf 466. A *su'tra* taught by GAUTAMA (SHÁKYA) on the request of DIRGHA-NAK'HA (one with long nails), a wandering ascetic, who asks him on several points, and what have been his former moral merits that he enjoys now such fruits of his actions, and possesses such wonderful qualities.

3. Sans. *Maitri su'trem*. Tib. ⁽⁹³⁾ *Byams-pahi-mdo*. A *su'tra* on MAITRI (or *Ajita*, Tib. *Ma-p'ham*, the invincible) the next *Buddha* to appear hereafter—his great perfections, and the time of his coming. Delivered by SHÁKYA when he was in the *Nyagrodha vihāra*, at *Capila*, on the bank of the *Rohini* river. At the request of SHÁRIHI-BU, SHÁKYA here foretells the gradual decay of his doctrines.

4. Sans. *Maitriya vyākaraṇa*. Tib. ⁽⁹⁴⁾ *Byams-pa-lung-bstan-pa*. From leaf 477—483. A narration (or prediction) of MAITRIYA by SHÁKYA, on the request of SHÁRIHI-BU. The circumstances of his future descent, incarnation, birth, and the great happiness, at that time, of all animal beings, are here described in verse, in poetical language.

91 འཛེངས་ ལྷན་ 92 ལྷན་ཐ་ལྷན་ ལེན་འཛེངས་ ལྷན་ ལྷན་པ་ 93 ཐུགས་པའི་ མདོ་ 94 ཐུགས་པ་
ལྷན་པའི་པ་

(H₄). OR THE TWENTY-NINTH VOLUME.

There are in this volume the following works:—

1. Sans. *Purāṇa mūlha-avadāta shataka*. Tib. ⁽⁹⁵⁾ *Gang-po-la-rtogs-pa-hi-rtogs-pa-brjod-pa-brgya-pa*. A hundred legendary stories of GANG-PO (Sans. *Purāṇa*) &c. &c. and of others. GANG-PO, a rich and respectable *Brāhman*, invites and entertains SHA'KYA together with his disciples—hears his instruction, and being convinced of his supernatural powers, takes refuge with him. It is repeatedly stated in this volume that about that time, "all sorts of gods and demigods, kings and great officers, rich merchants, and many other respectable men, shewed particular respect to BUDDHA and to the *Buddha* priests, and supplied them liberally with all necessary things for their subsistence."

2. Sans. *Jnānaka su'tra Buddha avadāna*. Tib. ⁽⁹⁶⁾ *Shes-ldan-gyi-mdo-sangs-rgyas-kyi-rtogs-pa-brjod-pa*. The story of JNA'NAKA, formerly a god, afterwards a new incarnation among men—and the narration, how BUDDHA (*Shākya*) when he had gone to the heaven of the gods to instruct there his mother, had dispelled the fear of this god, with respect to his future birth in an impure animal.

3. Sans. *Sukārikā avadāna*. Tib. ⁽⁹⁷⁾ *P'hag-mohi-rtogs-pa-brjod-pa*. The story of SUKA'RIKĀ. A god perceiving that his next incarnation and birth will be in a hog, utters great lamentation that he shall be deprived of the pleasures of heaven, and shall be turned into an impure animal, a hog. But being advised by INDRA to take refuge with BUDDHA, he does so, and upon his death, he is born again amongst the gods of a higher heaven, in *Galdan*, (Sans. *Tus'hita*).

95 གང་པོ་ལ་སོགས་པའི་རྣམས་པ་ བརྗོད་པ་ བརྒྱ་པ་

96 ཤེས་ལྷན་གྱི་མདོ་

97 པམ་མོ་འི་

རྣམས་པ་ བརྗོད་པ་

4. Sans. *Sumagadhā avadāna*. Tib. ⁽⁹⁹⁾

brjod-pa. The story of SUMAGADHA, the daughter of that rich and respectable householder at *Shrāvastī*, in *Kosala*, who had endowed SHA'KYA with a large religious establishment in a grove. She is married in a distant country from her home, where there are no *Buddhists*. Being much disgusted with the rude manners of the naked *Brāhman* priests, and wishing to make her husband and his relations acquainted with the manners of the *Buddhists*, she solemnly, in a prayer, invites SHA'KYA and his disciples to a religious entertainment or feast. They appear next day, successively, in a preternatural manner. In the same order as the principal disciples of SHA'KYA arrive there, she tells to her husband the character of each of them. Her piety and sagacity. Her former moral merits, told by SHA'KYA. Ancient prediction respecting the degeneration of the priests, and the decline of the doctrine of SHA'KYA.

(A) OR THE THIRTIETH VOLUME.

There are in this volume twenty-five separate works. The titles of them in Sanscrit and Tibetan, together with some short notices on their contents, are as follow :—

1. Sans. *Puṇya-bala avadāna*. Tib. ⁽⁹⁹⁾ *Bsod-nams-stobs-kyi-rtogs-pa-brjod-pa*. From leaf 1—32. The story of PUNYA-BALA, a prince. Discussion on which is the best thing from among these five—A handsome body, industry, skill in arts, sagacity or wit, and fortune or moral merit. It is shewn, that the best thing is fortune or moral merit; since the possession of this comprehends all the rest.

2. Sans. *Chandra-prabhā avadāna*. Tib. ⁽¹⁰⁰⁾ *Zla-hod-kyi-rtogs-pa-brjod-pa*. From leaf 33—48. The story of CHANDRA-PRABHA (an imaginary

⁹⁸ མ་གྲ་རྩུ་བཟང་མེད་ རྟོགས་པ་ བཞེད་པ་

⁹⁹ བསྟོད་ རྟོགས་པ་ རྩུ་བས་ཁྱི་ རྟོགས་པ་ བཞེད་པ་

¹⁰⁰ ལྷ་འོད་ཁྱི་ རྟོགས་པ་ བཞེད་པ་

Chakravarti, or universal monarch). The happy state of his reign. His great virtues, especially his charity. The character of his two principal officers. This story was told by SHA'KYA, and applied to himself and to his two principal disciples, SHA'RIHI-BU and MONGALYANA, who were lately deceased to shew their former moral merits.

3. Sans. *Shri sēna avadāna*. Tib. ⁽¹⁰¹⁾ *Dpal-gyi-sdēhi-rtogs-pa-byad-pu*. From leaf 48—76. On the fruits of charity. The story of SRI-SĒNA, (a fancied king) much celebrated for his liberality or charity, who at last offered also his own life. Told by SHA'KYA, and applied to himself and to some individuals among his followers, to shew their former moral merits, and that they themselves were the persons that had performed those things.

4. Sans. *Kanaka-varna pu'rva yoga*. Tib. ⁽¹⁰²⁾ *Gser-mdog-gi-shon-gyi-sbyor-wa*. The story of KANAKA-VARNA, a king. On the fruits of charity, or of almsgiving.

5. No Sanscrit title. Tib. ⁽¹⁰³⁾ *Rgyal-bu-don-grub-kyi-mdo*. From leaf 85—108. A *sūtra* on the story of DON-GRUB, a young prince. Subject—The fruits or good consequences of charity. Told by SHA'KYA at *Mayan-yod*, at the request of KUN-DGAH-VO, and applied as above.

NOTE.—This *sūtra* is one of the ancient translations.

6. Sans. *Brahmā jāla sūtra*. Tib. ⁽¹⁰⁴⁾ *Tshangs-pahi-dra-vahi-mdo*. From leaf 108—132. The net of BRAHMĀ; or on the diversity of opinions concerning the origin and duration of the world—whether there be any primary cause of its existence—whether it be infinite, perpetual, or eternal, &c. &c. Told by SHA'KYA at a place between *Rājagriha* and *Pātaliputra*.

7. Chinese, ⁽¹⁰⁵⁾ *Dēhi-p'hād-byā-na, p'hur-pohu-in-kyeng-su-phim-dēhi-ayir*. Tib. ⁽¹⁰⁶⁾ *T'hab-mk'has-pa-ch'hen-po-sangs-rgyas-drin-lan-bsab-pahi-mdo*.

101 དཔལ་གྱི་ རྩོམ་པ་ བཤེད་པ་ 102 གསེར་ མདོག་ མི་ རྩོན་གྱི་སྒྲོལ་པ་ 103 རྩོམ་བྱ་
 དོན་གྱི་ཐུག་ཅི་ མདོ་ 104 རྩོམ་པ་ དཔྱི་ རྩོམ་པ་ མདོ་ 105 དེའི་ ཡུང་ཐུག་པ་ ཡུ་ རྩོམ་གྱི་ཐོབ་པ་ལེས་
 དེའི་སྒྲོལ་པ་ 106 ཐུག་པ་ མཐུན་པ་ རྩོམ་པ་ལེས་ རྩོམ་པ་ལེས་ མཐུན་པ་ མདོ་

From *leaf* 192—303. On the wise mode of returning a kindness; or on gratitude, especially towards parents. Translated from Chinese.

8. No Sanscrit title. Tib. ⁽¹⁰⁷⁾ *Legs-nyes-kyi-rgyu-dang-hbras-bu-bstan-pa*. From *leaf* 303—320. Instruction on the causes and effects of good and evil (in the world). Told by SHA'KYA on the request of KUN-DGAH-VO, in the prince's grove near *Shrávasti*, in *Kosala* (Tib. *Mnyan-yod*). Enumerations of several happy and miserable states of men—of good qualities and imperfections, and many contrary things: All these are the consequences of moral merits or demerits in former lives or transmigrations.

9. No Sanscrit title. Tib. ⁽¹⁰⁸⁾ *Dgé-u-dang-mi-dgé-uhi-las-kyi-rnam-par-smin-pa-bstan-pa*. From 320—336. Instruction on the consequences of good and bad actions.

10. Sans. *Goshriṅga vyākaraṇa*. Tib. ⁽¹⁰⁹⁾ *Ri-glang-ru-lung-bstan-pa*. From *leaf* 336—354. Some predictions by SHA'KYA, with respect to *Goshriṅga* (a mountain), and *Li-yul* (part of Tibet or Tartary.) His benediction bestowed on some places.

11. Sans. *Shārdūlarna* (for *Shārdūla nāsaka*) *avadāna*. Tib. ⁽¹¹⁰⁾ *Stag-snahi-rtogs-pa-brjod-pa*. From *leaf* 354—420. The story of SHA'KDU'LARNA, the son of TRISHA'NKU. SHA'KYA at *Mnyan-yod*. The circumstances of KUN-DGAH-VO having married (*Gzugs-bsang-ma*, the handsome-bodied) the daughter of a man of the fourth class. A story told by SHA'KYA, how in ancient time TRISHA'NKU, a chieftain of the *Sūdra* class, obtained by his dexterity and learning the daughter of a celebrated *Brāhman* (*Padma-vnying-po*) for his well qualified son, SHA'RDULA'RNA. The great qualifications of TRISHA'NKU in all sorts of *Hindu* literature. His dispute with that *Brāhman*.

107 ལེགས་ལྷན་ཀྱི་རྣམ་པར་གྱི་འཇུག་པ་ 108 འཇུག་པར་གྱི་འཇུག་པར་གྱི་འཇུག་པ་

109 རི་གླང་ལུང་གི་བུ་མོ་ལ་གྲོ་བུ་ལྷན་པ་ 110 སྐྱུ་མཁའ་ལྷན་པ་གྲོ་བུ་ལ་

Enumeration of castes, and of several parts of *Hindu* scriptures. Translated by AJITA SHRI-BHADRA and Gelong SHA'KYA-HOD.

12. Sans. *Dvādaśa lōchanā sūtra*. Tib. ⁽¹¹¹⁾ *Mig-bchu-gnyis-pahi-mdo*. From leaf 420—427. On some astrological predictions.

13. Sans. *Dharma chakra pravartanam*. Tib. ⁽¹¹²⁾ *Ch'hos-kyi-hk'hor-lo-rab-tu-skor-wa*. Leaves 427, 428. On turning the wheel of the law, or preaching the religion of *Buddha*. SHA'KYA at *Vārānasi* instructs his five first disciples in the four truths.

14. Sans. *Jātaka nidānam*. Tib. ⁽¹¹³⁾ *Skyes-pa-rabs-kyi-gleng-gzhi*. From leaf 432—543. Accounts of several births of SHA'KYA and of other *Buddhas*.

15. Sans. *Aśānātiya sūtra*. Tib. ⁽¹¹⁴⁾ *Lchang-lo-chan-gyi-p'ho-brang-gi-mdo*. From leaf 543—558. The four great kings (as KUVĒRA, RA'STĒA-PA'LA, &c.) residing on the four sides of the *Ri-rab* (Sans. *Mēru*), together with their suite, pay homage to SHA'KYA, and praise him. His instruction to them.

16. Sans. *Mahā-samaya sūtra*. Tib. ⁽¹¹⁵⁾ *Hidus-pa-ch'hen-pohi-mdo*. From leaf 558—564. A *sūtra* on the great assembly (of the gods of several heavens). SHA'KYA is visited and praised by the gods of the ten corners of the world, who adore him, and take refuge with him. SHA'KYA calls on his *Gelongs*, and acquaints them with the characters of those gods.

17. Sans. *Maitri sūtra*. Tib. ⁽¹¹⁶⁾ *Byams-pahi-mdo*. From leaf 564—574. This is a different translation of the *sūtra* above—See the "*Sa*" vol. from leaf 477—483.

18. Sans. *Maitri-bhāvana sūtra*. Tib. ⁽¹¹⁷⁾ *Byams-pa-bsgom-pahi-mdo*. SHA'KYA tells to his disciples the advantages arising from the practice of mercy, or love towards others.

111 མིའི་བརྒྱ་མཉམས་པའི་མདོ་ 112 མཉམས་པའི་འཕྲིན་ལྷན་གྱི་མཉམས་པའི་མདོ་ 113 རྒྱལ་པོ་འཕྲིན་ལྷན་གྱི་མཉམས་པའི་མདོ་
 114 རྒྱལ་པོ་འཕྲིན་ལྷན་གྱི་མཉམས་པའི་མདོ་ 115 རྒྱལ་པོ་འཕྲིན་ལྷན་གྱི་མཉམས་པའི་མདོ་ 116 རྒྱལ་པོ་འཕྲིན་ལྷན་གྱི་མཉམས་པའི་མདོ་
 117 རྒྱལ་པོ་འཕྲིན་ལྷན་གྱི་མཉམས་པའི་མདོ་

19. Sans. *Pañchashikṣhyānushaṅsa sūtra*. Tib. ⁽¹¹⁸⁾ *Belab-pa-mahi-p'han-yon-gyi-mdo*. SHĀKYA on the request of an householder, tells him the advantages of not committing any of the five immoral actions; as, killing, stealing, adultery, speaking falsehood, and using intoxicating liquors.

20. Sans. *Giri A'nanda sūtra*. Tib. ⁽¹¹⁹⁾ *Rihi-kun-dgah-vohi-mdo*. GIRI A'NANDA being very sick, SHĀKYA directs KUN-DGAH-VO to go to him, and to tell him such and such representations or considerations, that he may depart from this world without regret.

21. Sans. *Nandopananda Nāga Rāja damana*. Tib. ⁽¹²⁰⁾ *Kluhi-rgyal-podgah-vo-nyér-dgah-hdul-vahi-mdo*. The taming of two *Nāga Rājās*, called NANDA and UPANANDA, by SHĀKYA. His instruction to them.

22. Sans. *Mahā Kāshyapa sūtra*. Tib. ⁽¹²¹⁾ *Hod-srung-ch'hen-pohi-mdo*. *Leaf 594*. KĀSHYAPA (one of SHĀKYA's principal disciples) suffering once in a heavy sickness, having been visited and instructed by SHĀKYA to make reflections on such and such articles, is restored again to health.

23. Sans. *Sūrya sūtra*. Tib. ⁽¹²²⁾ *Nyi-mahi-mdo*. *Leaf 595*. Surya, or the sun, being seized on by RĀHU, the god of that planet being afraid addresses BHAGAVĀN, and begs for his protection. The *Buddha* commands RĀHU to retire.

24. Sans. *Chandra sūtra*. Tib. ⁽¹²³⁾ *Zla-vahi-mdo*. The moon also being overtaken by RĀHU, the god of that planet likewise resorts for protection to BHAGAVĀN.

25. Sans. *Mahā mangala sūtra*. Tib. ⁽¹²⁴⁾ *Bkra-shis-ch'hen-pohi-mdo*. *Leaf 597*. A *sūtra* on great prosperity or glory. Taught by SHĀKYA, at the request of some gods who had visited him, at Mnyan-yod (Sans. *Shrāvastī*) by night.

118 བསྐྱབ་པ་ ལྷའི་ མཆ་ལོན་མི་ མདོ་ 119 རིའི་ ཁུན་དགའ་ བའི་ མདོ་ 120 ལྷའི་ རྒྱལ་པོ་
 དགའ་བོ་ཉེར་ དགའ་འཕུལ་པའི་ མདོ་ 121 རྩོད་ལྷུང་ ཆེན་པའི་ མདོ་ 122 ཉེ་མའི་ མདོ་ 123 ལྷ་པའི་ མདོ་
 124 བསྐྱེད་པ་ ཆེན་པོ་ཉེ་མདོ་

VI. (MYANG-HDAS.)

Another division of the *Kah-gyur*, styled in Tibetan ⁽¹²⁵⁾ “*Mya-nan-las-hdas-pa*,” or by contraction, “*Myang-hdas*,” (Sans. *Nirvāṇa*), contains two volumes, marked by *Ka* and *Kha*, the two first letters of the Tibetan alphabet.

The title of these two volumes is, in Sanscrit, “*Mahā parinirvāṇa sūtra*.” Tib. ⁽¹²⁶⁾ “*Yongs-su-mya-nan-las-hdas-pa-ch’hen-pohi-mdo*.” A *sūtra* on the entire deliverance from pain. Subject—SHA’KYA’s death, under a pair of *Sāl* trees, near the city of *Kusha*, (Tib. ⁽¹²⁷⁾) or *Kāmarupa* in *Assam*. Great lamentation of all sorts of animal beings on the approaching death of SHA’KYA—their offerings or sacrifices presented to him—his lessons, especially with respect to the soul. His last moments his funeral—how his relics were divided, and where deposited.

VII. (GYUT.)

The last division of the *Kah-gyur*, is that of ⁽¹⁾ “*Rgyud-sdē*,” or simply “*Rgyud*.” Sans. “*Tāntra*,” or the *Tāntra* class, in twenty-two volumes. These volumes, in general, contain mystical theology. There are descriptions of several gods and goddesses. Instructions for preparing the *mandulas*, or circles, for the reception of those divinities. Offerings or sacrifices presented to them for obtaining their favour. Prayers, hymns, charms, &c. &c. addressed to them. There are also some works on astronomy, astrology, chronology, medicine, and natural philosophy. The titles (both Sanscrit and Tibetan) of the several works, according to the volumes marked by the letters of the Tibetan alphabet, are as follow:—

¹²⁵ མྱ་ངན་ལས་ལྷན་པ་ or མྱ་ངན་པ་

¹²⁶ ཡོངས་སུ་ མྱ་ངན་ལས་ལྷན་པ་ ཆེན་པོའི་མདོ་

¹²⁷ ལྷ་མཚོ་གཙོ་བོ་ཆེན་པོ་ རྒྱུད་མེ་ or རྒྱུད་

(K₁) OR THE FIRST VOLUME.

There are in this volume fourteen separate works, as,

1. Sans. *Mañju shrī jñāna-satwaṣya paramārthana-saṅgīti*. Tib. ⁽²⁾ *Hjam-dpal-yé-she-séms-dpahi-don-dam-pahi-nts'han-yang-dag-par-brjod-pa*. From leaf 1₁—18. Enumeration of the several names or epithets of MANJU-SRI, the god of wisdom, or the essence of all *Buddhas*. Told by SHA'KYA at the request of RDORJE'-HCH'CHANG (Sans. *Vajradhara* or *Pan'i*). These names or epithets are expressive of the attributes of the first moral being.

2. Sans. *Shakti-désha*. Tib. ⁽³⁾ *Dvang-mdor-bstan-pa*. From leaf 18—28. On empowering one, or bestowing supernatural power upon any one, by a divinity. The several kinds of it explained by SHA'KYA, at the request of DAVA ZANG-PO, a king of *Shambhala*.

3. Sans. *Paramādī-Buddha uddhrita shrī kála chakra (náma Tantra-Rájá)*. Tib. ⁽¹⁾ *Mch'chog-gi-dang-pohi-sangs-rgyas-las-byung-va-rgyud-kyi-rgyal-po-dpal-dus-kyi-hkhor-lo*. A principal *tantra*, styled the venerable *Kála-chakra*, issued from the supreme or first *Buddha*. This is the first original work of a *Tantrika* system that originated in the north, in the fabulous *Shambhala*. It was introduced into India in the tenth century, by CHIU'UPA, and into Tibet in the eleventh. There are in this work some calculations of certain epochs, and mention is made of *Makha*, and some predictions respecting the rise, progress, and decline of the *Mahomedan* religion. This also was delivered by SHA'KYA at the request of DA-BZANG ⁽⁵⁾ a king of *Shambhala*. The subject, in general, of this volume, is cosmography, astronomy, chronology, and the description of some gods.

¹ རྒྱ་མཚན་དཔལ་ལྷོ་མེས་ལེན་པའི་དོན་དམ་པའི་མཆོག་ཡང་དག་པར་བཤད་པ་ ² དབང་མདོར་བསྐྱེད་པ་
³ མཆོག་གི་དོན་དམ་པའི་སངས་རྒྱུ་ལས་བྱུང་བ་རྒྱུད་ཀྱི་ཆུ་ལྷོ་དཔལ་ལྷོ་མེས་ལེན་པའི་དོན་དམ་པའི་
⁵ རྒྱ་བཟང་ or རྒྱ་བ་བཟང་པོ་

4. Sans. *Shri kála chakra uttara tantra-rājā-tantra hṛdaya-nāma*. Tib. (6) *Dpal-dus-kyi-hkhel-lohi-rgyud-kyi-rgyal-pohi-phyi-ma-rgyad-kyi-snying-po-zhes-bya-wa*. The latter *kála chakra*, or the essence of the *Kála chakra tantra*. Taught by SHA'KYA, on the request of DAVA-ZANG-PO.

5. Sans. *Shéka-prakriya*. Tib. ⁽⁷⁾ *Dvang-gi-rab-tu-byed-pa*. Explanation on empowering one, or bestowing on one supernatural power.

6. Sans. *Sarva Buddha sama yoga dákiní jála sambara*. Tib. ⁽⁸⁾ *Sangs-rgyas-thams-chad-rnam-par-sbyor-va-mkhah-hgro-sgya-ma-bdé-vahi-mch'chog*. The union of SAMBARA, a *Dákiní*, with all the *Buddhas*; or on the secret powers of nature. The identity of all the *Buddhas* with the first moral being.

7. Sans. *Sarva kalpa sāmūkhya*. Tib. ⁽⁹⁾ *Rtogs-pa-thams-chad-hdus-pa*.
A collection of all sorts of judgments, &c.—a *tantra* on SAMBARA.

8. Sans. *Hé vajra*. Tib. ⁽¹⁰⁾ *Kyé-rdo-rjé*. A *tantra* on a god, or a set of gods of that name.

9. Sans. *Dákini vajra panjara*. Tib. ⁽¹¹⁾ *Mkhaḥ-hgro-ma-rdo-rjé-gur*. A
tantrú on a goddess of that name.

10. Sans. *Mahá mudra tilakam*. Tib. ⁽¹²⁾ *Phyag-rgya-ch'hen-pohi-thig-lé*.
A *tantra* descriptive of the Supreme being, or the cause of all causes. Questions—Whence originated BRAHMA, VISHNU, SIVA, RUDRA, &c.? Which is the greatest being? How many of them are there?

*11. Sans *Jnána garbha*. Tib. ⁽¹³⁾ *Yé-shes-snying-po*. Essence of wisdom. A *tantra* of the kind called *Mahá Yogini*.

[illegible]

12. Sans. *Juina tilakam*. Tib. ⁽¹⁴⁾ *Ye-shes-thig-lé*. A mark or token of wisdom, (a *Yogini tantra*).

13 Ditto, another *tantra* of the same description.

14. Sans. *Tatwa pradipam*. Tib. ⁽¹⁵⁾ *Dé-kho-na-nyid-kyi-sgron-ma*. A light to find the divine nature or essence; or on the identity of the human soul, with the divine essence.

(KHA) OR THE SECOND VOLUME.

There are the four following separate works in this volume:—

1. Sans. *Laghu sambara*. Tib. ⁽¹⁶⁾ *Bdé-mch'hog-nyung-gu*. A *tantra* on SAMBARA and HE'RUKA, two demons or gods. How to prepare the *mandalas* or circles for them, and by what offerings or sacrifices they are to be rendered propitious. Ceremonies to be performed. Hymns, prayers, *mantras*,

2. Sans. *Abhídhana*. Tib. ⁽¹⁷⁾ *Mñon-par-brjod-pa*. A mystical *tantra* on the *Sambara* class. Enumeration of several *Yoginis*, *Dákinis*, and several saints with the title *Vajra*. Offerings—many superstitious ceremonies to be performed at their invocation—many *mantras* to be repeated. On the mystical union with God.

3. Sans. *Sambara*. Tib. ⁽¹⁸⁾ *Bdé-mch'hog*. Another *tantra* on SAMBARA. *Mandalas*, offerings, ceremonies, *mantras*, charms.

4. Sans. *Vajra dáka*. Tib. ⁽¹⁹⁾ *Rdo-ryé-mkhah-hgro*. A principal *tantra* on VAJRA DA'KA (a kind of saint equal to the *Buddhas*). There are, likewise, all sorts of superstitious ceremonies to be performed for obtaining any specified prosperity. In general these saints, as SAMBARA, HE'RUKA, VAJRA DÁKA, YOGINÍ'S, DÁKINÍ'S, are represented to be equal to the *Buddhas* in power and sanctity. There are several *mantras* and *bija-mantras* for each

14 ཡེ་ཤེས་ཐིག་ལེ 15 དེ་ཁོ་ན་གྱི་ཉིད་ཀྱི་སྒྲུང་མ 16 བདེ་མཚན་གྱི་དྲུང་མ 17 མདོན་པར་བཞུགས་པ 18 བདེ་མཚན་གྱི་དྲུང་མ 19 དེ་ཁོ་ན་གྱི་ཉིད་ཀྱི་སྒྲུང་མ

of them, to be repeated, by which they may be rendered propitious to grant the desires of those that address themselves to them.

(GA) OR THE THIRD VOLUME.

There are in this volume seven separate works, under the following titles, in Sanscrit and Tibetan:—

1. Sans. *Shri D'ākan'āva*. Tib. ⁽²¹⁾ *Dpal-mkhah-hgro-rgya-mts'ho*. From leaf 1—192. The names of a particular saint or divinity, or a set of gods and goddesses.

2. Sans. *Shri hēruka atabhūta*. Tib. ⁽²¹⁾ *Dpal-khrag-hthung-mñon-par-bbyung·va*. From leaf 192—236. The forthcoming of HĒRUKA, a deified saint of the character of SIVA.

3. Sans. *Vajra varāhi abhidhana*. Tib. ⁽²²⁾ *Rdo-rjé-phag-mo-mñon-pur-hbyung·va*. From leaf 236—246. The origin or appearance of VĀ'RA'HI, a goddess, one of the divine mothers, having much resemblance in her character to DURGA.

4. Sans. *Yoginī sañcharya*. Tib. ⁽²³⁾ *Rnal-hbyor-mahi-kun-tu-spyod-pä*. From leaf 246—262. The continual practice of *Yoginī*, or continual meditation on the divine nature.

5. Sans. *Chatur yoginī samputa tantra*. Tib. ⁽²⁴⁾ *Rnal-hbyor-ma-bzhiki-kha-sbyor-gyi-rggud*. From leaf 262—274. A *tantra* on four *Yoginīs* putting their mouths together.

6. Sans. *Samputi*. Tib. ⁽²⁵⁾ *Yang-dag-par-sbyor·va*. From leaf 274—398. The pure union (with VAJRA SATWA, the supreme intelligence), or the uniting of method with wisdom. (Tib. ⁽²⁶⁾ *Thabs-dang-shes-rab*. Sans. *Upāya* and *Prajñā*.)

²⁰ དཔལ་མཁའ་འཕྲོ་རྩ་མཚོ་ ²¹ དཔལ་ཁག་འབྲུང་མདོན་པར་འབྲུང་བ ²² རོ་རྩེ་
པལ་མོ་མདོན་པར་འབྲུང་བ ²³ རྣམ་འབྲེུ་མའི་གྲག་རྩ་ལྟོད་པ ²⁴ རྣམ་འབྲེུ་མ་བཞིའི་ཁ་ལྟོར་
ཐི་རྒྱུད ²⁵ ཡང་དག་པར་ལྟོར་བ ²⁶ ཐམས་དང་ཤེས་རབ

The speaker in the above specified first work (as in some others also) is VAJRA SATWA, the SAMBARA, the BHAGAVÁN, who answers to the queries of VAJRA VARÁHI with respect to her origin, and the reason why she was produced (*leaf* 27, in the first work—she has several names according to the countries in which she is worshipped). *Linga* and *Bhaga* (emblems of the procreation and productive powers of nature.) Explication of the several mystical meanings of several letters, *leaf* 21. Illusory existence of things. Mystical union with God. The ignorant is bound or tied, the wise is free. The principal divinities described in the above works (besides many others of inferior rank) are HE'RUKA and VAJRA VARÁHI, with some others of the divine mothers, especially MA'MAKI. Instruction how to prepare the *mandala* with all its appendages (images of divinities of different orders, perfumes, incenses, flowers, &c.). *Mantras* and *bija-mantras* to be repeated.* There are no *mantras* of such efficacy as those of HE'RUKA and VAJRA VARÁHI. Every thing may be obtained by them. And it is by them that one may be delivered from the miseries of vice. Rites and ceremonies to be performed for obtaining any specified prosperity. *Leaf* 234. Several kinds or species of the universal soul or spirit. Great mystery of the existence of God. There are several passages containing excellent ideas of the Supreme being. The work No. 1, was translated by an Indian *Pandit* called ADWAYA VAJRA, and YONTA'NBAR, a Tibetan *Lotsáva*.

* NOTE.—This is the beginning of one of those *Mantras*: "Om! Namo BHAGAVĀTI VAJRA VĀRĀHI A'RYA' PARĀJITE, TRAILOKA'MĀTE MAHA' VIDYAISHWARI, SARVA BHU'TA BHAYA-VAHE, MAHA' VAJRA," &c. &c.

27 དཔལ་ རི་རྩ་ རྒྱ་པོ་རྩེ་པོ་ ཁྲི་པོ་མཁོ་ པོ་ ལས་དང་ བ་ རོ་སྤྱོད་ ལྷ་པོ་ འཕྲུང་ བའུ་རྩེ་

(N₄) OR THE FOURTH VOLUME.

There are in this volume fifteen separate works. Their titles in Sanscrit and Tibetan, are as follow :—

1. Sans. *Anávila* (*Tantra-rāja*.) Tib. ⁽²⁸⁾ *Rnyog-pa-med-pa* (*Rgyud-kyi-rgyal-po*.) From leaf 1—5. A principal *tantra*, styled the “universal,” or the “pure one.” The idea of the Supreme being, according to different theories. Instruction on the manner of sitting, meditating, and forming the idea of the supreme intelligence. Translated by the Indian *Pandit* GAYADHARA, and the Tib. *Lotsavá Gélong* SHA'KYA-YESHES.

2. Sans. *Shri Buddha kapála*. Tib. ⁽²⁹⁾ *Dpal-sangs-rgyas-thod-pa*. From leaf 5—38. “The holy *Buddha* skull”—name of a mystical divinity. The salutation is thus—Reverence be to SRI BUDDHA KAPA'LA. Direction how to prepare a square *mandal*, with the required things in it: *Mantras* addressed to BUDDHA KAPA'LA and BUDDHA KAPA'LINI. This *tantra* was told by BUDDHA KAPA'LINI, a *Mahá Yogini*, at the request of VAJRA PAN'I, a *Bodhisatwa*. There are several charms or *mantras*, which are stated to be of great efficacy.

3. Sans. *Mahá Máya*. Tib. ⁽³⁰⁾ *Sgyu-hphrul-ch'hen-mo*. From leaf 38—44. A short *tantra* treatise delivered by MAHA' MA'YA' or VAJRA DA'KINI, (one of the divine mothers) on the secret powers of nature.

4. Sans. *Vajra A'rali*. Tib. ⁽³¹⁾ *Rdo-rjé-árali*. From leaf 44—50. Name of a deified *Buddha*. There are several superstitious ceremonies to be performed to acquire superhuman powers. Translated by GAYADHARA and *Gélong* SHA'KYA-YESHES.

²⁸ རྣམ་པ་མེད་པ་ (རྣམ་པ་མེད་པ་)

²⁹ དཔལ་ལངས་ཆེན་པོ་པ་

³⁰ ལྷ་ལྷུ་

ན་མ་ ³¹ རྡོ་རྒྱལ་འཕྲི་

5. Sans. *Rigj A'rali*. Another *tantra* of the same kind as the preceding. From *leaf* 50—57. Delivered by RIGI, a *Yogésvara*, on the request of A'RALI, another *Mahá Yogi*. Translators as in the preceding.

6. Sans. *Shri Chatur pitháh*. Tib. ⁽³²⁾ *Dpal-gdan-bzhi-pa*, From *leaf* 57—128. Salutation—Reverence be to the merciful CHENRE'SIK. (Sans. *Avalokésvara*.) A *Tantrika* treatise on the purification of the soul, and the mystical union with the Supreme being. There are several *mandalas* to be made, and many ceremonies to be performed, and *mantras* to be repeated for obtaining entire emancipation. Translated by KHAN-PO (Sans. *Upádhyáya*), GAYADHARA, and Lotsavá GOS-LAS-CHAS.

7. Sans. *Mantra añsa*. Tib. ⁽³³⁾ *Sñags-kyi-oh'ha*. From *leaf* 128—166. Part of a *Tantrika* treatise. Salutation—Reverence to the merciful A'RYA AVALOKE'SWARA. This is an abridgment of the preceding *tantra*, or of the large work whence it has been taken. Translators as above.

8. Sans. *Chatur pithá mahá yoginí guhya sarva tantra rája*. Tib. ⁽³⁴⁾ *Rnal-hbyor-ma-thams-chud-gsang-vahi-rgyud-kyi-rgyal-po-dpal-gdan-bzhi-pa-zhes-bya-va*. From *leaf* 166—227. A principal *tantra* on the mysteries of all *Yoginís* (or the four noble seats.) Delivered by BHAGAVÁN (*Vajra Satwa*) at the request of VAJRA PANÍ, on the same subject as the two preceding works. Translated by SMRITI JNA'NA KIRTTI.

9. Sans. *Achala kalpa*. Tib. ⁽³⁵⁾ *Mi-gyo-vahi-rtogs-pa*. From *leaf* 227—243. Firm or steadfast judgment. On emancipation. Delivered by BHAGAVÁN (SHA'KYA) after he had triumphed over the devil. There are likewise instructions for preparing the *mandalas*, performing the ceremonies, and for repeating several *mantras*.

³² དཔལ་གདན་པལྱི་པ

³³ ལྷགས་ཀྱི་ཧྲ

³⁴ རྣམ་ཐོན་པ་འཇམ་དཔལ་གདན་པལྱི་པ

ཐུང་ཏི་ཐུང་པ་ དཔལ་གདན་པལྱི་པ་ ཞེས་ཅུ་པ ³⁵ མི་གཞོན་པལྱི་པལྱི་པ

10. Sans. *Achala mahā guhya tantra*. Tib. ⁽³⁶⁾ *Mi-gyo-vahi-gsang-rgyud-ch'hen-po* From leaf 243—246. The “immovable,” or “permanent,” (a great mystery.) Some ceremonies and *mantras*.

11. Sans. *Krodhā rāja sarva mantra guhya tantra*. Tib. ⁽³⁷⁾ From leaf 246—250. “The wrathful prince,” a mystical *tantra*. On the means of assuaging wrath or anger, ceremonies, *mantras*.

12. Sans. *Vajra amrita tantra*. Tib. ⁽³⁸⁾ *Rdo-rjé-bdud-rtsihi-rgyud*. From leaf 250—266. “Precious ambrosia;” or the enjoyment of the highest happiness or beatitude, after final emancipation from bodily existence. Delivered at the request of MA MAKI-DE VI.

13. Sans. *Tārā kurukullé kalpa*. Tib. ⁽³⁹⁾ *Sgrol-ma-kurukullé-rtogs-pa*. From leaf 266—276. Reasonings on TA'RA' KURUKULLE', a goddess. Ceremonies to be performed with the *mandala* for obtaining such and such kinds of prosperity or happiness.

14. Sans. *Vajra kilāya mūla tantra khaṇḍā*. Tib. ⁽⁴⁰⁾ *Rdo-rjé-phur-pa (rtsa-vahi-rgyud-kyi-dum-bu.)* From leaf 276—291. “The diamond pin;”—part of an original *tantra*.

15. Sans. *Mahā kāla*. Tib. ⁽⁴¹⁾ *Nag-po-ch'hen-po*. From leaf 291—351. “The great, black one,” a god. The means of liberation out of the ocean of transmigrations. Taught by BHAGAVAN at the request of some goddess. Mystical signification of the letters in MAHA' KA'LA. Explanations on several subjects by BHAGAVAN, on the request of some goddesses or *Yoginis*.

36 མི་གཡོ་བའི་གསུང་རྒྱུད་ཆེན་པོ་ 37 རྩོ་བའི་རྒྱུད་པོ་ གསུང་པོ་གསུང་བའི་རྒྱུད་
 38 རྩོ་ཆེན་པོ་ལྷན་ཆེན་པོ་ 39 རྩོ་ཆེན་པོ་གྲུབ་པའི་གསུང་པོ་ 40 རྩོ་ཆེན་པོ་ ལྷན་པོ་ (ཆེན་པོ་ལྷན་པོ་)
 རྩོ་ཆེན་པོ་ 41 གསུང་པོ་ ཆེན་པོ་

(CHA) OR THE FIFTH VOLUME.

There are in this volume seven separate works, under the following titles in Sanscrit and Tibetan :—

1. Sans. *Shri chan'da mahá ros'han'a*. Tib. ⁽⁴²⁾ *Dpal-gtüm-po-khro-vo-ch'hen-po*. From leaf 1—64. "The great fierce and wrathful one,"—name of a divinity, (leaf 18, styled *Dévasura*.) The salutation is thus—Reverence be to SRI CHANDRA MAHA' ROS'HAN'A. The subject is mystical theology. The speakers are BHAGAVA'N (*Vajra Satwa*) and BHAGAVA'TI (*Prajñápáramitá*.) It is in the form of a dialogue, like that between SIVA and DURGA', on *Tantrika* subjects. BHAGAVÁN instructs BHAGAVA'TI how to prepare the *mandala* for the *puja* of SRI CHAN'DA MAHA' ROS'HAN'A, and how to perform the rites and ceremonies. The hearers are VAJRA YOGIS and VAJRA YOGINI'S. BHAGAVA'TI asks also who are they to whom this *tantra* may be communicated? There are told several modes of empowering a disciple by his spiritual teacher (or the initiation into the holy mysteries of the religion)—admonitions not to violate his vow or promise. Leaf 37—39, there is an explanation of the several emblems used in the *mandala*. Besides several other miscellaneous subjects, there are many discussions on the nature of the human body and the soul, as also on that of the Supreme being. (This is an excellent *tantra*, and in a good and easy translation.) Translated in the *Sa-skyá* monastery, by the Indian *Pandit* RATNA SRI', and the Tibetan *Lotsavá* GRAGS-PA-GYEL-TS'HAM, (Sans. *Kirtti Dhvaja*.)

2. Sans. *Shri guhya samaja*. Tib. ⁽⁴³⁾ *Dpal-gsang-va-hdus-pa*. From leaf 64—167. A collection of holy mysteries. The salutation both here and in the preceding work is addressed to VAJRA SATWA (the supreme intelligence). BHAGAVA'N, the *Vajra Satwa*, on the request of five *Tathágatas*

(the five *Dhyāni Buddhas*) explains the idea of the Supreme being. There are several discussions on the soul and the Supreme spirit by VAJRA, by the beforementioned five *Tathāgatas*, and by MAITREYA. This and the preceding work are well worthy of being read and studied, as they will give an idea of what the ancients thought of the human soul and of God. Translated by ACHARYA SHRADDHAKARA VARMA, and by *Gélong RINCHEN-ZANG-PO*.

3. Sans. *Shri Vajra mālā abhidhāna*. Tib. ⁽⁴⁴⁾ *Rdo-rjé-phreng-ea-mñon-par-brjod-pa*. From leaf 167—267. The counting of a rosary of diamonds. The salutation is addressed (in Tibetan) to MAÑJU SRI KUMĀR BHUṬ, to BHAGAVĀN, the great VAIROCHANA, to VAJRA DA'KIN, to RATNA TRAYA (the three holy ones). Subject—Mystical theology, soul, emancipation, union with God, *mandalas*, ceremonies, *mantras*.

The four following works are also of similar contents :—

4. Sans. *Sandhi vyākaraṇa*. Tib. ⁽⁴⁵⁾ *Dgongs-pa-lung-bstan-pa*. From leaf 267—339. The telling of one's mind (or thought).

5. Sans. *Vajra jñāna samuchchhaya*. Tib. ⁽⁴⁶⁾ *Yé-she-s-rdo-rjé-kun-las-btus-pa*. From leaf 339—345. Excellent knowledge (collected from several parts).

6. Sans. *Chatur devitī pariprichchha*. Tib. ⁽⁴⁷⁾ *Lha-mo-bukhis-yongs-sukhyus-pa*. From leaf 345—351. Asked by four goddesses.

7. Sans. *Vajra hridaya alankāra*. Tib. ⁽⁴⁸⁾ *Rdo-rjé-mnying-po-rgyan*. Ornaments of diamond essence (or of the best diamond). Instruction in the holy mysteries.

44 རོ་རྒྱུད་པ་མཛུགས་པར་བཞུགས་པ་ 45 དཔྱད་པ་ལ་གྱུར་བཞུགས་པ་ 46 ཡེ་ཤེས་རོ་རྒྱུད་པ་ 47 ལྷ་མོ་བཞིའི་ཡིད་ཀྱི་ཐུགས་པ་ 48 རོ་རྒྱུད་པོ་ལྷ་མོ་

(CHHA) OR THE SIXTH VOLUME.

There are in this volume nine separate works, and their titles in Sanscrit and Tibetan, with some short remarks on their contents, are as follow:—

1. Sans. *Nilámbara dhara, Vajra Pan'i, Indra, tri vinita*. Tib. ⁽⁴⁹⁾ *Gos-sñon-po-chan-lag-na-rdo-rjé-drag-po-gsum-hdul*. From leaf 1—5. The manner in which these three gods, or demons, were subdued by BHAGAVĀN (SHAKYĀ), after he had been victorious over the devil. There are some *mantras*.

2. Sans. *Rudra tri vinaya, or, Tantra guhya vivarati*. Tib. ⁽⁵⁰⁾ *Drag-po-gsum-hdul, or, Gsang-vahi-rgyud-rnams-kyi-rnam-par-hbyed-pa*. From leaf 5—11. The subduing (or taming) of three valiant ones, or the explication of, *tantrika* mysteries. Instruction how to prepare the *mandalas*, and how to perform the ceremonies. Leaf 10. On the occasion of sacrificial offerings to some of the gods, such ejaculations as these are made—"Om ! BRAHMA', Om ! VISHNU, Om ! RUDRA'YA, Om ! KARTIKA, Om ! GANAPATI, Om ! INDRA'YA, Om ! MAHA' KA'LA, Om ! MAHA' BRAHMAYA VALITATALE', VALITATALE'. SWA'HA'."

3. Sans. *Vajra Pan'i Nilámbara (tantra)*. Tib. ⁽⁵¹⁾ *Lag-na-rdo-rjé-gds-sñon-po-chan-gyi-rgyud*. From leaf 11—20. A *tantra* on VAJRA PAN'I NILÁMBARA. Several *mantras* to be recited for obtaining any specified kind of prosperity. Leaf 12. A *mantra* is of this sort—"Om ! VAJRA PAN'I, MAHA' YAKSHA (CUVERA) NILÁMBARA HUNG PHAT'."

4 Sans. *Shri vajra chan'd'a-chitta guhya tantra*. Tib. ⁽⁵²⁾ *Rdo-rjé-gtum-po-thugs-kyi-gsang-vahi-rgyud*. From leaf 20—44. The secrets of the heart of SRI VAJRA CHAN'D'A. Different *mantras* to be used as the means of

49 གོས་སྟོན་པོ་རྩ་གསལ་ན་རྩ་རྩ་རྩ་པོ་གསལ་འདུག
གསལ་བའི་བྱེད་ཆེས་ཀྱི་རྩ་པར་འཕྲེད་པ་

50 རྩ་པོ་གསལ་འདུག or

51 གསལ་ན་རྩ་རྩ་གོས་སྟོན་པོ་རྩ་གྱི་བྱེད་

52 རྩ་རྩ་གསལ་པོ་བྱེད་ཆེས་ཀྱི་གསལ་བའི་བྱེད་

assuaging several specified diseases. *Leaf 33.* There are some expressions very like this—"Nihil est quod non cedat;" or that in every undertaking one may succeed by diligent application and perseverance. One of these expressions runs thus—⁽⁵³⁾ *Ch'hu-yi-thigs-pa-phra-mo-yis, dus-su-byung-vas-rdo-va-hbigs;* "By small drops of water a large stone is made hollow after a certain time;" or, "gutta cavat lapidem, non vi, sed sæpe cadendo." *Leaves 39, 40.* There is an excellent description of the Supreme being, (by VAJRA CHAN'D'A to INDRA and his attendants). INDRA asks him on the use of several *mantras*, as of those for procuring abundance, assuaging diseases, gaining the victory over an enemy, and for making one's self strong against every attack.

5. A later *tantra* under the former title. From *leaf 42—51.* INDRA asks BHAGAVA'N (*Vajra Chan'd'a*) on several things, as on the essence of the Supreme being, and some *mantras* of wonderful effect.

6. The latest, or last *tantra* of VAJRA CHAN'D'A, at the request of VAJRA PAN'I (or *Indra*). From *leaf 51—56.* On similar subjects with those in the two former works. Ceremonics and *mantras*.

7. Sans. *Nilámbara dhara Vajra Pan'i yaksha mahá Rudra Vajra A'nalá jihvan tantra.* Tib. ⁽⁵⁴⁾ *Phyag-na-rdo-rjé-gos-sñon-po-chan-gnod-sbyin-drag-po-ch'hen-po-rdo-rjé-mé-lchéhi-rgyud.* From *leaf 56—93.* A *tantra* on that demon. He asks of BHAGAVA'N to instruct him (for the benefit of all animal beings) how to prepare the *mandalas*—how to perform the required ceremonies—what things are to be offered to the gods—and how to cure such and such diseases, by *mantras*.

8. Sans. *Vajra hridaya, vajra jihvana dháraní.* Tib. ⁽⁵⁵⁾ *Rdo-rjé-snying-po-rdo-rjé-lché-dvab-pahi-gzungs.* From *leaf 93—96.* Diamond essence, or the causing the fall of thunderbolts. A *dháraní*, or mysterious preservative

53 རྒྱ་ཡི་ཐིགས་པ་ཕྱ་མོ་ཡིས་། རྩལ་སྤྱ་བྱུང་བས་རེ་བ་འཕྱིན་ལུ། རྒྱ་ཡི་ཐིགས་པ་ཕྱ་མོ་ཡིས་། རྩལ་སྤྱ་བྱུང་བས་རེ་བ་འཕྱིན་ལུ། 54 ཐུག་ན་རེ་
རྒྱ་ཡི་ཐིགས་པ་ཕྱ་མོ་ཡིས་། རྩལ་སྤྱ་བྱུང་བས་རེ་བ་འཕྱིན་ལུ། 55 རྒྱ་ཡི་ཐིགས་པ་ཕྱ་མོ་ཡིས་། རྩལ་སྤྱ་བྱུང་བས་རེ་བ་འཕྱིན་ལུ།

against all sorts of evil. Delivered by BHAGAVAN, at the request of a hermit (called NYES-DOR).

9. Sans. *Máyá jála*. Tib. ⁽⁵⁶⁾ *Sgyu-hphrul-dra-wa*. From leaf 96—156. The net of illusion. A principal *tantra*, delivered by BHAGAVAN (SHA'KYA) at the request of VAJRA PANÍ, a *Bodhisatwa*. Instruction for preparing several sorts of *mandalas*, performing ceremonies, making oblations repeating *mantras*. Leaf 154. There is some description of the Supreme being, and of the soul.

(JA) OR THE SEVENTH VOLUME.

There are in this volume seven separate works. Their subjects and their titles, both Sanscrit and Tibetan, are as follow —

1. Sans. *Sarva tathágata káya, vákchitta (krishna yamári náma tantra)*. Tib. ⁽⁵⁷⁾ *Dé-bshin-gshegs-pa-thams-chad-kyi-sku-gsung-thugs-gshin-rjé-gshed-nag-po-zhes-bya-vahi-rgyud*. From leaf 1—29. The person, doctrine, and mercy of all the *Tathágatas*. A *tantra*, styled the black destroyer of the lord of death. The salutation is addressed to A'RYA MAÑJU SRI YAMÁRI. (Tib. ⁽⁵⁸⁾ *Hphugs-pa-hjam-dpal-gshin-rjé-gshed*). This *tantra* was delivered by BHAGAVAN. (Tib. *Chom-dán-dás*) at the request of VAJRA PANÍ (Tib. *Chágná Dorjé*). There are several *mantras* by which to cure lust, anger, or passion, ignorance, envy, &c. Instruction for preparing *mandalas*, and performing ceremonies. The means of becoming purified from sin. Leaf 28. How the soul must be considered.

2. Sans. *Yamári-Krishna karma sarva chakra siddhakara*. Tib. ⁽⁵⁹⁾ *Gshin-rjé-gshed-nag-pohi-hkhor-lo-las-thams-chad-grub-par-byed-pa*. From leaf 29—46. The wheel of YAMARI KRISHNA (the black destroyer of the lord

⁵⁶ སྐུ་ལྷུ་ལ་ ཅ་ བ ⁵⁷ དེ་ བཞིན་ བསེགས་ ལ་ བསམ་ ཅད་ རྩོ་སྐུ་ བསྐྱད་ བྲགས་ བཞིན་ རེ་
བསེད་ རག་ པོ་ ཞམ་ རྩ་ བཞི་ རྩོད ⁵⁸ ལུགས་ ལ་ ལཱམ་ དལ་ལ་ བཞིན་ རེ་ བསེད་ ⁵⁹ བཞིན་ རེ་
བསེད་ རག་ པོ་ལ་ ལཱེ་ ལོ་ ལས་ བསམ་ ཅད་ རྩལ་ པར་ རྩེད་ ལ

3. Sans. *Vajra mahā Bhairava*. Tib. ⁽⁶⁰⁾ *Rdo-rjé-hjigs-byed-ch'hen-po*. From *leaf* 46—65. The great terrifying VAJRA, a god, or deified saint. How to obtain the favour of that divinity. *Mandulas*, oblations, ceremonies, several *mantras* to be repeated. *Leaf* 57. Instruction how to paint VAJRA MAHA' BHAIRAVA (black, and naked, with many dreadful hands and faces)—what sacrifices to be made to him. From *leaf* 65—71. There are some fragments of other treatises, or of some small works.

5. Sans. *Bhagavan eka jata*. Tib. ⁽⁶²⁾ *Behom-lan-hdas-ral-pa-gchig-pa*. From leaf 117—122. BHAGAVA'N with clotted hair. A principal *tantra* delivered by SHA'KYA on the request of CHA'KNA' DORJE' (Sans. *Vajra Patni*), on the subject of uniting method with wisdom.

6. Sans. *Chandra guhya tilaka*. Tib. ⁽⁶³⁾ *Zla-gsang-thig-lé*. From leaf 122—213. *Chandra* (or the moon) a mark or token of mysteries. A principal *tantra* by SAMANTA BHADRA, (Tib. *Kun-tu-bzang-po*.) the supreme

Buddha, on the request of all the *Bhagaván-Tathágatas*, to instruct them in the *Chandra guhya tilaka*, or the true knowledge of all mysteries. *Leaf 130.* Several things are enumerated, and it is stated that they all proceed or come from SAMANTA BHADRA (Tib. *Kun-tu-bzang-po*) the optimus maximus of the Romans. This is an excellent *tantra*, in prose and verse. There are many sublime ideas of the Supreme being, and of the soul; as also of the existence of things in general. There are some praises or hymns addressed to SAMANTA BHADRA. There are likewise descriptions of *mandalas*—many mystical ceremonies to be performed—initiation in the holy mysteries—several kinds of empowering.

7. Sans. *Sarva Tathágata tatra saṅgraha*. Tib. ⁽⁶¹⁾ *Dé-bzhin-gshegs-pá-thams-chad-kyi-dé-kho-na-nyid-bsdus-pa*. From *leaf 213—440*. An abridgment on the essence or nature of all *Tathágatas* or *Buddhas*. A *sútra* of high principles (or of a speculative character). The salutation is thus—Reverence to *Buddha* and to all *Bodhisattvas*. SHĀ'KYA'S inauguration by other *Tathágatas* or *Buddhas*, after he became *Buddha*. The speakers are VAIROCHANA, SHĀ'KYA, and some other *Buddhas*, VAJRA PĀNÍ, and some other *Bodhisattvas*. Many *mantras*—mystical theology—the means of arriving at perfection: Translated by GÉLONG RINCH'HEN BZANG-PO.

(*Nya*) OR THE EIGHTH VOLUME.

There are in this volume seven separate works. Their titles in Sanscrit and Tibetan, with some short remarks on their contents, are as follow:—

1. Sans. "*Vajra śikhara*" *Mahá guhya yoga tantra*. Tib. ⁽⁶⁵⁾ *Gsang-ranal-hbyor-ch'hen-pohi-rgyud-rdo-rjé-rtse-mo*. From *leaf 1—207*. The diamond (or thunderbolt) point; or, *Tantrika* mysteries of the *mahá yoga* kind. The salutation or adoration is addressed (in Tibetan) to SAMANTA BHADRA, to all,

“ དེ་ 'བཞིན་གཤམས་པ་ རམས་ ཅད་ རྩེ་ དེ་ ཁྲོ་ན་ ཞིང་ ཡུལ་ ཡ་ ” 65 གསང་ བ་ རྩམ་ འཁྲུང་
ཆོས་ བོ་ལོ་ རྩུང་—མོ་ རྩེ་ མོ་

Tathāgatas, and to VAIROCHANA. The speaker, in general, is VAJRAD'HARA, or VAJRA SATWA, the supreme intelligence. (Tib. ⁽⁶⁶⁾ *Rdo-rjé-kch'hang*, or *Rdo-rjé-sems-pa*. He, at the request of other *Tathāgatas* or *Buddhas*, explains the meaning of several abstract notions; as, heaven, world, *Bodhisatwa*, *Buddha*, the nature of the soul, and that of the Supreme spirit—the *Yōga* system, with respect to the existence of things, the human soul, and the universal spirit. Several sorts of *mandalas*, rites, ceremonies, explication of the several emblems or symbols used in the *mandalas*. There are likewise many *mantras*, and several passages on emancipation. In a word, this is a large treatise on mystical theology.

2. Sans. *Sarva rahasya*. Tib. ⁽⁶⁷⁾ *Thams-chad-gsang-wa*. From leaf 207—218. All secrets or mysteries. A principal *tantra*. Subject—*Mandalas*, rites, ceremonies, the soul, Supreme being, union with God, emancipation. Translated by SHRADDHAJARA VARMA, and Gélóng RINCH'HEN BZANG-PO.

3. Sans. *Traya lokya vijaya mahā kalpa rāja*. Tib. ⁽⁶⁸⁾ *Hjig-rten-gsum-las-rnam-par-rgyal-ca-rtog-pahi-rgyal-po-ch'hen-po*. From leaf 218—288. The conqueror of the three worlds, the great prince of reasoning. Delivered by BHAGAVÁN (SHĀKYA) at the request of CHĀKNA'DORJE' (Sans. *Vajra Pan'i*), a *Bodhisatwa*. Subject—Rites, ceremonies, mystical theology, discussions on *Tathāgatas* and *Bodhisatwas*.

4. Sans. *Saṅkshapa pratis'ht'ha viti tantra*. Tib. ⁽⁶⁹⁾ *Rah-tu-gnas-pa-mdor-bsdus-pahi-ch'ho-gahi-rgyud*. From leaf 288—294. Ceremonies to be performed on the occasion of consecrating a temple, image, &c. of *Buddha*, a new book, or any new building. Salutation—Reverence to VAJRA SATWA. (Tib. ⁽⁷⁰⁾ *Rdo-rjé-sems-pa*.) Translated by the Indian *Upadhyāya*, (Tib.

66 རོ་རྒྱུ་འཕྲུལ་པ་ རོ་རྒྱུ་ལུ་མཁས་ པ་ 67 རྩམས་ ཅན་ གསལ་ བ་ 68 འཇིག་ རྟེན་ གཞུག་
 ལས་ རྩམ་ པར་ རྩམ་ བ་ རྩམ་ པའི་ རྩམ་ བ་ རྩམ་ བ་ 69 རྩམ་ རྩམ་ བ་ རྩམ་ བ་ རྩམ་ བ་
 རྩམ་ བ་ 70 རོ་རྒྱུ་ལུ་མཁས་ པ་

Mkhan-po, professor) SHA'NTI GARBHA, and the Tibetan Lotsavá BANDE-JAYA-RAKSHITA.

5. Sans. *Shri paramáti*. Tib. ⁽⁷¹⁾ *Dpal-mch'hog-dang-po*. From leaf 294—328. The holy first principle, or the Supreme being. Some mystical speculations on the Supreme being—ceremonies. Translated by A'CHARYA SHRADDHAKARA VARMA, and Gélóng RINCH'HEN BZANG-PO. Continuation of the former treatise to leaf 466.

6. Sans. *Prajñá páramitá naya shata pancha dashá*. Tib. ⁽⁷²⁾ *Shes-rab-kyi-pha-rol-tu-phyin-pahi-tshul-brgya-lña-bchu-pa*. From leaf 466—476. One hundred and fifty rules or directions relating to the *Prajñá páramitá*, for acquiring the perfection of a *Bodhisatwa*, the province of a *Bodhisatwa's* activity.

7. Sans. *Sarva Tathágata káya, vákchitta guhya alaṅkára vyúho tantra rája náma*. Tib. ⁽⁷³⁾ *De-bzhin-gshegs-pahi-sku-dang-gsung-dang-thugs-kyi-gsang-va-rgyan-gyi-bkod-pa-zhes-bya-vahi rgyud-kyi-rgyul-po*. From leaf 476—531. A principal *tantra* on the description of the ornaments of the mysteries or secrets of the person, doctrine, and mercy of all *Tathágatas*. Salutation—I humbly adore the Supreme being, and bow down at the lotus feet of MAÑJU-ŚOŚHA. Subject—Mystical théology and metaphysics. There are likewise several instructions for preparing the *mandalas*, and for making offerings to the *Tathágatas*—ceremonies to be performed, praises or hymns, *mantras* addressed to them. The unreality of things. Leaf 485. *Buddha* and several other distinct conceptions are only ideal, or the products of judicious reflections.

⁷¹ དཔལ་མཆོག་དང་པོ་

⁷² ཤེས་རབ་ཀྱི་པ་རྟེན་ཐུག་པོའི་རྒྱལ་བའི་ལྷ་བརྒྱུད་པ་

⁷³ དེ་བཞིན་གཤམས་པོའི་སྐུ་དང་གཞུང་དང་གྲགས་ཀྱི་གསལ་བ་ཆོས་ཀྱི་བསོད་པ་ཞེས་ཐུག་པོའི་རྒྱུ་ལྷ་ལྷུ་པོ་

(T₁) OR THE NINTH VOLUME.

There are in this volume seven separate works. Their titles in Sanscrit and Tibetan, with some remarks on their contents, are as follow:—

1. Sans. *Sarva durgati parishodhana*. Tib. ⁽⁷⁴⁾ *Nān-song-thams-chad-yongs-su-sbyong-wa*. From leaf 1—61. (Or Sans. *Téjo-Rāja-kalpa*; Tib. ⁽⁷⁵⁾ *Gzi-brjit-kyi-rgyal-pohi-brtag-pa*). The clearing up of all the places of bad transigrations (or damnation); or discussions on the shining bright prince, (the Supreme being). Reverence be to (Tib. ⁽⁷⁶⁾ *DPAL-RDO-RJE SEMS-DPAH*. (Sans. *Shri Vajra Satwa*). Subject—BHAGAVAN (SHAKYA) before all sorts of gods, demons, and *Bodhisattvas*, at the request of INDRA, gives instruction on the means of avoiding any place of damnation; and the mode of liberation from hell. The taking of refuge with *Buddha*. *Mandalas* either to be prepared really, or to be represented (or fancied) in one's mind—ceremonies to be performed—sacrifices to be made (as with burnt offerings of incense, or fragrant substances, with perfumes, flowers, &c. &c.)—*mantras* to be repeated, for obtaining purification from sin. Leaf 29. A *dhāranī* (Tib. *Gzung*) is thus uttered by CHOM-DA'N-DA'S—Om! RATNE' RATNE', MAHA' RATNE', RATNA SAMBHAVE', RATNA KIRAN'E', RATNA MAHA' VISHUDDHE' SHUDDHAYA SARVA PĀPĀNI'-HUM-PHĀT'. Translated by the Indian Pandit SHĀNTI GARBHĀ, and the Tibetan *Lotsavá* JAYA RAKSHITA.

2. Another work under the same title, and on the same subject, as before. Translated by MANIKA SRI JNA'NA, and CHAK *Lotsavá*. From leaf 61—134. The salutation is thus, (in Tibetan)—Reverence be to BHAGAVAN SRI SHAKYA SINHA. Subject, as above. Instruction for making ready the *mandalas*. Enumeration of the articles to be offered. Description of the several emblems or symbols represented in the *mandalas*. Several *mantras*—prayers, praises, purification from sin. Consecration of persons or things. Leaf 80.

⁷⁴ ངག་སྒྲིབ་ཐམས་ཅད་ལོངས་སྤྱོད་པུ་
⁷⁶ དཔལ་རྩོམ་སེམས་དཔལ་

⁷⁵ གཞི་བཞིན་གྱི་ཐུག་པོའི་བརྟམ་པ་

A *mantra* (Tib. *Sñags*) is thus—"Om! *Namo BHAGAVATE sarva durgati parishodhané rajaya tathāgatāya, arhaté samyaksambuddāya, tadyathā*; Om! *Shodhané shodhané sarva pāpum vishodhané, shuddé vishuddhé sarva karm-āvarana vishuddha-svāhā.*"

3. Sans. *Vajra man'd alankāra*. Tib. ⁽⁷⁷⁾ *Rdo-rjé-snying-po-rgyan*. From leaf 134—249. An ornament of diamond essence. A principal *tantra*, in the form of a dialogue between BHAGAVAN VAIROCHANA, MAÑJU SRI KU'MAR BHU'T, and other deified saints. Subject—Mystical theology, description of the *mahā mandala* with all the emblematical figures in it, ceremonies, initiation (consecration) in the mysteries, empowering, emancipation.

4. Sans. *Pañcha vinshati prajñā pāramitā mukha (mahā yānd sūtra)* Tib. ⁽⁷⁸⁾ *Shes-rab-kyi-pha-rol-tu-phyin-pa-sgo-ny'i-shu-rtsa-lñu-pa*. Leaves 249, 250. The twenty-five doors of the transcendental wisdom. Some short *mantras* or ejaculations, on a single leaf, uttered by BHAGAVAN to VAJRA PA'N'I.

5. Sans. *Guhya mani-tilaka (nāma sūtra)*. Tib. ⁽⁷⁹⁾ *Gsang-ra-nor-buhi-thig-lé*. From leaf 250—300. Jewel spots (or ornaments) of mysteries. By BHAGAVAN VAIROCHANA, at the request of VAJRA PA'N'I, a *Bodhisatwa*. Subject—Symbolical or mystical theology, emancipation, the soul, the Supreme being, *mandalas*, ceremonies, *mantras*. (Tib. ⁽⁸⁰⁾ *Dkyil-hkhör, ch'ho-gu, sñags*).

6. Sans. *Mahā Vairochana abhisambodhi*. ⁽⁸¹⁾ *Rnam-par-s nang-mdsad-ch'hen-po-mñon-par-rdsogs-par-byang-ch'hub-pa*. From leaf 300—412. A large treatise (or *sūtra*) containing several religious articles and *mantras*. Delivered by VAIROCHANA, the most perfect *Bodhisatwa*, at the request of VAJRA PA'N'I.

NOTE.—This is the ~~volume~~ work, of which a fragment, in Tibetan characters, was published in Europe in 1722, at Leipsic, in the "Acts of the Learned," the original being sent by Peter the Great, Czar of Russia. See Alphabetum Tib. by GIORGI, Rome, 1762, p. 663; also the first volume, page 270, of the "Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal."

77 རྡོ་རྗེ་སྟིང་པོ་རྒྱུད་ 78 སེམ་པ་ལྔ་པ་ཀློང་གི་མཛུགས་པ་ལྔ་པ་ 79 གཤམ་བ་མཛུགས་ཀྱི་རྒྱུ་ལེ 80 དཀྱིལ་མཛུགས་ཆེན་མོ་གྱུ་ལེ 81 རྣམ་པ་སྟངས་མཛུགས་ཀྱི་མཛུགས་པ་

The text has been printed very erroneously in the Alph. Tib., as may be seen in this volume, from leaf 337—339. That fragment consists mostly of *bija-mantras* uttered (by the benediction or grace of BHAGAVAN VAIROCHANA) by several *Bodhisattvas*, gods, and goddesses, addressed to the holy *Buddhas* (*Samanta Buddhánám*).

There is another work (from leaf 412—455) without any title. Subject—Instruction in the means and *mantras* for assuaging diseases, procuring abundance, getting into one's power any person or thing, and hurting or destroying others.

7. Sans. *Bhagaván Nilámbara dhara Vajra Pán'i* (tantra). Tib. ⁽⁸²⁾ Bchom-khun-hdas-phyag-na-rdo-rjé-gos-sñon-po-chan-gyi-rgyud. From leaf 455—467. A *tantra* by the Supreme *Buddha*, on the request of BHAGAVAN VAJRA PA'N'I, clothed in blue, a *Bodhisattva*. On the means of subduing or making tame all animal beings (or creatures,), ceremonies, *mantras*.

(THA) OR THE TENTH VOLUME.

There are in this volume seven separate works. The titles of them in Sanscrit and Tibetan, with some remarks on their contents, are as follow :—

1. Sans. *Achala mahá krodha rájasya-kalpa*. Tib. ⁽⁸³⁾ Khro-vohi-rgyal-po-ch'hen-po-mi-gyo-tahi-rtog-pa. From leaf 1—97. Description of the religious rites and ceremonies, concerning ACHALA MAHA KRODHA RAJA, &c. Delivered by BHAGAVAN (SHAKYA) at the request of VAJRA PA'N'I. Subject—Enumeration of several articles concerning religious rites and ceremonies. Leaf 10, &c. There are fine ideas of the Supreme being, expressed by BHAGAVAN and VAJRA PA'N'I in their colloquies. Translated by USHMA RAKSHITA, an Indian *Pandit*, and Gélong DIERMA LOGROS.

82 བཅོམ་ཁུན་པུ་ལ་ཐུག་ན་རེ་རྩེ་གོས་ཕྱོག་པོ་ཙན་ཁྱི་རྒྱུད་ 83 ཁྱོ་བའི་ཁྱུ་པོ་
ཙན་པོ་མི་གཞོ་བའི་རྩེ་པ་

5. Sans. *Sapta Tathāgata purvā pran'īdhāna viśeṣa vistarā*. Tib. (87) *Dé-bzhin-gshegs-pa-bdun-gyi-sñon-gyi-smon-lam-gyi-khyad-par-rgyas-pa*. 'From leaf 433—470. The special prayers of seven *Tathāgatas*, in former times. Delivered by CHOM-DA'N-DA'S (SHA'KYA) at the request of MAÑJU SRI, in the presence of all sorts of saints, gods and demons, at *Yangs-pa-chen* (Sans. *Vaiśālī*). Subject—Seven (imaginary) *Tathāgatas* are enumerated, at an immense distance to the east (and towards the other corners of the world), with all their good qualities and perfections; as also the prayers which they had uttered when they were practising a holy life to become *Buddhas*. Each of them, in several prayers, wished that all animal beings (or creatures) that were

84 ལཱ་ན་རོ་རྩེ་དཔང་བསྐྱར་པའི་རྒྱད་ཆེན་པོ་ 85 རོ་རྩེ་ལ་གསུམ་ཅ་རྒྱ་པ་ 86 དམ་
ཆེན་གསུམ་པའོད་པ་ 87 དེ་བཞིན་གསེས་པ་བརྟན་ཁྱི་ཕྱོན་ཁྱི་ཕྱོན་ལམ་ཁྱི་ཁྱད་པར་ཁྱལ་པ་

suffering such and such specified kind of misery or distress, may at the time of their becoming *Buddhas*, enjoy all sorts of prosperity and happiness; as, health, wealth, peace, long life, illumination of mind, &c. (From this *sūtra* several expressions might be taken to shew the author's feeling for the universal welfare of all living creatures.) Translated by JINA-MITRA, DA'NA-SHILA, SHILENDRA BODHI, Indian *Pandits*, and BANDE' YE'-SHE'S-SDE', Tibetan *Lotsavá*.

6. Another *Sūtra*. From leaf 470—484. On the same subject as the former. Translators as above.

7. Sans. *Tathágata Vaidurya prabhá-náma bala dhana samádhi dháraní*. 'Tib. ⁽⁸⁸⁾ 'Dé-bzhin-gshegs-pahi-ting-gé-hdsin-gyi-stobs-skyed-pahi-baidúryahi-hodches-bya-vahi-gzungs. The brightness or lustre of VAIDURYA, a *dháraní* for increasing the powers of deep meditation on *Tathágata*. This *sūtra* was also delivered by CHOM-DA'N-DA'S (SHA'KYA) at the request of MAÑJU SRI, it is on a like subject with the two formers; namely, on the prayers of some *Buddhas* for the universal welfare of all animal beings. Translators, as above, (in the ninth century). Afterwards again corrected and arranged by DIPA'NKARA SRI JNA'NA (vulg. *Chovo Atisha* of Bengal) and by Gélóng TS'HWI-KHRIMS-GYELVA' (at *Tholing*, in *Gugé*, in the eleventh century.)

(DA) OR THE ELEVENTH VOLUME.

There are in this volume twenty separate works. The titles of them in Sanscrit and Tibetan, with some short remarks on their contents and characters, are as follow:—

1. Sans. *Mahá maní vipula vimána vishwa supratishthita guhyan paramarahasyan kalpa rája náma dháraní*. Tib. ⁽⁸⁹⁾ *Nor-bu-ch'hen-po-rgyas-pahi-*

⁸⁸ དེ་ བཞིན་ བཞེགས་ པའི་ ཏིང་ དེ་ འཛིན་ གི་ རྟོགས་ གཞུང་ པའི་ བོད་ཀྱི་ རྟོག་ རྟེན་ ལ་ བའི་ བཞུངས་ ⁸⁹ མྲ་ རྟེན་ པོ་ རྟེན་ པའི་ བཞུང་ མེད་ ཁང་ མིན་ རྩ་ རྩ་ བཞུང་ ལ་ བཞུང་ ལ་ ལ་ པའི་ རྩ་ བཞུང་ མེད་ རྟེན་ ལ་ བའི་ བཞུངས་

gzhal-med-khang-chin-tu-rab-tu-gnas-pa-gsang-ca-dam-pahi-ch'ho-ga-shib-mohi-rgyal-po-zhes-bya-vahi-gzungs. From leaf 1—40. A *dhāran'ī* containing an account of sacred rites and ceremonies. Salutation—Reverence be to *Buddha* and to all *Bodhisattvas*. Delivered by CHOM-DA'N-DA'S (SHA'KYA) or BHAGA-VA'N, on the request of VAJRA PA'N'Í (*Chákná Rdorjé*) a *Bodhisattva*, his attendant. Subject—Mystical and moral doctrine, description of *mandalas*, ceremonies, *mantras*, or charms.

2. Sans. *Bodhigarbhálankāra lakshu dhāran'ī.* Tib. ⁽⁹⁰⁾ *Byang-ch'hub-kyi-snying-po-rgyan-hbum-gyi-gzungs.* Leaves 40, 41. A *dhāran'ī* containing 100,000 ornaments of the holy essence (*Bodhigarbha*). Some significant Sanscrit phrases, in the form of a prayer or charm (of wonderful effects).

3. Sans. *Guhya dhātu kuraṇḍa mudra dhāran'ī.* Tib. ⁽⁹¹⁾ *Gsang-ra-ring-bsrel-gyi-za-ma-tog.* From leaf 41—50. A *dhāran'ī* on the mysteries of a vessel containing some holy relics. An account of the holy relics of some *Tathāgatas*, by SHA'KYA. There are some significant Sanscrit phrases, charms, or *mantras*.

4. Sans. *Vipula pravésha.* Tib. ⁽⁹²⁾ *Yangs-pahi-grong-khyer-du-hjug-pa.* From leaf 50—57. The entrance into the ample city (*Vishali* or *Prayag*, *Allahabad*). Leaf 50. SHA'KYA travelling in the *Brijī* country goes to *Yangs-pa-chen* (Sans. *Vishali*). He sends KUN-DGAH-VO (Sans. *Ananda*) to the gate of the city to recite there some *mantras* (in Sanscrit) and some benedictory verses. (The same as have been noticed in the second volume of the *Dulvā* class, from leaf 120—132).

5. Sans. *Buddha hrīdayam-dhāran'ī.* Tib. ⁽⁹³⁾ *Sangs-rgyas-kyi-snying-po.—gzungs.* From leaf 58—62. The essence of *Buddha*, a *dhāran'ī*. Some Sanscrit phrases—the story of their wonderful effects, when frequently repeated.

⁹⁰ ཐུང་མཁའ་མྱེད་ཀྱི་སྒྲིབ་པོ་ཅེས་འབྲས་མྱེད་ཀྱི་གནམ་དཔལ་

⁹¹ མཁའ་མྱེད་པོ་འོད་པམ་མྱེད་ཀྱི་རྩ་མ་ལོ་མྱེད་

⁹² ཡངས་པའི་ཐོག་ཅེས་ཅེས་ཀྱི་འབྲས་པོ་ ⁹³ ཡངས་པའི་མྱེད་ཀྱི་སྒྲིབ་པོ་—གནམ་དཔལ་

6. Sans. *Sarva Buddha āṅgarati dhāraṇī*. Tib. ⁽⁹⁴⁾ *Sangs-rgyas-thams-chad-kyi-yan-lag-dang-ldan-pahi-gzung*. From leaf 62—64. A *dhāraṇī* containing all the parts (or members) of a *Buddha*. Delivered by SHĀ'KYA to the four great kings, residing on the four sides of the *Ri-rab* (Sans. *Méru*). •

7. Sans. *Dwādasha buddhakan*. Tib. ⁽⁹⁵⁾ *Sangs-rgyas-bchu-gnyis-pa*. From leaf 64—70. A *sūtra* on twelve *Buddhas*. SHĀ'KYA tells to MAITREYA (*Chāmbā*) the great perfections of twelve *Buddhas* residing at an immense distance to the east, and towards other corners of the world. The benefits arising from hearing their names and perfections (in verse). Translated by, JINA-MITRA, DA'NA-SHILA, and YE'-SHE'S-SDE' (in the ninth century).

8. Sans. *Sapta buddhakan*. Tib. ⁽⁹⁶⁾ *Sangs-rgyas-bdun-pa*. From leaf 70—76. A *sūtra* on seven *Buddhas*. Some *mantras* uttered successively by the seven *Buddhas* (appearing in the air sitting) commencing with VIPASHYI, at the request of a *Bodhisattva*. See the “Za,” or twenty-second volume of the *Mdo* class, No. 4. •

9. Sans. *Vimala dhāraṇī*. Tib. ⁽⁹⁷⁾ *Dri-ma-med-pa; gzung*. From leaf 77—83. The immaculate. A *dhāraṇī*. Enumeration of several good qualities of *Buddha*. Some *mantras* or *dhāraṇīs*.

10. Sans. *Vaisharati dhāraṇī*. Tib. ⁽⁹⁸⁾ *Khyad-par-chun-gyi-gzung*. From leaf 83—87. A special remedy, or extraordinary *dhāraṇī*, by MAÑJU SRI. Phrases and charms (in Sanscrit) by which to cure all sorts of diseases or maladies.

11. Sans. *Aṣṭa maṇḍalaka sūtra*. Tib. ⁽⁹⁹⁾ *Dkyil-hkhor-brgyad-pa*. From leaf 87—89. Eight *mandalas*. The *bija-mantras* of eight *Bodhisattvas*, uttered by SHĀ'KYA, at the request of RATNA GARBHA, &c. at *Grū-hdsin*, (Sans. *Potala*). •

94 སངས་རྒྱལ་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་ཡན་ལག་དང་ཁྱད་པའི་གནད་པ་ 95 སངས་རྒྱལ་བརྒྱ་
གཉིས་པ་ 96 སངས་རྒྱལ་བརྒྱ་པ་ 97 ཇི་མ་མེད་པ་; གནད་པ་ 98 བྱད་པར་ཅན་གྱི་གནད་པ་
99 དཀྱིལ་འཕྲུལ་བཅུད་པ་

12. Sans. *Alpa akshara prajñā pāramitā*. Tib. ⁽¹⁰⁰⁾ *Shes-rab-kyi-pha-rol-tu-phyin-pa-yi-ge-nyung-du*. From leaf 89—92. The transcendental wisdom, in few letters. By SHĀ'KYA to AVAṬOKE'SHWĀRA, (Tib. *Spyan-ras-grigs-drang-phyug*). There are some *mantras*.

13. Sans. *Bhagarati prajñā pāramitā hṛdaya*. Tib. ⁽¹⁰¹⁾ *Bchom-ldan-hdas-ma-shes-rab-kyi-pha-rol-tu-phyin-pahi-snying-po*. From leaf 92—94. Essence of the excellent transcendental wisdom. The salutation is thus—Reverence be to BHAGAVĀTI, the transcendental wisdom (*Prajñā pāramitā*). A few explanations on some abstract terms of the *Prajñā pāramitā*, as, on the five aggregates constituting the human body and soul. Given by CHENRE'SIK at the request of SHĀ'RIHI-BU.

14. No Sanscrit title. Tib. ⁽¹⁾ *Sangs-rgyas-bchom-ldan-hdas-kyi-mts'han-brgya-rtsa-brgyad-pa-gzungs-sñags-dang-bchas-pa*. From leaf 94—100. The 108 names or epithets of *Buddha* BHAGAVĀN, together with some *dhāraṇīs* or charms. The salutation is thus—Reverence be to the all-knowing. Laudatory verses on the several names or epithets of *Buddha* (SHĀ'KYA).

15. Sans. *Arya Mañju Shri mūla tantra*. Tib. ⁽²⁾ *Hyphags-pa-ljam-āpal-gyi-rtsa-vahi-rgyud*. From leaf 100—483. An original *tantra* of the venerable MAÑJU ŚRĪ. Salutation—Reverence be to *Buddha* and to all *Bodhisattvas*. Delivered by CHOM-DA'N-DA'S (SHĀ'KYA) to the assembled *Bodhisattvas* and gods (in the ⁽¹⁾ *Gnas-gtsang*, the holy place in the highest heaven) in a discursive manner with MAÑJU ŚRĪ on the moral conduct of the *Bodhisattvas*. Enumeration and recommendation of several virtues. Leaf 122. 'MAÑJU ŚRĪ (in his ecstasies) utters several *mantras*, like the following—"Namah SAMANTA BUDDHA'NĀM abhāva swabhāva mungatānām; Namah Pratyēka

100 ཤེས་རབ་ཀྱི་ཤ་རྩལ་ཏུ་ཕྱིན་པ་ཡི་གེ་གྲུང་ 3 101 བཅོམ་པའི་ཤེས་རབ་ཀྱི་ཤ་རྩལ་ཏུ་ཕྱིན་པ་ཡི་གེ་གྲུང་ 3
 ཤེས་རབ་ཀྱི་ཤ་རྩལ་ཏུ་ཕྱིན་པ་ཡི་གེ་གྲུང་ 3 1 བདེན་པའི་ཤེས་རབ་ཀྱི་ཤ་རྩལ་ཏུ་ཕྱིན་པ་ཡི་གེ་གྲུང་ 3
 བཅོམ་པའི་ཤེས་རབ་ཀྱི་ཤ་རྩལ་ཏུ་ཕྱིན་པ་ཡི་གེ་གྲུང་ 3 2 བཅོམ་པའི་ཤེས་རབ་ཀྱི་ཤ་རྩལ་ཏུ་ཕྱིན་པ་ཡི་གེ་གྲུང་ 3 3 བཅོམ་པའི་ཤེས་རབ་ཀྱི་ཤ་རྩལ་ཏུ་ཕྱིན་པ་ཡི་གེ་གྲུང་ 3

Buddha árya shrávakánám; Namo Bodhisatwánám, dasha-bhúmi pratishtáteshwaránám, Bodhisatwánám, mahá satwánám, tadyathá: Óm! Khakha kháhi kháhi, &c." Descriptions of all sorts of *mandalas*, rites, ceremonies. From leaf 281—300. Astrology, related by SHA'KYA. The several *Nacshatras* (constellations or stars)—lucky and unlucky months and days—the characters of men born in any of them. Leaf 426. Predictions by SHA'KYA, respecting the birth of some great men in India, that have lived several ages after him, as PA'NÍNI, TSANDRA GUPTA (Tib. ⁽¹⁾ *Zla-ra-sbas-pa*), also NA'GARJUNA (Tib. ⁽⁵⁾ *Klu-sgrub*) and A'RYA SAÑGA (Tib. ⁽⁶⁾ *Iphags-pa-thogs-med*) two principal philosophers, of whom there are many works in the *Stan-gyur*, and who are the ARISTOTLE and PLATO of the *Buddhists*; the founders of a reasonable, theoretical, and practical philosophy; the heads of the *Madhyámika* and *Yogáchárya* schools.

NOTE.—NA'GARJUNA is generally supposed to have flourished four hundred years after the death of SHA'KYA, to have been born in the southern part of India, and to have lived 600 years. From some chronological dates, I know that A'RYA SANGA lived in the sixth or seventh century after Jesus Ghrist.

This *tantra* is a very learned and interesting treatise, and is frequently cited by Tibetan writers. The scene of it has been placed in the highest heaven, but it is mixed with many true historical facts, with respect to the lives of princes that have either favoured *Buddhism*, or persecuted the *Buddhists* in India. Translated by order of the Tibetan king or prince BYANG-CH'HÜB-HOD, (at *Tholing*, in *Gugé*, above *Garhwal* and *Kamón*, in the eleventh century) by KUMA'RA KALASHA, and GÉlong SHA'KYA LOGROS.

16. Sans. *Siddhi eka vira*. Tib. ⁽⁷⁾ *Iphag-vo-gchi-g-tu-grub-pa*. From leaf 483—499. The perfect or ready hero or champion. Mystical doctrine on purification from all imperfections—for obtaining emancipation. *Mandalas*, ceremonies, *mantras*. Translated by DIPAN'KARA SRI JNA'NA, and GÉ'VAY

¹ ལྷ་པ་ ལྷ་པ་ ⁵ ལྷ་ལྷ་པ་ ⁶ ལྷ་ལྷ་པ་ ལྷ་ལྷ་པ་ ⁷ ལྷ་ལྷ་པ་ ལྷ་ལྷ་པ་

2. Sanscrit. *Ārya suvarṇā prabhāsa uttama sūtra Indra Rāja, nāma mahā yāna sūtra.* Tib. ⁽¹⁴⁾ *Hphags-pa-gser-hod-dam-pa-mdo-sdēhi-dvang-pohi-rgyal-po-shes-hya-ra-thēg-pa-ch'hen-pohi-mdo.* From leaf 208—385. 'The best goldshine (or light); or the prince of all *sūtras*. A venerable *sūtra* of high principles, in twenty-nine chapters. Translated by JINA-MITRA, SHILA INDRA BODHI (for SHILĒNDRA, &c.), and BANDE' YE'-SHE'S-SDE'.

This *su'tra* was delivered by BHAGAVA'N (SHA'KYA) at *Rājagriha*, on the *Grīdhrā kūta parvata* ('Tib. *Bya-rgod-kyi-phung-pohi-ri*), in presence of his *Shravāku* disciples (among whom are mentioned those five men that first became his disciples at *Varanāsi*; as, A'JNA'NA KŌND'INYA', &c.), all sorts of *Bodhisattvas*, gods, demons, and a great number of the *Licchavyi Kumāras*. Subject—Several articles both of the dogmatical and moral doctrine of the *Buddhistic* faith. Some verses on impossibilities, by a *Licchavyi Kumāra*. Several of the auditors, as SHĀRIHI-BU, the goddesses SARASWATĪ ('Tib. *Dryangs-ghan-ma*), and LAKSHMI (*Sahi-lha-mo-brtan-ma*), ask SHA'KYA on various subjects, as also the four great kings residing on the four sides of the *Ri-rab*, (Sans. *Mēru*), whose Sanscrit names are. VAISHRAVAN'A, DHIRITA-RAS'HTRA, VIRUD'HAKA, and VIRUPAKSHA. On the 286-7th *leaves*, adoration is expressed to many *Buddhas* residing in the several corners of the world. The auditors admire much the excellence of this *su'tra*, and express their praise thereupon. SHA'KYA recommends it to their care. The beginning of this *su'tra*, with respect to the qualifications of the *Shravakas*, is much like that of the "*Sher-chin*," or *Prajñā pāramitā*. This is a favourite *sūtra* of all

13 ལམ་གསུང་པ་ གསུང་ འོད་ དམ་ པ་ མཆོག་ རྩ་ ཀམ་ པར་ རྩལ་ པ་མདོ་ རྩལ་ པོ་ ཞེས་ རྩ་
པ་ གེག་ པ་ ཆེན་ པོའི་ མདོ་ 14 ལམ་གསུང་པ་ གསུང་ འོད་ དམ་ པ་ མདོ་ རྩལ་ པོ་ རྩལ་ པོ་ ཞེས་
རྩ་ པ་ གེག་ པ་ ཆེན་ པོའི་ མདོ་

(*P_A*) OR THE THIRTEENTH VOLUME.

* 2. Sans. *Mahā mayūri vidya rājnyī-dhāranī*. Tip. ⁽¹⁶⁾ *Rig-sñags-kyi-rgyal-mo-rma-bya-ch'hen-mo*—*gzungs*. From leaf 39—86: The queen of VIDYA MANTRAS, the great pea-hen. Enumeration of all sorts of demons—prayers, praises, *mantras*, instruction by SHĀ'KYA. Leaf 67. All sorts of diseases—prayers to *Buddha* for the welfare of all animal beings. Leaf 75. Among other principal rivers are mentioned, the *Gangā*, *Sindhu*, *Pakshu*, and the *Situ*. Translated by SHILE'NDRA BODHI, JNA'NA SIDDHI, SHĀ'KYA PRABHĀ, and BANDE'YE'-SHE'S-SDE'.

15 ལྷོངས་ཆེན་གྱི་རྩ་བ་ཐུགས་མཉམས་དཀྲིའི་མཛེ

16 ਪ੍ਰਿਥਾ ਸੁੰਦਰਾ ਤ੍ਰਿ। ਕੁੰਦਾ ਮੋਂ ਭਾ ਦਾ ਕੇਹਾ ਮੋਂ—

3. Sans. *Mahá pratisara vidya rájñí*. Tib. ⁽¹⁷⁾ *Rig-paŋi-rgyal-mo-so-sor-hbrang-ra-ch'hen-mo*. From leaf 86—117. The princess of learning, the great wanderer. A *dháran'i* containing instruction for preparing the *mandalas*, and performing the several ceremonies—*mantras* for procuring prosperity, for assuaging diseases, &c.—prayers and praises, addressed to *Buddhas* and *Bodhisatwas*—preservatives against all sorts of demons and noxious spirits—the taking of refuge with BUDDHA, DHARMA, and SAṄGHA. In general, this *dháran'i* is intended to render the manners of barbarous people mild and gentle. Translated by JINA-MITRA, DÁNA-SHILA, and BANDE' YE'-SHE'S-SDE'.

4. Sans. *Mahá shitani-sútra*. Tib. ⁽¹⁸⁾ *Sil-rahi-ts'hal-ch'hen-pohi-mdo*. From leaf 117—134. A *sútra* styled, “the great cool forest.” Told by SHÁKYA to the priests and priestesses. Reverence be to the three holy ones. Leaf 118. Adoration, or respect, is expressed to several *Buddhas*, *Bodhisatwas*, and the disciples of SHÁKYA, with some added predicate of their good qualities;—as, for instance, to KA'TYA'YANA, thus, ⁽¹⁹⁾ *Ch'hos-kyi-gtam-la-hjigs-med-pa, Katyahi-bu-la-phyag-hs'hal-lo*, “Reverence be to KA'TYA'YANA, who is intrepid in making a religious discourse;”—as also to the four great kings or guardians of the world, the twenty-eight chief *Yakshas*, to one's parents, instructors, tutors, and to the gods; and they are all requested by the suppliant to grant him his wish. Enumeration of all sorts of demons who take refuge with *Buddha*. There are several *mantras*, prayers, and praises.

5. Sans. *Mahá mantra amudhári-sútra*. Tib. ⁽²⁰⁾ *Gi-sangs-sñags-ch'hen-por-zhes-su-hdsin-pahi-mdo*. From leaf 134—143. A *sútra* comprehending a large *mantra* (or for understanding or perceiving the great *mantra*). Instruction by SHÁKYA to all sorts of demons—*mantras*, prayers, and praises.

17 རིག་པའི་རྒྱལ་མོ་སྟོ་སྟོ་འཕགས་པ་ཆེན་མོ་ 18 ལིག་པའི་ཆོས་ཆེན་པོའི་མདྲོ་ 19 ཆོས་
ཀྱི་གདམས་ལ་འཇུགས་མདྲོ་པ། ཀ་ལྟའི་བླ་ལ་ཐུག་འཇུག་ལོ། 20 གསལ་པ་ལྷ་གསུམ་ཆེན་པོ་རྩལ་གྱི་
འཇུག་པའི་མདྲོ་

* 12. Sans. *Hiranyavati nāma dhāraṇī*. Tib. ⁽²⁶⁾ *Doyig-dang-ldan-pa-zhës-bya-vahi-gzungs*. From leaf 162—164. A *dhāraṇī* of *Hiranyavati*. The happy state of emancipation. Some *mantras*. Translated by JINA-MITRA, DA'NA-SHILA, and BANDE' YE'-SHE'S-SDE'.

[illegible]

13. Sans. *Yashovati-dhāran'ī*. Tib. ⁽²⁷⁾ *Grags-ldan-mahi-gzungs*. Leaves 164, 165. *Mantras*.

14. Sans. *Jayavati-dhāran'ī*. Tib. ⁽²⁸⁾ *Rgyal-va-chan-gyi-gzungs*. From leaf 165—171. A *dhāran'ī* of the victorious, (or for procuring victory.) Delivered by CHOM-DA'N-DA'S, at the request of VAJRA P'AN'Í, for the benefit of animal beings. The wonderful effects of some specified *mantras*. Several ceremonies to be performed in order to render the *mantras* of this *dhāran'ī* efficacious for every enterprise.

15. Sans. *Mayū'ri vidya garbhé*. Tib. ⁽²⁹⁾ *Rig-sñags-kyi-rgyal-mo-rma-byahi-yang-snying*. Leaves 171, 172. The essence of the *Mayū'ri* (pea-hen) *Vidya mantra*. Some *mantras*, and prayers to be delivered from all sorts of evil.

16. Sans. *A'gra pradipa-dhāran'ī*. Tib. ⁽³⁰⁾ *Sgron-ma-mch'hog-gi-gzungs*. From leaf 172—179. The best lamp. A *dhāran'ī*. Some *mantras*, as preservatives against all sorts of evil.

17. Sans. *A'sh'ta dévi dhāran'ī*. Tib. ⁽³¹⁾ *Lha-mo-brgyad-kyi-gzungs*. From leaf 179—181. Some *mantras* uttered by eight goddesses.

18. Sans. *Sarva tathāgatos'hnis'ha vijāya nāma dhāran'ī kalpa-sāhita*. Tib. ⁽³²⁾ *Dé-bzhin-gshegs-pa-thams-chad-kyi-gtsug-tor-rnam-par-rgyal-va-zhes-bya-vahi-gzungs-rlog-pa-dang-bchas-pa*. From leaf 181—188. A *dhāran'ī*. The head ornament of victory of all *Tathāgatas*, together with some minute ceremonies.

Nos. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, six other *dhāran'īs*, nearly under the same title, and on the same subject as the preceding; namely, ceremonies, *mantras*, prayers, praises, and charms against several sorts of evil. From leaf 188—232.

25. Sans. *Aparajita dhāran'ī*. Tib. ⁽³³⁾ *Gzhan-gyis-mi-thub-pahi-gzungs*. Leaf 235. A *dhāran'ī*, styled, "Not to be overpowered by any other."

27 གཤམ་ ལྷ་ མའི་ བརྒྱུད་ 28 རྒྱལ་ བ་ རྩ་ རྩི་ བརྒྱུད་ 29 རྩ་ ལྷ་ མའི་ རྩི་ རྩལ་ མའི་ མ་
 རྩའི་ ཡང་ རྩེད་ 30 རྩེད་ མ་ མཆོག་ མི་ བརྒྱུད་ 31 ལྷ་ མའི་ བརྒྱུད་ རྩི་ བརྒྱུད་ 32 དེ་ བཞིན་
 བཞེས་ པ་ བཞེས་ རྩའི་ རྩེད་ བརྒྱུད་ རྩེད་ བཞེས་ རྩའི་ བརྒྱུད་ རྩེད་ བཞེས་ རྩའི་ བརྒྱུད་
 བཞེས་ བཞེས་ རྩའི་ བརྒྱུད་ 33 བཞེས་ རྩའི་ བརྒྱུད་ རྩའི་ བརྒྱུད་

Adorations expressed to several *Buddhas*, and other inferior saints. The wonderful effects they produce, by defending against all sorts of evil. The objects of fear are thus enumerated—Robbers, fire, water, poison, weapons, hostile bands, famine, enemy, sickness, lightning, untimely death, earthquakes, ignis fatuus, fear from one's prince, from the gods, and from all sorts of demons or evil spirits. Repetition of several *mantras*—several kinds of demoniacal possession (or occupation by evil spirits). *Leaf* 238. Enumeration of all sorts of diseases or maladies in the several members of the body.

26. Sans. *Sarva Tathāgata hṛdāya vilokiti dhāraṇī*. Tib. ⁽³¹⁾ *Dé-bzhin-gshegs-pa-thams-chad-kyi-snying-po-dam-tshig-la-rnam-par-ma-rab-gzung*. From *leaf* 240—254. The essence of all *Tathāgatas*. A *dhāraṇī* respecting one's vow or promise. CHOM-DA'N-DA'S (SHĀKYA) in *Galdan*, in the presence of BRAHMA, VISHNU, and MAHESHWARA, gives instruction respecting the six transcendental virtues. Deliverance from pain. Many take refuge with *Buddha*. The miseries of life. INDRA requests of CHOM-DA'N-DA'S to instruct the animal beings how to remedy those evils. Moral instruction. Translated by JINA-MITRA, SHILENDRA BODHI, and BANDE YE'-SHE'S-SDE (in the ninth century).

27. Sans. *Sarva roga prashamani dhāraṇī*. Tib. ⁽³⁵⁾ *Nad-thams-chad-rab-tu-zhi-rar-byed-pahi-gzung*. *Leaves* 254, 255. A *dhāraṇī* for assuaging all sorts of diseases. Told by SHĀKYA to the *Gélongs* at *Manyān-yod*, (Sans. *Shrāvastī*).

28. Sans. *Jvara prashamani dhāraṇī*. Tib. ⁽³⁶⁾ *Rims-nad-rab-tu-zhi-rar-byed-pahi-gzung*. *Leaves* 255, 256.

29. Sans. *Akshi roga prashamani-sūtra*. Tib. ⁽³⁷⁾ *Mig-nad-rab-tu-zhi-rar-byed-pahi-mdo*. A *sūtra* for assuaging the diseases of the eye. Told by

34 དེ་བཞིན་གསལ་པ་པ་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་སྣང་པོ་དམ་ཚིག་ལ་རྩམ་པར་ཁྱ་པའི་གཞུངས་
35 གད་ཐམས་ཅད་འབྲེལ་ཞི་བའ་ཐེད་པའི་གཞུངས་ 36 རིམ་དམ་གད་འབྲེལ་ཞི་བའ་ཐེད་པའི་
གཞུངས་ 37 མིག་གད་འབྲེལ་ཞི་བའ་ཐེད་པའི་མདོ་

CHOM-DÁN-DÁS at *Rájagriha*, at the request of the great black prince of the *Yakshas*. A few *mantras*, with some superstitious ceremonies.

30. Sans. *Arsha prashamani-sūtra*. Tib. ⁽³⁸⁾ *Gzhang-hbrum-rab-tu-zhi-rar-byed-pahi-mdo*. From leaf 256—258. A *sūtra* for assuaging hemorrhoids or the piles (in the fundament).

31. Sans. *Chauri vidhwansana-dhāraṇī*. Tib. ⁽³⁹⁾ *Mi-rgod-rnam-par-hjoms-pahi-gzungs*. Leaves 258, 259. A *dhāraṇī* for making a wild man tame. Told by SHA'KYA to KUN-DGA'H-VO.

32. Sans. *Bahu putra pratisara dhāraṇī*. Tib. ⁽⁴⁰⁾ *Bu-mang-po-so-sor-, hbrang-vahi-gzungs*. Leaves 259, 260. Dissension of many children. A *dhāraṇī*, told by SHA'KYA, at the request of a rich householder at *Shrāvastī*, who could not agree with PRASE'NAJIT (the king of *Kosala*). A few *mantras*. Translated by JINA-MITRA, D'NA-SHILA, and BANDE'YE'-SHE'S-SDE'. There is another *dhāraṇī* on the same leaf.

33. Sans. *Juánúloka dhāraṇī*. Tib. ⁽⁴¹⁾ *Yé-shes-ta-la-la-gzungs*. From leaf 260—263. The light of wisdom. A *dhāraṇī*. Adoration is expressed to several *Tathāgatas*. Some *mantras*.

34. Sans. *Rasmi vimalé dhāraṇī*. Tib. ⁽⁴²⁾ *Hod-zer-dri-ma-med-pahi-gzungs*. From leaf 263—278. The immaculate beam (or ray of light). A *dhāraṇī*, taught by CHOM-DA'N-DA'S at *Ser-skyā* (*Capila*), before all sorts of *Bodhisattvas*, gods, and demons, at the request of a *Brahman*, who takes refuge with *Buddha*. Instruction on the fruits of good and bad actions. Some *mantras* also, translated by VIDYAKARA (SANHI, and BANDE'YE'-SHE'S-SDE', (in the ninth century). The *mantras* have been corrected by CHÓVO ATISHA and Gélóng BROMSTON (in the eleventh century).

38 གཞན་ འབྲུག་ འཕྲ་ མེ་ ཞི་ བཟ་ རྩེད་ སའི་ མདོ་ 39 མི་ མྱོད་ རྩེད་ སའི་ བཟ་ འབྲུག་ འཕྲ་ མེ་ ཞི་ བཟ་ རྩེད་ སའི་ མདོ་

40 རྩེད་ སའི་ བཟ་ འབྲུག་ འཕྲ་ མེ་ ཞི་ བཟ་ རྩེད་ སའི་ མདོ་ 41 བཟ་ རྩེད་ སའི་ བཟ་ འབྲུག་ འཕྲ་ མེ་ ཞི་ བཟ་ རྩེད་ སའི་ མདོ་

• བཟ་ རྩེད་ སའི་ མདོ་

35. Sans. *Sarva mana antamita siddhi stupé náma dháran'í*. Tib. ⁽⁴³⁾ *Shes-pu-thams-chad-mthar-phyin-par-grub-pahi-mch'hod-rten-shes-bya-vahi-gzungs*. From leaf 278—288. A heap (or sacred building) of perfectly rectified knowledge. A *dháran'í*. Ceremonies to be observed at the building and consecrating of a *Mch'hod-rten* (Sans. *Chaitya*), taught by 'SHA'KYA, at the request of VAJRA PA'N'Í. *Mantras*.

36. Sans. *Pratityā samudpāda parihriḍāya dháran'í*. Tib. ⁽⁴⁴⁾ *Rten-ching-librel-par-hbyung-vahi-snying-pohi-ch'ho-gahi-gzungs*. From leaf 288—292. A *dháran'í* or (short treatise) on the essence of causal (or dependent) connexion of things.

37. Another *su'tra* under the same title, and on the same subject. Leaf 293.

38. Another ditto. From leaf 293—297.

39. Sans. *Ushnisha jwala dháran'í*. Tib. ⁽⁴⁵⁾ *Gtsug-tor-hbar-vahi-gzungs*. The flaming turban or diadem. A *dháran'í*. Adoration of *Buddhas*, accompanied by some *mantras*.

40. Sans. *Pradaksha ratna traya—dháran'í*. Tib. ⁽⁴⁶⁾ *Dkon-mch'hog-gi-rten-la-bskor-ra-bya-vahi-gzungs*. Leaves 297, 298. A *dháran'í* (to be repeated) at circumambulating any representative of God (as *Buddha*, *Dhermá*, and *Sangha*).

41. Sans. *Dakshini parishodhana*. Tib. ⁽⁴⁷⁾ *Yon-yongs-su-sbyong-ra*. Leaf 298. The making clean or pure of gifts (to be offered). Some *mantras*.

42. Sans. *Prajñā varadhani-dhár'ín'í*. Tib. ⁽⁴⁸⁾ *Shes-rab-skyed-pahi-gzungs*. Leaves 298, 299. A *dháran'í* for increasing wit or understanding. The salutation is thus—*Namo Ratna Trayāya, Namó Ārya Avalokiteśvarāya, Bodhisatwāya, Māha Satwāya, Māha Karunikāya, &c.* Some *mantras*.

43 རེས་པ་ གཤམ་ རང་ མཐུན་ རྩིན་ པར་ རྒྱལ་ པའི་ མཆོད་ རྟོན་ རེས་པ་ བའི་ བཟངས་ 44 རྟོན་ རྩིང་
 འབྲེལ་ པར་ འབྲུང་ བའི་སྤྱིང་ པའི་ ཆོ་གའི་ བཟངས་ 45 བཟླ་བ་ རྟོན་ འཕྲུལ་ བའི་ བཟངས་ 46 དཔོན་ མཆོག་
 བྱི་ རྟོན་ ལ་ བཟློལ་ བ་ རྩ་ བའི་ བཟངས་ 47 ཡོན་ ཡོངས་ རྒྱ་ རྩོད་ བ་ 48 རེས་ རྩལ་ རྩོད་ བའི་ བཟངས་

43. Sans. *Pūja mégha—dhāran'ī*. Tib. ⁽⁴⁹⁾ *Mch'hod-pahi-sprin—gzungs*. *Leaves* 300, 301. The cloud of sacrifice (or oblations of several things). Adoration expressed to all the *Buddhas* in the ten corners of the world. Benefits that follow such pious or religious acts.

44. Sans. *Āparamita guṇa anuśiṅgśā—dhāran'ī*. Tib. ⁽⁵⁰⁾ *Yon-tan-bsnags-pa-dpag-tu-med-pa-zhes-bya-vahi-gzungs*. *Leaf* 301. Immense praiseworthy qualities. A *dhāran'ī*. A few *mantras*, and the benefits arising from their frequent repetition.

45. Sans. *Sarva dharma matrikā—dhāran'ī*. Tib. ⁽⁵¹⁾ *Ch'hos-thams-chud-kyi-yum—gzungs*. *Leaf* 302. The mother of all virtues. A *dhāran'ī*. SHA'KYA to KUN-DGA'H-VO at *Shrāvastī*. Some *mantras*.

46. Sans. *Balavati nāma pratyam giri*. Tib. ⁽⁵²⁾ *Phyir-bzlog-pa-stobs-chan*. *Leaves* 302, 303. The powerful averter (of all hurtful things).

47. Sans. *Vidya Rāja shvāsa mahā*. Tib. ⁽⁵³⁾ *Rig-snags-kyi-rgyal-podvugs-ch'hen-po*. *Leaves* 303, 304. The great breath. A principal *vidya*. Some *mantras*. SHWA'SA MAHA, the prince (or chief) of the *Bhūts* (or evil spirits) takes refuge with *Buddha* (SHA'KYA), and promises that he will not hurt those that carry with them this *dhāran'ī*.

48. Sans. *Krodha vijaya kalpa guhya tantra*. Tib. ⁽⁵⁴⁾ *Khro-vo-rnam-par-rgyal-vahi-rtog-pa—Gsang-vahi-rgyud*. From *leaf* 304—384. A mystical *tantra* on the ceremonies of the victorious wrathful (a divinity). Exhortations by that terrific deity to take refuge with the three holy ones. Description of *mandalas*, oblations, ceremonies, and *mantras*. Mystical theology.

49. Sans. *Chūdā man'ī—dhāran'ī*. Tib. ⁽⁵⁵⁾ *Gtsug-gi-ngr-bu—gzungs*. From *leaf* 384—387. *Chu'dā man'ī* (having a gem on the crown of his head), the

49 མཚོད་ བའི་ སྒྲིན་—གཞུངས་ 50 ཡོན་ རན་ བཟུངས་ པ་ དཔག་ ཅ་ མེད་ པ་ ཞེས་ ཅུ་བའི་ གཞུངས་
51 ཆོས་ གསལ་ ཅད་ གྱི་ ཡུམ་—གཞུངས་ 52 རྗེ་ བཞེག་ པ་ རྩེབས་ ཅན་ 53 རྒྱ་ ལྷགས་ གྱི་ རྩེབ་ བོ་
—དཔུགས་ ཅན་ བོ་ 54 རྩོལ་ བོ་རྩམ་ པར་ རྩེབ་ བའི་ རྩོལ་ པ་—གསལ་ བའི་ རྩོད་ 55 གཞུངས་ མི་ རྩོད་
མུ—གཞུངས་

name of a *dhāraṇī*. Adoration of *Buddhas*, *Bodhisattvas*, and other inferior saints, and prayers addressed to them to avert all disagreeable things. *Mantras*.

50. Sans. *Chandanaṅga—dhāraṇī*. Tib. ⁽⁵⁶⁾ *Tsan-dan-yan-lag—gzungs*. From leaf 387—389. A member of *Chandan*, or sandal wood. A *dhāraṇī*. A short instruction by SHĀ'KYA to the *Gélongs*. Some *mantras* also.

51. Sans. *Vijayaṃ apatina pratyam-giri*. Tib. ⁽⁵⁷⁾ *Phyir-bzlog-pa-rnum-par-rgyal-va-clan*. From leaf 389—392. The victorious averter (or the most efficacious remedy against all hurtful things). Adoration of *Buddhas*, &c. *Mantras*, and prayers.

52. Sans. *Oja pratyāharanī-sūtra*. Tib. ⁽⁵⁸⁾ *Mdangs-phyir-bzlog-pahimdo*. The restoring (or recovering) the brightness of one's face (or countenance). A short *sūtra*, told by SHĀ'KYA to KUN-DGA'P-VO. Some *mantras*.

53. Sans. *Ratna mālā, nāma aparājita*. Tib. ⁽⁵⁹⁾ *Gzhan-gyis-mi-thub-pahirin-po-chi'hehi-phreng-ra*. From leaf 393—395. A rosary of jewels, to prevent being overcome by any one. Some adorations expressed. Prayers and *mantras* to be delivered from all sorts of evil.

54. Sans. *Sarva abhaya pradāna-dhāraṇī*. Tib. ⁽⁶⁰⁾ *Thams-chad-lu-mi-hjigs-pa-sbyin-pa—gzungs*. From leaf 395—397. The encouraging of all. A charm against all sorts of evil. Taught by SHĀ'KYA to INDRA. Some *mantras*.

55. Sans. *Abhaya vādā aparājita*. Tib. ⁽⁶¹⁾ *Gzhan-gyis-mi-thub-pa-mi-hjigs-pa-sbyin-pa*. From leaf 397—400. The bestowing on a person such courage as not to be overcome by any one. Some prayers and *mantras*.

56. Sans. *Abhiśhinyachani dhāraṇī*. Tib. ⁽⁶²⁾ *Dsang-bskur-vahi—gzungs*. From leaf 400—402. A *dhāraṇī* for empowering one. Some *mantras*. Translated by JINA-MITRA, DA'NA-SHILA, and BANDE' YE'-SHE'S-SDE'.

56 རྩོན་དན་ཡན་ལམ་གཟུངས་ 57 ཐུང་པ་ལྟོག་པ་མཐ་པར་ཐུག་པ་ནན་ 58 མདངས་ཐུང་པ་ལྟོག་པ་མཐ་པར་ཐུག་པ་ 59 གཞན་གྱིས་མི་ཐུབ་པའི་རྩོད་པོ་ཆེན་པོ་བློ་བྱེད་པ་ 60 གཞན་ཅན་ལ་མི་ཐུག་པ་ལྟོག་པ་ 61 གཞན་གྱིས་མི་ཐུབ་པ་མི་ཐུག་པ་ལྟོག་པ་ 62 གཞན་གྱིས་མི་ཐུག་པ་ལྟོག་པ་

57. Sans. *Chakshu vishodhan'a-cidyat*. Tib. ⁽⁶³⁾ *Mig-rnam-par-sbyong-vahi-rig-sñags*. From leaf 402—405. The clearing up of one's eye. SHA'KYA gives religious instruction to some of the *Shákya*s, who take refuge with *Buddha*.

58. Sans. *Sarva antara saṅgrāsa-dhāraṇ'ī mantra*. Tib. ⁽⁶⁴⁾ *Bar-du-gchod-pa-thams-chad-sel-vahi-gzungs-sñags*. Leaf 405. A cure against all evil. Told by CHOM-DA'N-DA's to VAJRA PA'N'I'.

59. Sans. *Draviḍa vidya Rāja*. Tib. ⁽⁶⁵⁾ *Hgro-lding-vahi-rig-sñags-kyi-rgyal-po*. From leaf 405—408. A principal *vidya*, styled, "the high soaring or flying." Told by SHA'KYA to KUN-DGA'H-VO.

60. Sans. *Dhwaja āgrakēyura-dhāraṇ'ī*. Tib. ⁽⁶⁶⁾ *Rgyal-mts'han-gyi-rtse-mohi-dpung-rgyan—gzungs*. From leaf 408—410. The ornament on the top of a banner. Told by SHA'KYA. Many *mantras*. Translated by JINA-MITRA, DA'NA-SHILA, and BANDE' YE'-SHE'S-SDE'.

61. Sans. *Mahī mahendra-dhāraṇ'ī*. Tib. ⁽⁶⁷⁾ *Sahi-drang-po-ch'hen-po—gzungs*. From leaf 410—413. The great ruler of the earth. A *dhāraṇ'ī*. Some *mantras*. Adorations paid to several saints or *Buddhas*.

62. Sans. *Mahā dand'a-dhāraṇ'ī*. Tib. ⁽⁶⁸⁾ *Bé-chon-ch'hen-po—gzungs*. From leaf 413—416. The great staff or rod. A *dhāraṇ'ī*. *Mantras* and prayers.

63. Sans. *Sumūkhan-dhāraṇ'ī*. Tib. ⁽⁶⁹⁾ *Sgo-bzang-po—gzungs*. From leaf 416—424. The good door. A *dhāraṇ'ī* by SHA'KYA, at the request of VAJRA PA'N'I'.

64. Sans. *Dherma sāgara-dhāraṇ'ī*. Tib. ⁽⁷⁰⁾ *Ch'hos-kyi-rgya-mts'ho—gzungs*. From leaf 424—429. An ocean of virtues. Some *mantras*, by SHA'KYA at

63 མིག་རྩམ་པར་སྤྱོད་པའི་རིག་ལུགས་ 64 བར་དུ་གཅོད་པ་ཐམས་ཅད་སེལ་པའི་གནུངས་
 ལུགས་ 65 ལྷོ་ལྷོ་པའི་རིག་ལུགས་ གྱི་ཐུག་པོ་ 66 ཐུག་མཚན་ལྟེ་མ་མའི་དཔྱད་ཐོན་གནུངས་
 67 སུའི་དབང་པོ་ཆེན་པོ་གནུངས་ 68 བོ་རྩོན་ཆེན་པོ་གནུངས་ 69 མོ་བཟང་པོ་གནུངས་
 70 ཆོས་ཀྱི་ཐུ་མཚོ་གནུངས་

Váranáśi, with instruction how to keep the doctrine taught by him. Translated by SURENDRA BODHI, PRAJNA' VARMA, and BANDE' YE'-SHE'S-SDE'.

65. Sans. *Gáthá dviya dháran'í*. Tib. ⁽⁷¹⁾ *Ts'higs-su-bchad-pa-gnyis-pahi—gzungs*. A *dháran'í* consisting of two verses.

66. Sans. *S'hat mukhi-dhúran'í*. Tib. ⁽⁷²⁾ *Sgo-drug-pa—gzungs*. Leaves 429, 430. That with six doors, (or entrances). A *dháran'í*, by SHAK'KYA. Prayers and *mantras* for the welfare of animal beings.

67. Sans. *S'hat akshara vidya*. Tib. ⁽⁷³⁾ *Yi-ge-drug-pahi-rig-sñags*. From leaf 400—432. A *Vidya mantra*, consisting of six letters. Some *mantras* as preservatives against some specified diseases. Told by SHAK'KYA to KUN-DGA'H-VO.

68. Sans. *Kanyachavati-dháran'í*. Tib. ⁽⁷⁴⁾ *Gser-chan—gzungs*. From leaf 432—435. The golden *dháran'í*. Charms against all sorts of evil.

69. Sans. *Karun'a agraní-dháran'í*. Tib. ⁽⁷⁵⁾ *Snying-rjé-mch'hog—gzungs*. From leaf 435—438. The most merciful. A *dháran'í*. Adoration expressed, and prayers addressed to *Buddha*, for protection from the manifold calamities of life. Some *mantras*.

70. Sans. *Pushpa kúta*. Tib. ⁽⁷⁶⁾ *Mé-log-brtsegs-pa*. From leaf 438—441. A heap of flowers. The happy state of those that take refuge with *Buddha*.

71. Sans. *Mahá-dháran'í*. Tib. ⁽⁷⁷⁾ *Gzungs-ch'hen-mo*. From leaf 441—445. The great *dháran'í*, or charm. KUN-DGA'H-VO having passed the three months of summer at *Sáketana* (Tib. *Gñas-bchas*), returns to SHAK'KYA at

71 རྒྱུ་མཉམས་ལུ་བཅད་པ་གཞིས་པའི་གནུངས་ 72 ལྷོ་རྩལ་པ་གནུངས་ 73 ཡི་ཐེ་རྩལ་པའི་
རྩལ་ལྷན་ 74 གསེར་རྩལ་གནུངས་ 75 ལྷོ་རྩལ་མཚན་གནུངས་ 76 མེ་ཐེན་བཟླས་པ་
77 གནུངས་ཆེན་མོ་

Shrāvasti (Tib. *Mnyan-yod*), who tells him this *dhāran'ī*, as a remedy against all evil. Some *mantras*, and the stories of their great efficacy.

NOTE.—There are many repetitions in the whole volume. The translation of many of the works is attributed to the celebrated translators in the ninth century, as, JINA-MITRA, DA'NA-SHILA, SURENDRA BODHI, PHAJNA VARMA, &c. and BANDE' YE'SHE'S-SDE'; but, I think they had no part in the translation of several of them, judging from the contents of these works, and of other large treatises translated elsewhere by them. And it is stated by Tibetan writers, that the princes at that time permitted only a few *Tantrika* works to be translated.

(PHA) OR THE FOURTEENTH VOLUME.

There are in this volume, besides some fragments, fifty-three separate works. The titles of them in Sanscrit and Tibetan, with some notices on their contents, are as follow :—

1. Sans. *Achala—dhāran'ī*. Tib. ⁽⁷⁸⁾ *Mi-gyo-va—gzungs*. From leaf 1—23. The firm or immoveable (a deity). A *dhāran'ī*. Instruction by SHAKYA for preparing his *mandala* and performing the ceremonies, and on the several configurations of the fingers of the hands during the ceremony. What oblations to be made. Several *mantras* to be repeated—their efficacy. Translated by DIERMA SRI-MITRA, and Gélóng CH'HO-S-KYI BZANG-PO.

2. Sans. *Vajra Krodha Rāja kalpa (laghu tantra nāma)*. Tib. ⁽⁷⁹⁾ *Rdo-ryé-khrö-roki-rtog-pa*, (*bsñus-pahi-rgyud*). From leaf 23—57. Description of VAJRA KRODHA (an abridged *tantra*). His *mandala*. How to represent him in painting. His ceremonies, oblations, *mantras*, and praises.

The titles of the following eight works are only in Tibetan :—

3. Tib. ⁽⁸¹⁾ *Spyan-ras-gzigs-dvang-phyug-gi-mts'han-brgya-rtsa-brgyad-pa-gzungs-sñags-dang-bchas-pa*. From leaf 57—61. The hundred and eight names or epithets of AVALOKITEŚHVARA, together with some *mantras*.

78 མི་གཡོ་བ་—གཞུང་སྟོན་ 79 རྡོ་རྩེ་ཀློག་པོ་རྟོག་པ་ (བཟུམ་པོ་རྟོག་པ་) 80 རྟུག་རྩལ་གསལ་སྟོན་
དབང་ལྷུག་གི་མཛོན་བཞི་ཙུ་བཞེད་པ་གཞུང་སྟོན་ལྷུག་དང་ལུག་པ་

4. The hundred and eight names or epithets of (Tib. ⁽⁸¹⁾) **BYAMS-PA**. (Sans. *Maitreya*). From leaf 61—63.

5. Ditto, those of (Tib.) ⁽⁸²⁾ **NAM-MKHAHI-SNYING-PO**. (Sans. *A'kásha Garbha*). From leaf 63—68.

6. Ditto, those of (Tib.) ⁽⁸³⁾ **KUN-TU-BZANG-PO**. (Sans. *Samantu Bhadra*). From leaf 68—73.

7. Ditto, those of (Tib.) ⁽⁸⁴⁾ **LAG-NA-RDO-RJE**. (Sans. *Vajra Páni*). From leaf 73—77.

8. Ditto, those of (Tib.) ⁽⁸⁵⁾ **HJAM-DPAL**. (Sans. *Mañju Sri*). From leaf 77—82.

9. Ditto, those of (Tib.) ⁽⁸⁶⁾ **SGRIB-PA-THAMS-CHAD-RNAM-PAR-SEI-VA**. (Sans. *Sarva návaran'a viskambhi*). From leaf 82—85.

10. Ditto, those of (Tib.) ⁽⁸⁷⁾ **SAHI-SNYING-PO**. (Sans. *Kshiti garbha*). From leaf 85—88.

11. Sans. *Mañju Shri náma ashtá shatakam*. Tib. ⁽⁸⁸⁾ **Hjam-dpal-gyi-mts'han-brgya-rtsa-brgyad-pa**. Leaves 88, 89. The hundred and eight names of **MAÑJU SRI**.

12. Sans. *Maitri pratijnyú-dhāran'i*. Tib. ⁽⁸⁹⁾ **Byams-pahi-dam-bchas-pa—gzungs**. Leaf 89. The promise or vow of **MAITRI**.

13. Sans. *Ārya jambhala náma asht'a shataka*. Tib. ⁽⁹⁰⁾ **Gnod-hulšin**. From leaf 89—91. The hundred and eight names of (Sans. *Jambhala*) the destroyer or taker away of hurtful things. By repeating or reading these names many specified sorts of prosperity are stated to be obtained.

14. Sans. *Ā'ánatīyāma-sūtra*. Tib. ⁽⁹¹⁾ **Kun-tu-rgyu-va-dang-kun-tu-rgyu-ra-ma-yin-pa-dang-lhthun-pahi-mdo**. Leaf 92. A *sūtra* common both to the

81 ཐུམ་པ་ 82 མཁ་མཁའི་ལྷིང་པོ་ 83 ལྷན་ཅུ་པ་ཐང་པོ་ 84 ལམ་ན་རྩི་ཆི
 85 འཇམ་དཔལ་ 86 ལྷིབ་པུ་ཐུམ་པ་ཅད་མཁ་པར་སེལ་བ་ 87 ལའི་ལྷིང་པོ་ 88 འཇམ་དཔལ་གྱི་
 མཛེན་བཅི་ཙ་མཛེད་པ་ 89 ཐུམ་པའི་དམ་བཅས་པ་—གཞུང་ལྟ་ 90 འཇམ་པ་གནོད་འཛིན་གྱི་
 མཛེན་བཅི་ཙ་མཛེད་པ་ 91 ལྷན་ཅུ་ལྷི་བ་དང་ལྷན་ཅུ་ལྷི་བ་མཁ་པོ་པ་དང་འཇམ་པའི་མཛོད་

Parivrajakas and non-*Parivrajakas*. Told by KUVÉ'RA, with the permission of GAUTAMA, the kinsman of the sun. He is styled by KUVÉ'RA, (Tib. ⁽⁹²⁾) *Dpah-ch'hen*, Sans. *Mahá Īśra*, thus—Reverence to thee, great champion. In this *sūtra* KUVÉ'RA tells how the four great kings on the *Ri-rab* (Sans. *Méru*) hearing the excellent qualities of GAUTAMA pay him their respects, with all their attendants, the *Gandharvas*, &c. and take refuge with him; and also that they promise to protect and make those to prosper who take refuge with *Buddha*. There are some *mantras* also. In general, this is an instructive *sūtra*. Translated by JINA-MITRA, PRAJNA' VARMA, and BANDE' YE'-SHE'S-SDE'.

• 15. Sans. *Mahá mégha*, Tib. ⁽⁹³⁾ *Sprin-ch'hen-po*. From leaf 112—132. The great cloud (the name of a *Buddha*). Enumeration of many sorts of *Nágas*. Several names of *Buddha*, with the epithet of "cloud." Instruction to the *Nágas*. The adorations expressed by them; and their promise that they will let fall seasonable rain in *Jambudwipa*, and will keep off all hurtful things. *Mantras* and ceremonies. Translated by JINA-MITRA, SHILENDRA BOÐHI, and BANDE' YE'-SHE'S-SDE'.

16. Sans. *Mahá mégha ráta mau'datī sarca'nága hridáya*. Tib. ⁽⁹⁴⁾ *Sprin-ch'hen-po-rlung-gi-dkyil-khkor-gyi-léhu*, *klu-thams-chad-hyi-snying-po*. From leaf 132—139. The great cloud, the atmosphere, the essence of all *Nágas*. Subject, as above, enumeration of many *Nágas*. They take refuge with *Buddha*, and pay their respects to him. Praises and *mantras*.

• 17. Sans. *Nága Rája vira pariprich'khha-náma dháran'i*. Tib. ⁽⁹⁵⁾ *Klshi-rgyal-po-gzi-chan-gyis-zhus-pahi-gzungs*. A *dháran'i* at the request of VIRA, a *Nága Rája* (or principal serpent). Some *mantras*, as preservatives against poison, weapons, and other hurtful things.

⁹² དཔལ་ཆེན་།—དཔལ་ཆེན་ཁྱེད་ལ་ཕྱག་ལེན་ལེ་ ⁹³ སྤྱན་ཆེན་པོ་ ⁹⁴ སྤྱན་ཆེན་པོ་སྤྲིང་གི་
དཀྱིལ་ལམ་འུ་ཁྱི་ལེའུ་། སྤྱི་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་སྤྲིང་པོ་ ⁹⁵ སྤྲིང་ཐུག་པོ་གཟི་ཅན་ཀྱིས་ལྷན་པའི་

18. Sans. *Mahā Gaṇapati-tantra*. Tib. ⁽⁹⁶⁾ *Ts'hogs-kyi-bdag-po-ch'hen-pohi-rgyud*. From leaf 140—148. A *tantra* of the great GANE'SA (the lord of hosts). Description of the square *mandala* in which his image must be placed. Oblations of several things, *mantras*, praises, prayers. This *tantra* was brought into Tibet by DIPANKARA SRI JNA'NA (*Chovo Atisha*), in the eleventh century.

19. Sans. *Gaṇapati hridaya*. Tib. ⁽⁹⁷⁾ *Ts'hogs-kyi-bdag-pohi-snying-po*. From leaf 148—150. The essence of GANE'SA. Some *mantras* of wonderful efficacy for obtaining success in every undertaking, and for being defended against all hurtful things. Told by SHA'KYA to KUN-DGA'H-VO at *Rājagriha*. (Tib. *Rgyal-pohi-khab*.)

20. Sans. *Graha-matrikā-dhāraṇī*. Tib. ⁽⁹⁸⁾ *Gzah-rnams-kyi-yum—gzungs*. From leaf 150—153. A *dhāraṇī* containing the mother of the planets; or some *mantras* to render the planets propitious to keep off all hurtful things. Told by SHA'KYA, at the request of VAJRA PA'N'I'. Translated by SHILENDRA BODHI, JNANA SIDDHI, SHA'KYA PRABHA', and by BANDE' YE'-SHE'S-NDE'.

21. Another *dhāraṇī* under the same title, and on the same subject as before. From leaf 153—157.

22. Sans. *Vasudhara. Dhāraṇī*. Tib. ⁽⁹⁹⁾ *Nor-gyi-rgyun—gzungs*. Affluence of riches. Instruction, and some *mantras* by SHA'KYA, how to escape poverty, sickness, and other hurtful things. Delivered at the request of DA'VA'-ZANG-PO, a citizen of *Kōshumbi*, when SHA'KYA was in the thorny forest near that city.

23. Sans. *Śrī Mahā Kāla tantra*. Tib. ⁽¹⁰⁰⁾ *Dpal-nag-po-ch'hen-pohi-rgyud*. From leaf 167—170. A *tantra* on SRI MAHA' KĀLA (a terrific god). How to represent him in the *mandala*. What oblations to be made. Ceremonies and *mantras*.

⁹⁶ རྩོམས་ཀྱི་བདག་པོ་ཆེན་པོའི་རྒྱུད་ ⁹⁷ རྩོམས་ཀྱི་བདག་པོའི་སྟིང་པོ་ ⁹⁸ བཟུང་ཆུངས་
ཀྱི་ཡུམ་གྱུང་བས་ ⁹⁹ རྩོམ་ཀྱི་རྩལ་གྱུང་བས་ ¹⁰⁰ དཔལ་ནག་མོ་ཆེན་པོའི་རྒྱུད་

24. Sans. *A dhāraṇī on Śhri Mahā Kāla*. Leaves 170, 171.

25. Sans. *Dēvi Mahā Kālī dhāraṇī*. Tib. ⁽¹⁾ *Lha-mo-nag-mo-ch'hen-mohi-gzungs*. Leaves 171, 172. A *dhāraṇī* of KA'LI DE'VI. She is called here the sister and wife of YAMA (Tib. ⁽²⁾ *Gshin-rjéhi-lham*), the mother of MA'RA (Tib. ⁽³⁾ *Bdud*) or CA'MA, and the queen (Tib. ⁽⁴⁾ *Dvang-phyug-ma*. Sans. *Ishvarī*) of the *Cámarupa* world. She visited SHA'KYA after he became *Buddhā*, and while he was sitting under the holy tree (*ficus indica*); and having thrice circumambulated him, prostrated herself at his feet, adored him, and was instructed by him in some *mantras*.

26. Sans. *Śhri Dēvi Kāla prama rája tantra kili*. Tib. ⁽⁵⁾ *Dpal-lha-mo-nag-mohi—bstod-pa-rgyal-pohi-rgyud*. From leaf 172—182. The highest praise bestowed on KA'LI DE'VI, for having adopted the doctrine of BHAGAVA'N, with respect to the ten moral virtues.

27. Sans. *Śhri Dēvi Kālī náma as'h'a shataka*. Tib. ⁽⁶⁾ *Dpal-lha-mo-nag-mohi-mts'han-brgya-rtsa-brgyad-pa*. From leaf 182—184. The hundred and eight names of SRI KA'LI DE'VI.

28. Sans. *Sapta vetuda—dhāraṇī*. Tib. ⁽⁷⁾ *Ro-langs-bdun-pa-gzungs*. From leaf 184—190. Seven manes or ghosts. SHA'KYA's instruction to KUNDGA'H-VO, when he, on a certain occasion, was hurt by some *Tirthika Parivrajaks*, by the influence of some mischievous spirits (of dead bodies).

29. Sans. *Śurūpa—dhāraṇī*. Tib. ⁽⁸⁾ *Su-ru-pa*, or *Gzugs-legs*. Leaf 190. Some *mantras* and their effects. There are some other *dhāraṇīs* from leaf 190—200.

30. Sans. *Aparámita ayurjnāna-mahā yāna sūtra*. Tib. ⁽⁹⁾ *Ts'hé-dang-yé-shes-dpag-tu-med-pa—theg-pa-ch'hen-pohi-mdo*. From leaf 200—208. Im-

1 ལྷ་མོ་ནག་མོ་ཆེན་མོའི་གཟུངས་ 2 གཤིན་རྗེའི་ལྷ་མོ་ 3 བཟུང 4 དཔང་ལྷ་མོ་མ
5 དཔང་ལྷ་མོ་ནག་མོའི་བཟུང་པ་ཆུང་པོའི་ཆུང 6 དཔང་ལྷ་མོ་ནག་མོའི་མཆོན་བཟུང་ཆུང
བཟུང་པ་ 7 རྩ་ལངས་པ་བཟུང་པ་གཟུངས་ 8 ལྷ་ཆུང་པ་or གཟུངས་ལེགས་ 9 ཆེ་དང་ཡོ་ཤེས་
དཔང་ཆུང་པ་—ཁྱེན་པ་ཆེན་མོའི་མདོ་

12 རྩལ་ རྩལ་ མ་ཐེགས་ དཔང་ རྩལ་ ཞལ་ བརྒྱ་ གཅེན་ པའི་ གཞུངས་ 13 པང་མ་ ཅོད་ པལ་—རྩུད་
 14 འཇོག་ རྩལ་ དཔང་ རྩལ་ མི་ རྩལ་ པ་ 15 རྩལ་ རྩལ་ བརྒྱ་ པའི་ གཞུངས་ 16 རྩལ་ རྩལ་ མ་ཐེགས་ དཔང་
 རྩལ་ རྩལ་ མ་ མི་ པའི་ གཞུངས་ 17 རྩལ་ རྩལ་ མ་ཐེགས་ དཔང་ རྩལ་ མི་ མ་ཐེགས་ བརྒྱ་ མ་ བརྒྱ་ པ་
 18 གཅོད་ འཇོག་ རྩལ་ དཔང་ རྩལ་ མི་ རྩལ་ མི་ གཞུངས་—པང་ རྩུད་ རྩུད་ མ་ བ

16. Sans. *Siṅha nāda tantra*. Tib. ⁽²⁰⁾ *Seng-géhi-sgra*. From leaf 443—
445. The lion's voice. Some *mantras* by SHÁKYA, and their efficacy.

48. Sans. *Avalokiteśhwara mati-dhāraṇī*. Tib. ⁽²²⁾ *Spyan-ras-gzigs-drang-pbyug-gi-yum—gzungs*. From leaf 455—457. The mother of AVALOKITEŚHWARA. A *dhāraṇī*. Some *mantras* and their virtues. Told by SHĀKYA at *Yangs-pa-chen*, on the request of KUNTU-ZANG-PO.

50. Sans. *Ārya Tārā Bhādra nāma asht'a shatakam*. Tib. ⁽²¹⁾ Rje-btsun-
ma-hphags-ma-sgrol-mahi-mts'han-brgya-rtsa-brgyad-pa. From leaf 480—483.
The hundred and eight names of the venerable TĀRĀ.

51. Sans. *Tārā dēvi nāma as'hṭa shatakam.* 'Tib. ⁽²⁵⁾ *Iha-mo-sgrol-mṭhi-miṣhan-brgya-rtsa-brgyad-pa.* The hundred and eight names of 'A'RA' DEVI.

19 ལུས་ ཁྱི་ དཔྱིམས་ མཚན་ ཡ་—གརྟུངས་ 20 སྒྲིང་ གཏི་ ལྷ 21 ལྷན་ རས་ གཞིགས་ དཔང་ ལྷན་
 སྒྲིང་ གཏི་ གརྟུངས་ 22 ལྷན་ རས་ གཞིགས་ དཔང་ ལྷན་ གི་ ལྷས་—གརྟུངས་ 23 ད་ བཞིན་ གཞིགས་
 ཡ་ ཅམས་ ཅང་ ཁྱི་ ལྷས་ སྒྲིང་ མ་ ལས་ ལྷ་ མཚན་ གས་ འབྱུང་ ཡ་ ཞེས་ ལྷ་ ཡའི་ ལྷུང་ 24 ར་ བཞིན་ མ་
 འཕགས་ མ་ སྒྲིང་ མའི་ མཚན་ བཞིན་ ལྷ་ བཞིན་ ཡ་ 25 ལྷ་ མ་ སྒྲིང་ མའི་ མཚན་ བཞིན་ ལྷ་ བཞིན་ ཡ་ .

53. Sans. *Tārā Svā pratijnā-dhāraṇī*. 'Tib. ⁽²⁷⁾ *Sgrol-ma-rang-gis-dam-bhas-pahi-gzungs*. Leaves 495, 496. A *dhāraṇī* on the promise made by TĀ'RA' herself. • Some *mantras*, said to be of wonderful effect. •

26 རྩ་ལྟུང་མོ་སྒྲོལ་མ་མཆོག་གི་གཟུང་པ་ 27 སྒྲོལ་མ་འདྲ་གིས་དམ་པའི་
 པའི་གཟུང་པ་ 28 དེ་མེད་ཞུས་པའི་སྒྲོལ་མ་མཆོག་པའི་མདོ་ 29 དཔལ་ལྷོ་མོ་སྒྲུ་དབང་པ་

3. Sans. *Shri Mahá Dēvi vyākaraṇa*. Tib. ⁽³⁰⁾ *Lha-mo-ch'i-hen-mo-dpal-lung-bstun-pa*. From *leaf* 12—19. Account of SRI MAHÁ DE'VI (*Lakshmi*). Told by SHÁKYA to CHENRE'SIK, in the (Tib. ⁽³¹⁾) *Bde'-va-chan* (Sans. *Sukhavati*) world. Prophecies of several *Buddhas* of her future exaltation. Her former moral merits. The benefits arising from repeating her names. *Leaves* 18, 19. Her several names. *Mantras*.

4. Sans. *Mahá shrutá sūtra*. Tib. ⁽³²⁾ *Dpal-ch'i-hen-mo'i-mdo*. *Leaves* 19, 20. A *sūtra* on MAHÁ SRI DE'VI. Told by SHÁKYA to CHENRE'SIK, in *Sukhavati*. Her twelve names are thus in Tibetan.—⁽³³⁾ 1 DPAL-LDAN-MA. 2. BKRA-SHIS-MA. 3. PAD-MAHI-PHRENG-VA-CHAN. 4. NOR-GYI-BDAG-MO. 5. DKAR-MO. 6. GRAGS-PA-CH'I-HEN-MO. 7. PAD-MAHI-SPYAN. 8. HOD-CH'I-HEN-MO. 9. BYED-PA-MO. 10. ZAS-SBYIN-MA. 11. RIN-PO-CH'HE'-RAB-TU-SPYAN-MA. 12. DPAL-CH'I-HEN-MO. *Mantra*—*Syadya thedana jini ghrini, sarra artha sādhanī shashini alakshmini, menésheya. Siddhantamé mantra padā: swāhā*. Translated by JINA-MITRA and BANDE' YE-SHE'S-SDE'.

5. The twelve names of ditto. *Leaves* 20, 21.

6. Sans. *Vajra pātāla (nāma tantra rāja)*. Tib. ⁽³⁴⁾ *Rdo-rje-sa-hog-gi-rgyud-kyi-rgyal-po*. From *leaf* 21—66. The salutation is thus—Reverence be to the Supreme being and to MAÑJU SRI. A principal *tantra* containing a prolix description of *mandalas*. Ceremonics, *mantras*, and mystical doctrine with respect to the infernal (or lower) regions, told by SHÁKYA, at *Shrāvastī*. (Tib. *Mnyan-yod*.) in the presence of many priests, *Bodhisattvas*, gods, and demons.

7. Sans. *Bhūta damara (mahá tantra rāja)*. Tib. ⁽³⁵⁾ *Hbyung-po hdul-*

30 ལྷ་མོ་ཆེན་མོ་དཔལ་ལྷན་གྱི་བཞུགས་པ་ 31 བདེ་བ་རུན་ 32 དཔལ་ཆེན་མོ་འུ་མ་དེ་
 33 1. དཔལ་ལྷན་མ་ 2. བཟ་མེས་མ་ 3. ཕད་མའི་ཐེང་བ་རུན་ 4. རྟོན་གྱི་བདག་མོ་ 5. དཀར་མོ་
 6. ཐགས་པ་ཆེན་མོ་ 7. ཕད་མའི་ཐུན་ 8. འུ་ཆེན་མོ་ 9. ཐེང་པ་མོ་ 10. བླ་མོ་ཐུན་མ་
 11. རྟོན་པོ་ཆེ་པའི་ཐུན་མ་ 12. དཔལ་ཆེན་མོ་ 34 རོ་ཆེ་སྐུ་འུ་མོ་ཐུང་གི་ཐུང་པེ་
 35 འུ་ཐུང་པོ་འུ་ཐུང་བ་ཐུང་གི་ཐུང་པོ་ཆེན་པོ་དཔལ་རོ་ཆེ་སེམས་དཔལ་

va—rgyud-kyi-rgyal-po-ch'hen-po. From *leaf* 66—105. The subduing or taming of ghosts (or evil spirits). • Salutation thus—Reverence be to SRI VAJRA SATWA. (Tib. *Dpal-rdo-rjé-sems-dpahi*). Subject—The manner of subduing all male and female *Bhúts*. The speaker is VAJRA DHARA (*Rdo-rjé-ch'hang*). *Leaf* 80. Explication of several symbols (Sans. *múdra*) or configurations of the fingers of the hands, the fists, &c. Several *mantras* and ceremonies to be performed for obtaining the favour of such and such a demon. Translated by BUDDHA AKARA VARMA, and Gélóng CH'HOS-KYI-SHES-RAP.

(*B1-HOG*) OR THE SIXTEENTH VOLUME.

The lower or latter *B*.

There is only one work, with the following title and contents :—

Sans. *A'rya amogha pásha kalpa Rája*. Tib. ⁽³⁶⁾ *Ilphags-pa-don-yod-pahi-zhags-pahi-ch'ho-gu-zhib-mohi-rgyal-po*. From *leaf* 1—569. Minute description of the religious rites and ceremonies of A'RYA AMOGHA PA'SHA. The salutation is thus—Reverence be to *Buddha*, and to all *Bodhisattvas*. Subject—Description of *mandalas*, ceremonies, *mantras*, praises, instruction. The several parts of this volume have been translated by different persons at different times; the end, by SHA'KYA and Gélóng RIN-CH'HEN-GRUB.

(*M1*) OR THE SEVENTEENTH VOLUME.

There are in this volume sixteen separate works or treatises. Their titles in Sanscrit and Tibetan, with some short notices on their contents, are as follow :—

36 འཕགས་པ་ རྟོག་ཡོད་པའི་ ཞབས་པའི་ ཆོ་ག་ ཞུ་མེད་ རྒྱུ་པ་ འ

1. Sans. *Sarva karma áraṇa'a vishodhani'-náma dháran'í*. Tib. ⁽³⁷⁾ *Lus-kyi-sgrib-pa-thams-chad-rnam-par-shyong-wa-zhes-bya-wahi-gzungs*. From *leqj* 1—3. A *dháran'í* for making clear all the stains of moral works (or for putting away all moral deformities). The salutation is thus—**Reverence be to BHAGAVÁN**, (Tib. ⁽³⁸⁾ *Behom-ldan-hdus*,) the undisturbed. *Namo Ratna Trayáya*. There are a few *mantras*, and some benefits are enumerated as attainable by repeating them.

2. Sans. *Vidyā uttama mahā tantra*. Tib. ⁽³⁹⁾ *Rig-pa-mch'hog-gi-rgyud-ch'hen-po*. From leaf 3—365. A large *tantra* of the chief *vidyā*, taught by CHA'KNA' DORJE' (Sans. *Vajra Pān'i*) by the permission of CHOM-DA'N-DA'S (*Shākyā*) at *Shrāvastī*. *Mantras*, with instruction how to make use of them, on what occasions to write them; on what days to perform the ceremonies and burn incense; and what things are to be obtained by them. Leaf 37. CHA'KNA' DORJE' having prostrated himself at the feet of CHOM-DA'N-DA'S (*Shākyā*) utters this *mantra*—*Namo Ratna Trayāsya; Namashachan'da Vajra Pānisya Mahā Yaksha sēnapatisya; Namashachan'da pramatanāya, svāhā. Hiri miri tirini, svāhā*. Ceremonies of RUDRA'NI, (Tib. ⁽⁴⁰⁾ *Nag-mo-drag-mo*.) of *Jayanti*, (Tib. ⁽⁴¹⁾ *Rgyal-ra-chan-ma*.) &c. Several sorts of *mandulas*. Ceremonies for obtaining any specified kind of prosperity; as, health, longevity, wealth, victory over an enemy, faculty of perceiving and retaining what one has heard or learned. The ceremonies of KARTIKEYA (Tib. ⁽⁴²⁾ *Smin-drag-gi-bu*); of six great goddesses, as, UMA' (Tib. ⁽⁴³⁾ *Dk'ah-bz'log*); &c. The expelling of evil spirits. The curing of lunatics (or madmen), and of those suffering from consumption by several sorts of meat and drink, or

37 ལས་ གྱི་ སྤྲེལ་ པ་ དམས་ ཅད་ རྩོམ་ པར་ ཕྱོད་ བ་ ཞེས་ ཐུ་ བའི་ གནངས་ 38 བཟོམ་
 ལྷན་ འདས་ 39 ཇིག་ པ་ མཆོག་ གི་ རྒྱད་ ཚེན་ ལོ་ 40 ཉན་ མོ་ ནང་ མོ་ 41 རྒྱལ་
 བ་ ཅན་ མ་ 42 མིན་ རྒྱལ་ གི་ བླ་ 43 དགའ་ བཟོམ

potions. Several modes of curing diseases also. On *leaf* 365 there is a *śloka* in four lines thus:—(Tib. ⁽¹¹⁾)

Nad-med-pa-ni-rnyed-pahi-mch'hog,

Ch'hog-shes-pa-ni-nor-gyi-mch'hog,

Yid-brtan-pa-ni-gnyen-gyi-mch'hog,

Mya-nan-lhas-pa-bdê-vahi-mch'hog.

Health is the chief acquirement.

Content is the best riches.

Firmness of mind is the best kinsman.

Deliverance from pain is the chief happiness.

Dhon-mch'hog-gsum-la-phyag-lts'hal-lo.

Reverence be to the three holy ones.

Translated by VIDYAKARA PRABHĀ, and PĀLSEḠS, a Tibetan *Lotsavā*. From *leaf* 366—368. The eight names of CHĀKNA' DORJE' (Sans. *Vajra Pān'i*) together with some *mantras*.

3. Sans. *Vajra vidhāran'a—nāma-dhāran'i*. Tib. ⁽¹⁵⁾ *Rdo-rjé-rnam-par-hjoms-pa—zhes-bya-vahi-gzungs*. From *leaf* 368—370. A *dhāran'i* styled "the subduer of the thunderbolt." Some *mantras*, and their efficacy.

4. Sans. *Mahā vajra mérushikhara kṛta gūra—dhāran'i*. Tib. ⁽¹⁶⁾ *Rdo-rjé-ri-rab-ch'hen-pohi-rtse-mohi-khang-pa-brtsegs-pahi—gzungs*. From *leaf* 370—419. The storied house (or palace) on the top of the great diamond (immovable) *Ri-rab* (Sans. *Méru*). A *dhāran'i*. Salutation thus—Reverence

འདྲེན་པའི་ཕ་མོ་འདྲེན་པའི་མཚན།

ཚན་ཤེས་པ་ནི་རྟོ་མྱི་མཚན།

ཡོད་པའི་ཕ་མོ་མཚན་མྱི་མཚན།

མྱ་ངན་འདས་པ་པོ་པོ་མཚན།

དཔེན་མཚན་གཟུགས་ལ་ཐུག་པའི་ལོ།

15 རྟོ་མྱི་མཚན་པའི་ཕ་མོ་འདྲེན་པའི་མཚན།

46 རྟོ་མྱི་མཚན་པའི་ཕ་མོ་འདྲེན་པའི་མཚན།

མྱ་ངན་འདྲེན་པའི་ཕ་མོ་འདྲེན་པའི་མཚན།

11. Sans. *Kundalya mrīṭa hrīḍāya—dhāraṇī*. Tib. ⁽⁵²⁾ *Bdud-rtsi-thab-sbyar-gyi-snying-po—gzungs*. Leaf 474. Some *mantras* by DORJE' KHROVO, (Sans *Vajra Chan'da*) on the permission of CHOM-DA'N-DA'S, for the benefit of all animal beings.

12. Sans. *Mahā bala—mahā yāna sūtra*. Tib. ⁽⁵³⁾ *Stobs-po-ch'hé—theg-pa-ch'hen-pohi-mdo*. Leaf 489. The great strong (or powerful) one. A *sūtra* of high principles. Some *mantras* of VAJRA KRODHA MAHA' BALA—their efficacy. The MAHA' BALA is *Tathāgata*, is *Dharma*, is all;—therefore MA'RA or CA'MA repairs for protection to MAHA' BALA.

13. Sans. *Vighna vinaya gādatrā—dhāraṇī*. Tib. ⁽⁵⁴⁾ *Bgegs-sel-rahi—gzungs*. Leaf 489. A *dhāraṇī* against mischievous spirits.

14. Sans. *Mahā yaksha sēnapatayē nāra kuvera kalpa*. Tib. ⁽⁵⁵⁾ *Gnod-sbyin-gyi-sde-dpon-ch'hen-po-gar-mkhan-mch'hog-gi-brtag-pa*. Leaf 521. SHA'KYA in the palace of KUVĒRA. Descriptions of the great *mandala*. Some ceremonies and *mantras*, and reflections on the supreme spirit, by MAHA' YAKSHA, upon the permission and benediction of SHA'KYA.

15. Sans. *Jambhala shri—dhāraṇī*. Tib. ⁽⁵⁶⁾ *Gnod-hdsin-dpal—gzungs*. Leaf 523. A *dhāraṇī* consisting of some *mantras*.

16. Sans. *Jambhala Jalendra yathā lasatā kalpa-nāma*. Tib. ⁽⁵⁷⁾ *Gnod-gnas-dsang-po-gi-ltar-hbyang-rahi-rtog-pa*. On the manner of the origin of JAMBHALA JALENDRA. Many *mantras*. At the end—Om' *Supratis'htha Vajrayē, svāhā*.

(Tsa) OR THE EIGHTEENTH VOLUME.

There is only one work in this volume, under the following title:—

Sans. *Bhagavatī Arjā Tārā mūla kalpa*. Tib. ⁽⁵⁸⁾ *Behom-ldan-hdas-ma-lphags-ma-sgrol-mahi-rtsa-rahi-rtog-pa*. From leaf 1—453. Minute des-

⁵² བཅད་ མོ་ ཐལ་ལྷུང་ མོ་ ལྷུང་ ཡོ་—གཟུངས་

⁵³ ལྷོ་ལས་ ཡོ་ ཆེ་—ཐོག་ པ་ ཆོན་ པའི་ མདོ་

⁵⁴ བཞེགས་ སེལ་ བའི་ གཟུངས་

⁵⁵ གནོད་ ལྷིན་ མྱི་ མྱི་ དཔོན་ ཆོན་ ཡོ་ གཱེ་ མཁན་ མཆོག་ གི་

བཞེགས་ པ་

⁵⁶ གནོད་ འཛིན་ རལ་ལེ་—གཟུངས་

⁵⁷ གནོད་ གཞས་ རལ་ ཡོ་ རི་ ལྷུང་ འཕྱང་

བའི་ རིག་ ལུ་

⁵⁸ བཅོམ་ ལྷན་ འཕས་ མ་ འཕགས་ མ་ ལྷོ་ལུ་ མའི་ མོ་ བའི་ རིག་ པ་

tantra, told by SHA'KYA to KÜN-DGÄ'H-VÖ, to keep safe GRACHEN-DSIN (Sams. *Ráhula*) his son from the injuries of all sorts of specified demons, or evil spirits.

4. Sans. *Vidyá Rája—Shwása mahá*. Tib. ⁽⁶²⁾ *Rig-snags-kyi-rgyal-podungs-ch'hen-po*. Leaves 27, 28. A principal *vidyá mantra*, styled "The great breath," (name of a demon, the prince of all evil spirits). He tells to SHA'KYA the several evils which he inflicts on all animal beings, and promises that he will not hurt such as shall keep and repeat the "*Shwása mahá vidyá mantra*."

5. Sans. *Pradaksha ratna traya—dháraní*. Tib. ⁽⁶³⁾ *Dkon-mch'hog-gi-ften-la-b skor-va-bya-vahi-gzung*s. Leaves 28, 29. A *dháraní* to be repeated at circumambulating any of the three holy ones (representatives of God). The benefits arising therefrom.

6. Sans. *Dakshini parishodhayi*. Tib. ⁽⁶⁴⁾ *Yon-yongs-su-sbyong-va*. Leaves 29, 30. The purification of gifts. Some *mantras* to be repeated.

7. Sans. *Jyánolko—dháraní, sarva gati parishodhani*. Tib. ⁽⁶⁵⁾ *Yé-shes-ta-lu-lahi-gzung-s-lgro-va-thams-chad-yongs-su-sbyong-va*. From leaf 31—33. The Tat-tree of knowledge (name of a *Buddha*). A *dháraní* for the purification of all animal beings. There are some other short *dháraní's*. From leaf 33—36. On the adoration of *Buddha*.

8. Sans. *Prajná páramitá shata sahasra—dháraní*. Tib. ⁽⁶⁶⁾ *Shes-rab-kyi-pha-rol-tu-phyin-pa-stong-phrag-brgya-pahi-gzung*s. A *dháraní* for comprehending the *prajná páramitá* of 100,000 *ślokas*.

9. Another *dháraní* for the *prajná páramitá* of 25,000 *ślokas*.

10. Another ditto for that of 8,000 ditto.

⁶² རིག་སྐྱེད་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ་པོ་—དབྱེད་ཀྱི་ཆེན་པོ་ ⁶³ དཀོན་མཆོག་གི་རྒྱ་ལ་བསྐྱོར་བ་ཐུག་པའི་མཚན་པོ་
⁶⁴ ཡོན་པོ་ལོངས་སྤྱོད་པ་ ⁶⁵ ཡོ་ཤེས་ཀྱི་ལ་འཕྲུལ་པ་ཐོག་པའི་མཚན་པོ་
⁶⁶ སྤྱི་ལོ་ལྔ་ལྔ་ལྔ་པའི་རྒྱུ་ལོངས་པོ་

11. Sans. *Subāhu pariprichchika-tantra*. (Tib. ⁽⁶⁷⁾) *Dpung-bzangs-kyis-shus-pa-zhes-hya-rāhi-rgyud*. A *tantra* delivered by CHA'KNA' DORJE, at the request of SUBĀHU (one with a good or handsome arm). *Leaves* 40, 41. Subject—Instruction on the fruits of good morals.

12. Sans. *Sarva mandala samānya vidhana guhya tantra*. Tib. ⁽⁶⁸⁾ *Dkyil-lkhorathams-chad-kyi-spyi-ki-ch'ho-ga-gsang-rāhi-rgyud*. From *leaf* 71—108. General rites and formulæ used in every *mandala*. A mystical *tantra*, taught by CHA'KNA DORJE (*Vajra Pān'i*). The salutation is thus—Reverence be to the All-knowing. Subject—Enumeration of several sorts of *mandalas*, and description of the ceremonies practised in each of them. Disposition of the figures representing the several divinities introduced in the *mandala*. 'Explication of the several symbols (1 *mudra*) in the hands of the deities in the *mandala*; as, *trisul*, for RUDRA; *discus*, for VISHNU; *padma*, for BRAHMA; a *javelin*, for SAMBARA; a *vajra*, for INDRA; a *furnace*, for the god of fire; a *club*, for YAMA; a *sword*, for NIRRTI; a *snare*, for the god of water; a *banner*, for VAYU; a *staff*, for KUEVA, &c. &c. This is an instructive *tantra* on the rites and ceremonies practised in the *mandalas*. It is in verse, and in an easy style.

13. Sans. *Dhyanottara vitala krama*. Tib. ⁽⁶⁹⁾ *Bsam-gtan-gyi-phyi-marim-par-phyé-ra*. From *leaf* 108—112. A gradual evolution of meditation. Several degrees of meditation.

14. Sans. *Su siddhikara mahā tantra—Sāadhanopamāyika vitala*. Tib. ⁽⁷⁰⁾ *Legs-par-grub-par-byed-pāhi-rgyud-ch'hen-po-lus, sgrub-pāhi-thabs-rime-par-phyé-ra*. From *leaf* 112—187. From a large *tantra*, on accomplishment; the analysis of the means of obtaining perfection, or emancipation. Delivered by VAJRA PĀN'I, (Tib. ⁽⁷¹⁾ *Phyag-na-rdo-rjé*) on the request of MAHA

⁶⁷ དཔུང་བཟང་ལྷོ་མ་ལྷོ་མ་ པ་ རེས་ རྩ་ བཅོ་ རྩུང་ མོ་ མ་—གསུང་ལའི་ རྩུང་ : ⁶⁸ བསམ་གནས་མི་ མི་ མ་ རིམ་ པར་ རྩེ་ བ་ ⁷⁰ རེས་ པར་ རྩུང་ པར་ རྩེ་ རྩུང་ རྩེ་ བོ་ ལས་ རྩུང་ རྩེ་ རེས་ རིམ་ པར་ རྩེ་ བ་ ⁷¹ ཕྱག་ མ་ རོ་ རྩེ་

BALA MAHÁ CHAN'D'A. Tib. ⁽⁷²⁾ *Stobs-ch'hen-khro-vo-ch'hen-po*. Subject—A detailed account of the means of arriving at perfection (or of all religious and moral observances for obtaining it). *Leaf* 115. The required qualities of a teacher, who may officiate at *tantrika* ceremonies. Description of the several substances used in the sacrifices; as, flowers, incenses, perfumes, sweet scented water, lights, or lamps, &c. Stated periods of the day and night for performing such and such religious observances or duties. This is a fine *tantra*, and in good language.

15. Sans. *Parin'atu chakra—Mahá Yána sūtra*. Tib. ⁽⁷³⁾ *Yongs-su-bsño-rahi-hkhor-lo-the-g-pa-ch'hen-pohi-mdo*. From *leaf* 187—192. The state of arriving at maturity or perfection. The blessing of bestowing a benediction upon any one, that he may arrive at perfection or emancipation. Enumeration of some required qualifications for obtaining final emancipation.

16. Sans. *Mahá parin'atu rāja samantraka*. Tib. ⁽⁷⁴⁾ *Yongs-su-bsño-vahirgyal-po-ch'hen-po—sñags-dang-bchas-pa*. From *leaf* 193—223. A principal benediction, together with some *mantras*; or an earnest wish that by the merits of specified religious and moral actions, one may come to perfection or salvation (or final emancipation.) Adoration of several *Buddhas* and *Bodhisatvas*, gods, and demons. Translated by VIDYAKARA PRABHA and BANDE YÉ'SHE'S SNYING-PP; corrected by DPAL-RTSE'GS. *Leaves* 224, 225. A prayer for obtaining the supreme degree of perfection, that one may be able to assist other animal beings that are suffering all sorts of miseries; commencing with—"Reverence be to the three holy ones. Sans. *Namo Ratna Trayāga*." From *leaf* 225—227. Another prayer addressed to CHENRE'SIK, as the most merciful. From *leaf* 227—229. Another prayer. Some other prayers. From *leaf* 229—233.

72 ལྷོབ་སྟོབ་ཆེན་པོ་ལྷོབ་ཆེན་པོ་ 73 ཡོང་སྟོབ་སྟོབ་པའི་ལོ་རྒྱུ་ལོ་རྒྱུ་པ་ཆེན་པོའི་མཛད་
74 ཡོང་སྟོབ་སྟོབ་པའི་ལྷོབ་པོ་ཆེན་པོ་—ལྷོབ་སྟོབ་དང་ལྷོབ་སྟོབ་པ་

2. Sans. *Sarva tathāgata chitta jñāna guhya artha garbha vyūha vajra
mantra śikhā yoga āgama samāja sarva vidya sūtra mahā yāna sūbhi samaya
dharma paryāya vicyūha nāma sūtram.* The same in the *Brūsha* language (I
could not learn what sort of language it is) Tibetan character, ⁽⁸³⁾ which ro-
manized stands thus—*Ho-na-pan-ril-til-pi-bu-bi-ti-la-ti-ta-siṅg-hun-hub-hang-
pang-ril-hub-pi-su-bang-ri-zhé-hal-pahi-ma-kyang-kuhi-dang-rud-ti.* The same
in Tibetan.* *Dé-bzhin-gshegs-pa-thams-chad-kyi-thugs-gsang-rahi-yé-shes-don-
gyi-snying-po-rdo-rjé-bkod-pahi-rgyud-rnal-hbyor-grub-pa-kun-hdus-rig-pahi-
mdo-theg-pa-ch'i-hen-po-mñon-par-rdsogs-p. : ch'i-hos-kyi-rnam-grang-rnam-par-
bkod-pa-zhes-bya-ruki-mdo.* From leaf 120—408. The essence of the mys-
teries of all the *Tathāgatas*, &c. The subject, in general, is mystical and
moral doctrine. *Translated from the *Brūsha* language, in the *Brūsha* coun-
try, by DHERMA BODHI DA'NA RAKSHITA, and the Tibetan *Lotsavá Ch'he'-
TSAN-SKYE'S.*

3. No Sanscrit title. Tib. ⁽⁸¹⁾ *Dé-bahin-gshegs-pa-thams-chad-kyi-gsang-*

[illegible]

va, &c. From leaf 408—503. The mysteries (or secrets) of all the *Tathāgatas*, &c. This is considered as part of the former treatise.

NOTE.—This whole volume is old fashioned, and of little authority, except to the *Snyigmapā* sect (the most ancient among the *Buddhist* sects in Tibet).

(WA) OR THE TWENTY-FIRST VOLUME.

This volume contains the four following works or treatises :—

1. Sans. *Sarva tathāgata chitta guhya jñāna artha garbha vajra krodha kula tantra pinthārtha vidya yoga sidlhi nāma mahā yāna sūtra*. Tib. ⁽⁸⁵⁾ *Dé-bzhin-gshegs-pa-thams-chad-kyi-thugs-gsang-rahi-yé-she-sdon-gyi-snying-po-khro-ro-rdo-rjéhi-rigs-kun-hdus-rig-pahi-mdo-rnal-khyor-grub-pahi-rgyud-ches-bya-ra-thé-g-pa-ch'hen-pohi-mdo*. From leaf 1—139. The essence of the meaning and wisdom of the mysteries of all the *Tathāgatas*. A treatise for understanding the whole class (of the saints) of the *Vajra Krodha kula* (the most powerful wrathful kind). A *tantra* of the perfect *Yoga*. A treatise of high principles. Subject—Mystical and moral doctrine.

2. Sans. *Shrīr guhya garbha tatva vinishchaya*. Tib. ⁽⁸⁶⁾ *Dpal-gsang-vahi-snying-po-dé-kho-na-nyid-rnam-par-ñes-pa*. From leaf 139—171. Ascertainment of the nature of the essence of the holy mysteries. The salutation is thus—Reverence be to CHOM-DA'N-DA'S KUNTU BZANG-PO. (Sans. *Bhagarān Samanta Bhadra*). Subject—Metaphysical and moral doctrine.

3. Sans. *Vajra satwa māyā jāla guhya sarva ādarsha-tantra*. Tib. ⁽⁸⁷⁾ *Rdo-rjé-sems-dpahi-sgyu-hphrul-dra-ra-gsang-va-thams-chad-kyi-mé-long-zhes-bya-rahi-rgyud*. From leaf 171—267. The illusory net work (or cover) of VAJRA SATWA (the Supreme being) or a *tantra*, the mirror of all mysteries.

85 དེ་བཞིན་གཤམས་པ་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་ཐམས་ཅད་པའི་ཡེ་ཤེས་དོན་གྱི་སྒྲིང་པོ་ཁྱོ་པོ་རྩོ་པོ་རྩོ་
མའི་རིགས་སྟེན་འཇུག་རིག་པའི་མདོ་ཆུང་ལུང་ལུང་པའི་རྒྱུད་ཅེས་ཅུ་བ་ཤེས་པ་ཆེན་པོའི་མདོ་
86 དཔལ་གསལ་པའི་སྒྲིང་པོ་དེ་ཁོ་ན་གྱི་ཆམ་པར་དེས་པ་ 87 རྩོ་མེ་ཤེས་དཔའི་རྒྱ་འཛུལ་
དུ་བ་གསལ་པ་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་མེ་ལོང་ཞེས་ཅུ་པའི་རྒྱུད་

The salutation is thus—*Om! Reverence be to VAIROCHANA.* (Tib. ⁽⁸⁸⁾ *Rnam-par-suang-mdsud.*) *Hūm! Reverence to AKSHORJHA.* (Tib. ⁽⁸⁹⁾ *Mi-skyod-pa.*) *Ah! Reverence to AMITA'BHA.* (Tib. ⁽⁹⁰⁾ *Suang-va-mthak-yas.*) Subject—*Buddhist* ritual and theology. Delivered by VAJRA SATWA (Tib. ⁽⁹¹⁾ *Rdo-rjé-sems-dpal*) the Supreme intelligence, who is also styled in this *sūtra* PRADHA'NA, (Tib. *Gtso-ro,*) *Mahā Puruṣ'ha* (Tib. ⁽⁹²⁾ *Shyes-bu-ch'hen-po*) on the queries of VAJRA DHARA, (Tib. ⁽⁹³⁾ *Rdo-rjé-hch'hang*) the lord of all mysteries. Queries by RDO-RJÉ'-HCH'HANG—Why the five (*Dhyāni*) *Buddhas*, several specified *Bodhisattvas*, and goddesses, as MĀMAKI, TĀRĀ, SITA', &c., were called so? Translated by VIMALAMITRA, and by BANDE' JNA'NA KU'MA'RĀ.

4. In Tibetan only. ⁽⁹⁴⁾ *Gsang-rahi-snying-po-dé-kho-no-nyid-ñes-pa.* From leaf 267—427. The essence of mysteries—the real nature of the human soul, or its identity with the divine spirit that animates the whole of nature. The salutation is thus—Reverence be to CHOM-DA'N-DA'S KUNTU ZANG-PO, (Sans. *Bhagarān Samanta Bhadra*). Subject, as above. This is an appendix to the former treatise.

(ZII) OR THE TWENTY-SECOND VOLUME.

There are in this volume fifteen separate works, besides some small and inconsiderable fragments. The titles of them in Sanscrit and Tibetan, with some short notices on their contents, are as follow:—

1. Sans. *Dévi jūli mahā māyā-tantra nāma.* Tib. ⁽⁹⁵⁾ *Lha-mo-sgyu-lhphrul-sha-va-ch'hen-mo-zhes-bya-vahi-rgyud.* From leaf 1—47. A *tantra* of DE'VI-JA'LI MAHA' MA'YA'. Ritual and mystical doctrine.

2. Tib. ⁽⁹⁶⁾ *Gsang-vahi-snying-po-dé-kho-nu-nyid-ñes-pahi-bla-ma-ch'hen-po.* From leaf 47—83. Essence of mysteries. The real great Supreme one. The

88 རྣམ་པར་སྐུང་མདུན་ 89 མི་སྐྱོད་པ་ 90 ལྷ་པ་པ་མཐའ་ཡས་ 91 རྩོ་ཆེ་སེམས་དཔའ་
92 རྩོ་ཆེ་སེམས་པེ་ 93 རྩོ་ཆེ་འཆང་ 94 གཤིན་པའི་ལྷ་པོ་དེ་ཙེ་མ་གྲིད་དེས་པ་ 95 ལྷ་མོ་
ལྷ་པོ་ལྷ་པོ་པ་པེ་ཆེ་མོ་ཞེས་པ་པའི་ལྷ་ 96 གཤིན་པའི་ལྷ་པོ་དེ་ཙེ་མ་གྲིད་དེས་པའི་ལྷ་
མ་ཆེ་པེ་

Subject—Mystical theology. Description of *mandalas*, ceremonies, and *mantras*, such as this—“Om! SRI HĒRUKA *maha vajra, sarpa dustam samaya mudra pra vēshaya*, SRI HĒRUKA, *Hūm, Phaṭ*. (Leaf 267).

6. Sans. *Sarva pañcha amrita sāra siddi mahā ruka hridayāna*. Tib. ⁽¹⁰³⁾ *Thams-chad-bdud-rtsi-lñahi-rang-bzhin—Dños-grub-ch'hen-po-nyé-vahi-snying-po-mch'hog*. From leaf 285—287. They all (the five *Buddhas*) are like the five kinds of *Amrita*—an essence that comes near to the great perfect one. Salutation—Reverence be to (Tib. ⁽¹⁰⁴⁾) *DPAL-KUN-TU-BZANG-PO* (Sans. *Shrī Samanta Bhadra*). Subject—The nature or essence of *Buddha*.

7. Sans. *Amrita rasayana*, &c. &c. Ambrosia essence. From leaf 287—293. A remedy against the diseases of both the body and the mind. The means of acquiring that ambrosia.

8. Sans. *Pūjaya Bhagavān mahā Rāja*. Tib. ⁽¹⁰⁵⁾ *Bhom-ldan-hdus-gnyis-med-kyi-ggyal-po-ch'hen-po-la-phyag-hts'hal-lo*. Leaves 293, 294. Reverence be to (or I adore) BHAGAVĀN, the most perfect sovereign. Some mystical ceremonies.

9. Sans. *Stana mahā daru pañcha*. Tib. ⁽¹⁰⁶⁾ *Ilbras-bu-ch'hen-po-lñā-bśgral-ra*. From leaf 294—299. Explication of the five fruits (or consequences). Some ceremonies and *mantras*.

10. Sans. *Tathāgata pañcha buddhānām-namah*. Tib. ⁽¹⁰⁷⁾ *Rigs-lñā-hdér-rar-gshegs-la-phyag-hts'hal-lo*. From leaf 299—301. Reverence be to the five *Sūgatas* (*Tathāgatas* or *Buddhas*). On the means of obtaining emancipation, and the state of being united with the Supreme spirit—or on the *Mahā yōga*.

11. Sans. *Amrita kundhalali*. Tib. ⁽¹⁰⁸⁾ *Bdud-rtsi-hkhyil*. The gathering together of nectar (like a small pond). Description of *mandalas*, and of some ceremonies.

103 གཤམ་ཅན་བཟུང་མི་ལཱེ་འང་པཐིན་དངོས་ཀྱིས་ཆེན་པོ་ནི་བཞེ་མྱིང་པོ་མཆོག་
 104 དཔལ་གྱི་ཐུ་བླང་པོ་ 105 བཅོམ་མུན་འདས་གཞིས་མེད་ཀྱི་ཐུག་པོ་ཆེན་པོ་ལ་ཐུག་
 ལཱེལ་ལོ་ 106 འཕགས་ཐུ་ཆེན་པོ་ལྷ་བསྐྱལ་བ་ 107 རིགས་ལྷ་བདེ་བར་གཤེགས་ལ་ཐུག་
 འཆོལ་ལོ་ 108 བཟུང་མི་འཆོལ་

12. Sans. *Amrita kalasha siddhi*. Tib. ⁽¹⁰⁹⁾ *Bdul-rtsi-bum-pahi-lung*. From leaf 303—308. An instruction on the nectar bowl or vessel. Some ceremonies and *mantras*.

13. Sans. *Bhagavān Manju Shri*, &c. Tib. ⁽¹¹⁰⁾ *Behom-ltan-ltas-hjam-dpal*. From leaf 308—310. Praise to MAÑJU SRI, by several *Buddhas* and gods.

14. Sans. *Vajra mantra Dhirusanti mara tantra nāma*. Tib. ⁽¹¹¹⁾ *Drag-sñags-hdus-pa-xdo-rjé-rtsa-vahi-rgyud-ches-bya-ra*. From leaf 310—369. Ceremonies and *mantras* for acquiring superhuman powers. Translated by PADMA SAMBHA'DA, (Tib. ⁽¹¹²⁾ *Pad-ma-hbyung-gnas*) and BAIROTSANA, in the time of KHIRI-SRONG-DE'HU-TS'AN.

15. Sans. *Loka stotra puja tantra nāma, mahobhika santaka*. Tib. ⁽¹¹³⁾ *Hjig-rten-inch'hod-bstod-sgrub-pa-rtsa-vahi-rgyud-ches-bya-ra*. From leaf 369—397. An original *tantra* on the means of obtaining or acquiring Him, to whom the world offers sacrifices and utters praises;—or on the union with the Supreme spirit. The salutation is thus—Reverence be to CHOM-DA'N-DAS-DORJE' DSIN (Sans. *Bhagavān Vajra dhara*) the supreme *Buddha*.

NOTE.—The titles of some of the smaller works in this volume have been written and translated erroneously. In general all these works are of little interest. Here ends the last volume of the *RAYUT* Class, as also of the whole *KAH-GYUT*.

I beg, in conclusion, to remark, that in the whole Catalogue, the proper names of *Buddhas*, *Bodhisattvas*, gods, demons, countries, cities, &c. &c. though they occur in the text in Tibetan only, I have frequently expressed either in Sanscrit alone, or sometimes in both Sanscrit and Tibetan, with the aid of the Sanscrit and Tibetan vocabulary in my hand. As also, instead of *BEHOM-LTAN-NĪAS*, (*BHAGAVA'N*) I have frequently written *SHAKYA*.

¹⁰⁹ བཟུང་མི་བྱམ་པའི་ཁུང་ ་ ¹¹⁰ བཅོམ་ལྷན་འདས་འཇམ་དཔལ་ ་ ¹¹¹ རྟག་ལྷན་འདས་པ་རེ་རྟེན་མ་གཟི་རྒྱུད་ཅེས་པ་ ་ ¹¹² པད་མ་འབྱུང་གནས་ ་ ¹¹³ འཕྲིན་རྟེན་མཆོད་བཞུད་ལྷན་པ་མ་གཟི་རྒྱུད་ཅེས་པ་

XII.

ABSTRACT OF THE CONTENTS

OF THE

BSTAN-HGYUR.*

BY MR. ALEXANDER CSOMA KÖRÖSI,

SICULO-HUNGARIAN OF TRANSYLVANIA.

THE བརྗལ་རྒྱུད། *Bstan-Hgyur* is a compilation in Tibetan, of all sorts of literary works, written mostly by ancient Indian *Pandits*, and some learned Tibetans in the first centuries after the introduction of *Buddhism* into Tibet, commencing with the seventh century of our era. The whole makes two hundred and twenty-five volumes. It is divided into classes,—the རྒྱུད་ and མདོ་, *Rgyud* and *Mdo*, (*Tantra* and *Sūtra* classes, in Sanscrit). The “*Rgyud*,” mostly on *tantrika* rituals and ceremonies, makes eighty-seven volumes. The “*Mdo*,” on science and literature, occupies one hundred and thirty six volumes. One separate volume contains hymns or praises on several deities and saints. And one volume is the Index for the whole.

* An Abstract of the contents of the *Bstan-Hgyur* collection will only be given here, without mentioning the Sanscrit titles of the works, since they have not been introduced into the Index volume, now in the writer's possession; neither had the Author, when in Tibet, sufficient leisure to turn over the volumes for copying the Sanscrit titles. But it was observed by him that the titles of many of tracts or separate works were there expressed in Tibetan only. These volumes are not in the Library of the Asiatic Society.

The following list contains some of the works enumerated in the Index, viz.; First, the collection of Hymns, &c.; Secondly, the *Rgyud*; and, Lastly, the *Mdo* class.

I. བཟླ་བ་ཆོས་ཀྱི་ (BSTOD-TS'HOGS).

Collection of Hymns or Praises.

1. (ཀ) ཁྱད་པར་ན་ རྣམས་པའི་བཟླ་བ་ ། *Khyad-par-du-hy'hags-pahi-bstod-pa*
A hymn (or praise) on the Most High.
2. དེའི་འབྲེལ་པ་ ། *Dehi-hgrel-pa*. A commentary on the preceding, &c.
3. ཐམས་ཅད་མཁྱེན་པ་དབང་ཕྱུག་ཆེན་པའི་བཟླ་བ་ ། *Thams-chad-mk'hyen-pa-drang-p'hyug-ch'hen-pohi-bstod-pa*. A hymn on the omniscient Almighty Lord.
4. ལྷ་ལས་ལྷན་ན་ཕྱད་པར་བཟླ་བ་ ། *Lha-las-pi'kul-du-byung-var-bstod-pa*. A hymn on Him who is exalted above all the gods.
5. དེའི་ཐུ་ཆེན་བཤད་པ་ ། *Dehi-rgya-ch'her-bshad-pa*. A *Vritti*. (or an explanation at large) of the former.
6. སངས་རྒྱལ་ཐུ་བཟླ་བ་ ། *Sangs-rgyas-kyi-bstod-pa* The praise of *Buddha*.
7. ཆེས་སྤྱི་ལ་གནས་པའི་ཡོན་ཏན་རྒྱས་མོད་མ་ཡིན་པའི་བཟླ་བ་ ། *Ch'hos-sku-la-gnas-pahi-yon-tan-f'huñ-mong-mu-yin-pahi-bstod-pa*. A hymn on the special qualities inherent in the person of the Supreme intelligence.

8. དེ་ཁོ་ན་གི་ལ་བཟོད་པ། *De-k'ho-na-nyid-la-bstod-pa*. A hymn on the essential nature of God (or on the *Fattwa*).
9. བཟུང་བཟུལ་བ་ལ་བཟོད་པ། *Bdud-btul-ra-la-bstod-pa*. A praise to him who has overcome the devil, (to *Buddha*).
10. ཚོས་ཀྱི་དབྱེད་ས་ལ་བཟོད་པ། *Ch'hos-kyi-dryings-su-bstod-pa*. A hymn on the mansion or root of morality.
11. དཔེ་མེད་པར་བཟོད་པ། *Dpe-med-par-bstod-pa*. The praise of the incomparable.
12. རྒྱལ་ཁོང་དུ་ལོ་ལ་བཟོད་པ། *Ijig-rten-las-lhas-par-bstod-pa*. A praise to him who went away from the world.
13. སེམས་ཀྱི་རྩི་རྩེ་ལ་བཟོད་པ། *Sems-kyi-rdo-rjé-la-bstod-pa*. Praise to the essence of the soul (to the Supreme soul) or spirit.
14. དོན་དམ་པར་བཟོད་པ། *Don-dan-par-bstod-pa*. A hymn on the real or holy intelligence.
15. སྐྱེ་གསུམ་ལ་བཟོད་པ། *Sku-gsum-la-bstod-pa*. A hymn on the three bodies or persons, (*Dharma-kāya*, *Sambhoga-kāya* and *Nirrána-kāya*).
16. སྐྱེ་གསུམ་ལ་བཟོད་པའི་འགྲེལ་པ། *Sku-gsum-la-bstod-pahi-hgrcl-pa*. A comment on the above.
7. སེམས་ཅན་མཉམ་པར་བྱ་བའི་བཟོད་པ། *Sems-chn-mgu-rar-bya-rahi-bstod-pa*. A hymn exhilarating the animal beings.

18. ཤེས་རལ་ཀྱི་པོ་ལ་ཐུག་པའི་བཞུད་པ། *Shes-rab-kyi-p'ha-rol-tu-p'hyin-pahi-bstod-pa*. The praise of the excellent Wisdom.
19. བསམ་གྱིས་མི་ཁྱབ་པའི་བཞུད་པ། *Bsam-gyis-mi-k'hyab-pahi-bstod-pa*, A hymn on Him whom the mind cannot conceive.
20. བཞུད་པ་ལས་ལངས་པའི་བཞུད་པ། *Bstod-pa-las-hdas-par-bstod-pa*. A praise on Him who is above all praise.
21. ལྷ་ན་མེད་པའི་བཞུད་པ། *Bla-na-med-pahi-bstod-pa*. A hymn on Him above whom there is none (the Supreme being).
22. རེ་བརྒྱུན་འཇམ་དཔག་མྱོ་དོན་དམ་པའི་བཞུད་པ། *Rje-btsun-hjam-dpal-gyi-don-dam-pahi-bstod-pa*. A hymn on JAM-PAL, (*Mañju-Sri*, the god of wisdom).
23. འཕགས་པ་འཇམ་དཔག་མྱོ་རྣམ་རྒྱལ་པའི་བཞུད་པ། *Hp'ags-pa-hjam-dpal-gyi-snying-rje-la-bstod-pa*. A hymn on the mercy of A'RYA MA'NJU-SRI.
24. གནས་ཆོན་པོ་བཞུད་མཆོད་རྩིས་ལ་བཞུད་པ། *Gnas-ch'hen-po-brgyad-kyi-mden'hod-rten-la-bstod-pa*. Praises and hymns on the holy shrines (Sans. *Chaitya*), at the eight different places, (containing the relics of 'SITAKYA).
25. མཛད་པ་བརྒྱ་གཞིས་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ་ལ་བཞུད་པ། *Mdsad-pa-bchu-gnyis-kyi-ts'hul-la-bstod-pa*. A hymn on the manner of the twelve acts (of *Buddha*).
26. ཐུག་འཕྲིལ་བའི་བཞུད་པ། *Phyag-hts'hal-vahi-bstod-pa*. A praise to be repeated at the time of adoration, (or prostration before a *Buddha's* image).

27. དཔྱལ་བ་ནས་འདོན་པའི་བཞུད་པ། *Dmyal-va-nas-hdon-pahi-bstod-pa*. A praise to the deliverer from hell.
28. སངས་རྒྱལ་བཅོམ་ལྷན་པ་ལ་བཞུད་པ་བཟུགས་པར་འོས་པ་བཟུགས་པ། *Sangs-rgyas-Bchom-lan-hdas-la-bstod-pa, bsñags-par-hos-pa-bñags-pa*. Praise to *Buddha*, the triumphant, who is worthy to be praised.
29. དཀོན་མཆོག་གསུམ་ལ་བཟུགས་ཀྱི་བཞུད་པ། *Dkon-mch'hog-gsum-la-bkra-shis-kyi-bstod-pa*. Benedictory praises to the three holy ones, (*Buddha*, *Dharma*, and *Saṅgha*).
30. སངས་རྒྱལ་གྱི་མཚན་ལ་བཞུད་པ། *Saṅgs-rgyas-kyi-mts'han-la-bstod-pa*. A praise on the characteristic points of a *Buddha's* body.
31. གཤིག་ལས་འཕྲོས་པའི་བཞུད་པ། *Gchig-las-hp'hros-pahi-bstod-pa*. The praise of Him who issued from the same one.
32. སངས་རྒྱལ་གསུམ་ལྔ་ཙ་ལྷན་པའི་བཞུད་པ། *Sangs-rgyas-sum-chu-rtsa-lñahi-bstod-pa*. The praise of thirty-five *Buddhas*.
33. ཚེད་བཞུད་པའི་བཞུད་པ། *Ts'hig-brgyad-pahi-bstod-pa*. A praise of eight words.
34. དཀོན་མཆོག་གསུམ་གྱི་བཞུད་པ། *Dkon-mch'hog-gsum-gyi-bstod-pa*. A hymn on the three holy ones.
35. དེའི་འགྲེལ་པ། *Dehi-hgrel-pa*. Its commentary.
36. ཡང་དཀོན་མཆོག་གསུམ་གྱི་བཞུད་པ། *Yang-dkon-mch'hog-gsum-gyl-bstod-pa*. Another hymn on the three holy ones.

37. བརྩ་ ལྷ་ བརྩ་ པའི་བཞུད་ ཡ། *Brgya-lña-bchu-pahi-bstod-pa*. Hymns, consisting of a hundred and fifty *ślōkas*.
38. དེའི་འགྲེལ་ ཡ། *Dehi-ligrel-pa*. Its commentary.
39. གཤྲིའི་བཞུད་ ཡ། *Gan'dihi-bstod-pa*. The praise of a bell, (or of a wooden rattle).
40. སྤེལ་ མར་ བཞུད་ ཡ། *Spel-mar-bstod-pa*. Praise in prose and verse.
41. དེ་བཞེན་གཤེགས་ པ་ གམས་ ཅད་ ལ་ བཞུད་ ཡ། *De-bzhin-gshegs-pa-ñhams-'had-lu-bstod-pa*. A hymn to all the *Tathāgatas*, (*Buddhas*).
42. བཅོམ་ རྩན་ འདས་ རྩུ་ ཐུབ་ པའི་བཞུད་ ཡ། *Bhom-ldan-bdas-shā-hyi-ñhub-pahi-bstod-pa*. The praise of the mighty SHĀ'KYA, the triumphant.
43. ཡོན་ རྩན་ མཐའ་ ཡས་ པར་ བཞུད་ ཡ། *Yon-tan-mñhah-gas-par-bstod-pa*. A praise to Him whose perfections are infinite.
44. ཡོན་ རྩན་ མཐའ་ ཡས་ པའི་ དོན་ གྲི་ཚིག་ ལེགས་ ཐུབ་ ཡ། *Yon-tan-mñhah-gas-pahi-tshig-lehur-hyas-pa*. Comment on the above, in explanatory verses.
45. ལདས་ ཐུས་ ཐུ་ དན་ ལས་ འདས་ པ་ ལ་ བཞུད་ ཡ། *Sangs-rgyas-mya-nan-las-bdas-pa-la-bstod-pa*. A hymn on the death (deliverance from pain) of a *Buddha*, or the praise of that *sūtra* in which the death of SHĀ'KYA is described.
46. བཤགས་ པའི་བཞུད་ ཡ། *Bshags-pahi-bstod-pa*. The praise of the confession of sin. A commentary on the same.
47. ལདས་ ཐུས་ དབང་ བསྐྱར་ པའི་བཞུད་ ཡ། *Sangs-rgyas-drang-bskur-pahi-bstod-pa*. A hymn on the inauguration of *Buddha*.

48. བཅོམ་ལྷན་ལྷན་ལ་བཞུད་པ་དཔལ་ར་རྩེ་ལྷན་མི་དབྱངས་། *Bchom-lan-hdas-la-bstod-pa-dpal-rdo-rje-hdsin-gyi-doyangs*. A hymn to BHAGAVAN, sung by VAJRA DHARA. A commentary on the same.

49. དེ་བཞིན་གསལས་པ་ལྟའི་བཞུད་པ་། *De-bzhin-gshegs-pa-lñahi-bstod-pa*. A hymn on five *Tathāgatas* (*Buddhas*).

Ditto on seven ditto.

Ditto on eight ditto.

50. རལ་ཏུ་སྒྲ་བཤམ་ལྷན་ལ་བཞུད་པ་། *Rab-tu-sñā-var-nam-langs-pahi-bstod-pa*. A hymn to be said very early in the morning (when rising from bed).

51. གནས་ཆེན་པོ་བཅུད་མཆོད་དེའི་ལ་ཕྱག་ལྷན་ལ་བཞུད་པ་། *Gnas-ch'hen-po-brgyad-kyi-mch'hod-rten-la-p'hyang-lts'hal-vahi-bstod-pa*. A hymn of adoration to the holy shrines in the eight places (where the relics of SHĀKYA were deposited).

52. བསྐྱེད་ལྷན་ལ་བཞུད་པ་བསྐྱེད་ལྷན་མི་ཐུང་བ་། *Bskal-bzang-sangs-rgyas-stong-gi-bstod-pa, bskal-bzang-rgyan-gyi-p'hreng-va*. An ornamental rosary of the happy age; or hymns on the one thousand *Buddhas* of the happy age.

53. ལྷན་པ་བཞིའི་ལྷན་ལ་བཞུད་པ་། *Sbyor-va-bzhihi-lñahi-bstod-pa*. The praise of the four joint gods.

54. བདག་ཉིད་ཆེན་པོ་གསལས་པ་ལྟའི་མཆོན་ལ་བཞུད་པ་། *Bdag-nyid-ch'i-hen-po-grags-pa-rgyal-mts'han-la-bstod-pa*. A praise to the great Lord, the standard of renown, (or an encomium on a great *Lama* of this name).

55. བླ་མ་དམ་པ་ཚལ་གྱི་ཐུག་པོ་ལ་བཞུད་པ། *Bla-ma-dam-pa-ch'hos-kyi-rgyal-po-lu-bstod-pa*. Encomium on a holy *Lama*, the prince of morality.

56. དུས་མཚན་བཞིའི་ཚེས་ལེའུ་ལྔ་པ། *Dus-mch'hod-bzhihi-ts'hig-lehur-byas-pa*. Four sacrifices made at certain times, explained in verse.

57. ཚེས་ལྔ་བཅོད་པ་གཅིག་པའི་འགྲེལ་པ། *Ts'higs-su-bchad-pa-gchig-pahi-hgrel-pa*. The comment of a single *śloka*.

58. ལྷ་ཐུ་ཐུས་པའི་བཞུད་པ། *Shākya-t'hub-pahi-bstod-pa*. The praise of SHĀKYA-T'HUB-PA.

Besides these there are yet many other praises, hymns, and prayers among the *Tantras*, addressed to some particular deities, or tutelary gods, &c. &c.

The authors and translators of the above specified works or treatises may be found in the Index (དཀར་ཆེན་, *Dkar-ch'hag*) of the *Bstan-hgyur* compilation.

II. རྩུང་ RGYÜD, (Sans. *Tantra*).

According to the Index, there are in this class 2640 treatises of different sizes, filling eighty-seven volumes. They treat in general of the rituals and ceremonies of the mystical doctrine of the *Buddhists*, interspersed with many instructions, hymns, prayers, and incantations. The Index specifies twenty-four chapters, as the contents of the whole of this class. They are as follow :—

1st Chap. དུས་ གྱི་ འཕྲོ་འཁོར་ རྩུང་། *Dus-kyi-hk'hor-lo*. The circle of time, (Sans. *Kāla-chakra*.) in five volumes, ༩—མ, fifty-two treatises.

2nd Chap. བདེ་ མཆོག་, *Bde-mch'hog*. The chief of happiness. (Sans. *Sambara*.) in nine volumes, ༩—པ, one hundred and eighty-eight treatises.

3rd Chap. གྱེ་ རྩེ་ རྩེ་, *Kye-rdo-rjé*. O mighty Lord! (Sans. *Hé-Vajra*) eight volumes, པ—མ, one hundred and sixty treatises.

4th Chap. དཔལ་ རྩེ་ རྩེ་ བདམ་ བཞེ་, *Dpal-rdo-rjé-gdan-bzhi*. The four noble diamond seats' (*Sri chatur Vajrásana*). Part of the ༩ volume—fourteen treatises.

5th Chap. རྩུ་ འབྲུག་ ཆེན་ མོའི་ རྩུང་ གྱི་ རྩོམ་། *Sgyu-hp'hrul-ch'hen-mohi-rgyud-kyi-skor*. (*Mahá-máyá*) *Tantrika* works on the great illusion. Part of the ༩ volume—twenty-six treatises.

6th Chap. རྩེ་ རྩེ་ བུ་རྩུང་ རྩེ་ རྩོམ་། *Rdo-rjé-bdul-rtsihi-skor*. (*Vajra-amrita*) the precious drink of immortality. Part of the ༩ volume—three treatises.

7th Chap. སངས་རྒྱལ་ཐོད་པ། *Sangs-rgyas-thod-pa*. (*Buddha-kupala*) the skull of BUDDHA. Part of the ཡ volume—seven treatises.

8th Chap. སངས་རྒྱལ་མགམ་ཐུང་། *Sangs-rgyas-mnyam-sbyor*. The union with BUDDHA (*Buddha Yoga*) ཡ—༤, twenty-four treatises.

9th Chap. སྒྲོལ་མ, &c. རྩ་ལྔ་ཆེན་པོའི་རྒྱལ། *Sgröl-ma, &c. &c. rnal-hbyor-ch'hen-pohi-rgyud*. TA'RA', the goddess, &c. &c. *Tantras* of the *Mahá Yoga* kind. ར volume—eighty-five treatises.

10th Chap. རྩ་ལྔ་ཆེན་པོའི་ཐབས་ཐུང་མཁའ་པ་འཕམ་པ། *Rnal-hbyor-ch'hen-pohi-thabs-kyi-rgyud-gsang-ra-hdus-pa*. *Tantras* on the method of abstract meditation (of the *Mahá Yoga* kind). A collection of mysteries. འ—༦, sixteen volumes—one hundred and ninety-six treatises.

11th Chap. གཤིན་རྒྱལ་གཤེད་ཀྱི་སྒོ། *Gshin-rjé-gshed-kyi-skor*. The Lord of death (or of the dead) YAMA. རི—༦, two volumes—one hundred and thirty-six treatises.

12th Chap. མཆོན་པཌེད་(རྩ་ལྔ་ཆེན་པོའི་ཐུང་མཁའ་པ་འཕམ་པའི་སྒོ།) *Mts'hen-brjod, (rnal-hbyor-bla-med-du-bkral-rahi-skor)*. Enumeration of the divine attributes of the Supreme being. (This is of the highest kind of the *Mahá Yoga* or abstract meditation). Part of the རི volume—twenty-nine treatises.

13th Chap. པདེ་ཆེན་པོའི་གཤིན་མ, &c. *Bdé-ch'hen-ral-gchig-ma, &c.* Twenty-five male and female deities. Part of the རི volume—nineteen treatises.

15th Chap. རྣམ་ཐོས་མཁས་སྤྱི་བའི་སྒྲིལ་མེད་། *Rnal-hbyor-bla-med-rgyud-sde-spyihi-skor.* *Tantras on the Mahá Yoga, or the theory, meditation, and practice of the Mahá-yogís, 3—5 volumes—one hundred and fifty-five treatises.*

17th Chap. མནོན་བཟོད་, *Mts'han-brjod*. Enumeration and definition of several divine attributes, སྟེང་གུ, four volumes—ninety-five treatises.

19th Chap. རྩོད་པའི་རྒྱུད་, *Spyod-pahi-rgyud*. *Tantras* treating of the practices of devotees, རྩོད་པའི་རྒྱུད་, two volumes—seven treatises.

22nd Chap. གེས་པ་གསུམ་རྒྱུད་མེད་པའི་; *T'heg-pa-gsum-rgyud-sde-bzhi*. Treatises on the three vehicles or principles. The four classes of *Tantras*, 3 volume —twenty-one treatises.

23rd Chap. གཏོར་མའི་ཆོ་མཁུ་པ།, *Gtor-mahi-ch'ho-ga*, &c. &c. Rites and ceremonies concerning offerings to the evil spirits, 3 volume.

24th Chap. གསུང་པོ་འདི་མཆོད་རྒྱུ་མཆོད་པའི་ཆོས་ཀྱི་ཐུགས་སྦྱོར་། *Gsar-du-bchug-pahi-ch'hos-ts'han.*

Treatises lately added to the *Tantras*, on initiation, consecration, eman-
cipation, &c. from དུ to ག—fourteen volumes.

Such are the general contents of the eighty-seven volumes of the *Tantra* class.

Here follow the titles of some of the treatises contained in the above enu-
merated chapters:—

NOTE.—The Tibetan letters prefixed denote the volume in which they may be found. By the
thirty single letters, without any apparent vowel sign, the Tibetans express on registers the
numerals from one to thirty, afterwards, from thirty-one to sixty, by adding to each letter the
vowel sign (ཨ) “i;” from sixty-one to ninety, by adding (འ) “u;” from ninety-one to
a hundred and twenty, by adding (ལ) “e;” and from one hundred and twenty-one to one
hundred and fifty, by adding to each letter the “o” (ཨྱ).

(ཐུང་, ཀ) རྩ་མཆོད་ཀྱི་འཁོར་ལོ། *Dus-kyi-hk'hor-lo. (Kāla-chakra)* the circle of time,
in a proper sense; but it is taken generally as the name of a particular
god presiding over several other gods of inferior rank. This system
originated in the north of Asia, in the fabulous *Shambhala*, in the environs
of the river *Sihon* (or *Sita*), and was introduced into India in the tenth
century after CHRIST. Beside the several rites and ceremonies to be
observed in representing the male and female deities of this department,
the chief doctrine taught in this system is that on the nature of A-DI-
BUDDHA, and the worship most acceptable to him.

ཏི་མ་མེད་པའི་འོད་། *Dri-ma-med-pahi-hod.* “Spotless light” is the title of a
large commentary on the above work.

རྩ་མཆོད་ཀྱི་འཁོར་ལོའི་སྤྱུང་ཐུགས་། *Dus-kyi-hk'hor-lohi-sgrub-thabs.* On the rituals
and ceremonies of the *Kāla-chakra* system.

འཕྱོག་ལཱེའི་ རྒྱུ་མན་ ངག། *Dkyil-hk'hor-gyi-man-nag.* Directions for performing
the ceremonies in the *Mandalas*.

• དུས་ཁའོ་འཇུག་པའི་རྒྱུ་ལྟར་ བཅོམ་ ། *Dus-hk'hor-la-hjug-pahi-rtsis-kyi-bstan-bchos.* An introductory astronomical work to the *Kāla-chakra*.

མཆོག་གི་དང་པོའི་སངས་ཐུག་། *Mch'hog-gi-dang-pohi-sangs-rgyas.* The chief
first *Buddha*, A'DI-BUDDHA.

ལྷོ་མ་ རྩེད། *Sbyin-sreg.* Burnt offerings.

ལྷ་པོ་པ་པོ་མཆོག་གི་སྐུ་པ་པོ་ལྔ་པ་། *Bde-mch'hog-gi-sgrub-thabs*. The manner of preparing and representing this deity with his train.

དམིལ་ལཱ་ཁྱི་ཆོ་ག། *Dkyil-hk'hor-gyi-ch'ho-ga*. Ceremonies to be performed
in the circle or *Mandala*.

མྱུང་པ་མན་ངག་། *Mun-nag*. Instructions.

„ ག་དམ་ཚེག་། *Dam-tshig*. Sacrament, vow, obligation..

འཕྲུང་པའི་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་གཏོར་ཚེག་། *Hbyung-po-fhams-chad-kyi-gtor-ch'hog*. The manner of offering to all sorts of ghosts.

རོ་སྤྱུ་གི་ཚེ་ག་། *Ro-sreg-gi-ch'ho-ga*. Rites and ceremonies to be observed on the burning of dead bodies. (Or the manner of burning dead bodies).

སྤྱན་དཞེ་བའི་ཚེ་ག་། *Spyan-doye-vahi-ch'ho-ga*. The manner or ceremony of opening one's eyes.

„ ལ་མི་ལམ་བཞག་པ་། *Rmi-tam-brtag-pa*. The examining of dreams.

གསལ་བ་འཕམ་པ་། *Gsang-va-hdus-pa*. Collection of mysteries.

„ ཚེ་ཚལ་གྱི་རྣམ་ཐངས་ཀྱི་གྲུ། *Ch'hos-kyi-rnam-grangs-kyi-glu*. A song on several things relating to religion.

འཆོང་བ་རྣམ་ཐེག་གྱི་བཟུན་བཅོས་། *Hch'hing-va-rnam-grol-gyi-bstan-bchos*. A work on emancipation.

དབང་བསྐྱར་བ་། *Dvang-bskur-ra*. Consecration, inauguration, empowering, the act of anointing, initiating, &c.

སྤྱབས་སུ་འཁོར་བའི་ཚེ་ག་། *Skyabs-su-hgro-vahi-ch'ho-ga*. The ceremony or ritual for taking refuge (with *Buddha*).

ABSTRACT OF THE CONTENTS OF THE RGYUD

ཐུང་སེམས་བསྐྱེད་པའི་ཚེ་གི། *Sen-s-bskyed-pahi-ch'ho-ga*. The ceremony of making the resolution to become a saint, or to arrive at the great perfection.

.. རྒྱ་མཆོད་རྟེན་བསྐྱུ་བ་པའི་ཚེ་གི། *Mch'hod-rten-bagrub-pahi-ch'ho-ga*. manner of preparing or representing a *Chaitya* (a sort of small building, or chapel).

.. སྐྱ་ལྷ་མཁུ་མི་ཚེ་གི། *Sku-lk'hrus-kyi-ch'ho-ga*. The ceremony of washing the image of a god, &c.

.. རྒྱ་འདྲ་སྤྱད་པའི་ཚེ་གི། *Rang-srung-rahi-ch'ho-ga*. The manner or ceremony of keeping one's self safe.

གཞན་བསྐྱུང་པའི་ཚེ་གི། *Gzhan-bskyang-rahi-ch'ho-ga*. The manner or ceremony of defending or protecting others.

ཕ་རྒྱལ་མི་གནོད་པ་བསྐྱུང་བ། *Pha-rol-gyi-gnod-pa-hsrung-ra*. The keeping safe from injury by another.

ཕ་རྒྱལ་མི་མེ་གནོས་པ། *Pha-rol-gyi-sde-gzhom-pa*. To overcome another tribe, or to conquer an enemy.

ཕ་རྒྱལ་དབང་ཏུ་བྱ་བ། *Pha-rol-drang-du-bya-wa*. On subjecting an enemy to one's dominion.

.. རྒྱ་གཞན་མི་རིག་སྐྱེས་མནན་པ། *Gzhan-gyi-rig shags-mnan-pa*. The making ineffectual the charms or incantations of others.

ལྷའི་གདོན་ལས་ཕྱར་པའི་ཐུང་པའི་མན་ངག། *Kluhi-gdon-las-t'har-car-byed-pahi-man-ngag*. Incantation for delivering one from a *Nāga* evil spirit (or from a sort of madness), .

ABSTRACT OF THE CONTENTS OF THE RGYUD.

འ་བའི་ཤློན་ལྷན་གྱི་ཚེ་ག ། *Zhi-vah-sbyin-sreg-gi-ch'ho-ga.* A ceremony with burnt-offerings for procuring mitigation of a disease, &c.

རྒྱལ་པར་ཐེད་པའི་ཚེ་ག ། *Rgyas-par-byed-pahi-ch'ho-ga.* A ceremony with burnt-offerings for procuring abundance, increase &c.

དབང་ཏུ་ཐེད་པའི་ཚེ་ག ། *Dvang-du-byed-pahi-ch'ho-ga.* Ditto, for getting a person or thing into one's power or possession.

.. རེངས་པར་ཐེད་པའི་ཚེ་ག ། *Rengs-par-byed-pahi-ch'ho-ga.* Ditto, to render stiff and motionless an enemy.

.. ལྷན་ས, *Snags.* Magic. (There are several treatises on the wonderful effects of charms and incantations).

.. སེར་བ་སྤྱང་བའི་ཐབས ། *Ser-ca-srung-vahi-f'hab.* The manner of defending against the hail.

.. དམག་དབྱང་གཞིམ་པའི་ཐབས ། *Dmag-dpung-gzhom-pahi-f'hab.* The manner of conquering an army.

.. མཛེ་ནད་གསོ་བའི་ཐབས ། *Madse-nad-gso-vahi-f'hab.* The manner of curing leprosy.

.. གཞན་ཐམས་ཅད་ཀྱི་སྤྱད་ཐབས ། *Gzungs-thams-chad-kyi-sgrubs-f'hab.* The manner of acquiring perfection in all sorts of charms or incantations, (*Dhārani*).

.. སེམ་འབ་སྤྱད་པའི་ཚེ་ག ། *Shes-rab-skyed-pahi-ch'ho-gu.* The manner or ceremony of procuring or imparting wit to any one.

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ཤེས་རབ་འཕེལ་བར་ཐེད་པའི་ཆོ་ག། *Shes-rab-hp'hel-var-byed-pahi-ch'ho-ga*
manner or ceremony for increasing one's wit or understanding.

དུག་སེལ་མའི་གཙུང་པ། *Dug-sel-mahi-gzuṅgs.* The charm (or *Dhāraṇī*) of
poison-curing goddess.

འཇམ་དཔལ་ལྷི་ཐུ་བ་ཐབས། *Hjam-dpal-gyi-sgrub-t'hab.* The method
quiring a perfection like that of *HJAM-DPAL*, the god of wisdom.
Such are the subjects of the *Tantra* class, (or *Rgyud-sdé*).

III. མདོ་ *MDO*, (Sans. *Sūtra*).

There are one hundred and thirty-six volumes in this division of the *Bstan-hgyur* compilation. They treat, in general, of science and literature, in the following order:—Theology, philosophy, logic or dialectic philology or grammar, rhetoric, poesy, prosody, synonymics, astronomy, astrology, medicine, and ethics, some hints to the mechanical arts, and alchymy.

Ninety-four volumes are on theology and natural philosophy alone. Here also occur many works of the *tantrika* system. The following list exhibits the titles of some of the treatises contained in these books.

མཐོ་ན་མདོ་ན་པར་རྟོགས་པའི་རྒྱན། *Mñon-par-rtogs-pahi-rgyan.* Ornament of reasoning. This work is attributed to MAITREYA, the *Buddha* next following. It is a general survey of the whole *Prāṇā Pāramitā* in twenty-one volumes of the *Bkaḥ-hgyur*. This work, with many commentaries by different authors, makes sixteen volumes. There are

ABSTRACT OF THE CONTENTS OF THE MDO

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thirty-eight treatises. This is the first chapter of definitions (in the Index)

མཐོང་ 14 vols.) The second chapter enumerates two hundred and fifty-three treatises, explanatory of the *Madhyamika* system. The first original text is attributed to *KLA-SGRUB* (ལྷ་མཁའ་ཤེས་, Sans. *Nāgārjuna*)

དབུ་མ་རྩ་བའི་རྒྱུ་ལྟར་པ་ཤེས་པའི་རྣམ་ཐུག་པ། *Dru-ma-rtsa-rolhi-tshig-lehur-byas-pa-shes-rab-ches-bya-ra*. The first principles of wisdom, in explanatory verses, according to the *Madhyamika* school

རྒྱུ་པ། *Rigs-pa*. Argument (*Nyāya*).

རྩོད་པ་བརྟེན་པ། *Rtsod-pa-bzlog-pa*. The refutation of an opponent, with many commentaries on it.

རྩ་མ་དེའི་འབྲེལ་སྟེང་པ། *Dru-ma-rtse-hbre-l-snying-po*. The essence of causal concatenation, according to the *Madhyamika* school.

སྒྲིབ་པ་འཕྲོ་བ། *Srid-pa-hp'ho-ra*. The changing of worldly existence (Sans. *Bhava sankranti*).

གཤམ་རྒྱུ་ལྟར་བྱ་བ་པ། *Gtan-tshugs-grub-pa*. The perfect syllogism or argument.

འཛུལ་པ་འཛེམ་པ། *Hk'hrul-pa-hjoms pa*. The subduing of error.

ཡེ་ཤེས་སྟེང་པོ་གྲུ་འཕ་བཟུམ། *Ye-shes-snying-po-kun-las-btus*. The essence of wisdom, selected from several works.

